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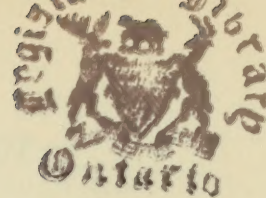
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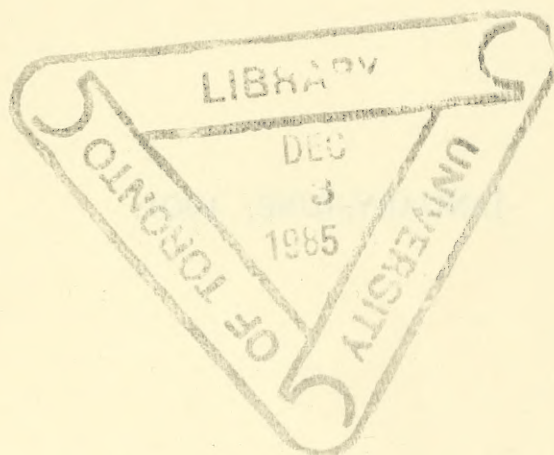
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INDEX TO THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

JANUARY-JUNE, 1901.

- ADVERTISING in France, 485.
Advertising in Modern Business, Place of, 612.
Africa :
 Africa, South : see Transvaal.
 Cape Colony as a World-Orchard, 88.
 Kumassi, Siege of, 7.
 Maori, The Modern, 736.
Agriculture : American Tea-Gardens, Actual and Possible, 315.
Agriculture in the Twelfth Census, 321.
Ailes, Milton E., Appointment of, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 403.
Air, Navigating the, 608.
Alabama, Constitutional Convention in, 643.
Alderman, Edwin A., Inauguration of, as President of Tulane University, 409.
Alexandra I., Queen : A Character Sketch, 421.
Allen, Frederick J., Appointment of, as Commissioner of Patents, 520.
Alligator Eggs, Incubation of, 734.
American Historical Review reviewed, 367, 751.
Ames, Joseph S. The Latest Triumphs of Electrical Invention, 700.
André, Last Expedition in Search of, 344.
Andrews, William C. How Niagara Has Been "Harassed," 694.
"Angelus," Millet's, Vicissitudes of, 228.
Anglo-American Alliance, Ex-President Harrison on a, 472.
Animal Color-Changes, 359.
Archæologists, American, in Palestine, 615.
Arena reviewed, 105, 236, 366, 495, 623, 749.
Aristocracy, British, Indictment of the, 473.
Armour, Philip D. : A Character Sketch, 167.
Army Canteen Question, 18.
Army, Enlargement of the, 18, 146.
Army, Personal Character in the, 148.
Art :
 Millet's "Angelus," Vicissitudes of, 228.
 Pan-American Exposition, Artistic Effects of the, 686.
 Pan-American Exposition, Decorative Sculpture at the, 177.
 Punch, Sir John Tenniel's Fifty Years on, 31.
 Tapestry, Ancient Art of, 90.
Asia : see China, Japan, Philippines, Russia.
Asia ? Can Europe Influence, 351.
Atlantic Monthly reviewed, 234, 364, 493, 621, 748.
Aurora Australis (Southern Lights), 743.
Australasia :
 Australian Commonwealth—Its People, Resources, and Outlook, 74.
 Flag, New, for Australasia, 87.
 Pensions, Old-Age, 230, 724.
 Protection and Free Trade, 523.
 Scenes of Country and Town, 305.
Austria's Chronic Troubles, 282.

BAILEY, L. H. Nature-Study on the Cornell Plan, 463.
Balloon, From France to Russia by, 609.
Baxter, Sylvester. Another Massachusetts Benefaction, 441.
Baxter, Sylvester. A Trust to Protect Nature's Beauty, 42.
Baxter, Sylvester. The Winning War Against Consumption, 705.
Beaman, Charles C., Death of, 23 ; portrait, 26.
Bernhardt, Sarah, Girlhood of, 79.
Bibliothèque Universelle reviewed, 243.
Blackwood's Magazine reviewed, 109, 241, 627.
Bookman reviewed, 620.
Books, The New, 113, 245, 374, 504, 630, 759.
Bosporus, Bridging the, 9.
Boston Literary Gossip by an Englishman, 83.
Brazil : Settlement of the Franco-Brazilian Boundary, 13.
Bridge, Great, Building of a, 98.
Broadus, Thomas A. The South and the Pension Bureau, 203.
Brockway, Z. R., Work of, at the Elmira Reformatory, 272.
Brook Farm : A Retrospect, 735.
Brush, Edward Hale. Decorative Sculpture at the Pan-American Exposition, 177.
Bülów, Count von, the New Chancellor of Germany, 78.
Business affairs : see Railroads, Trade, Transportation.
Butler, Nicholas Murray. President Gilman's Administration at the Johns Hopkins University, 49.
Butterfield, Kenyon L. Neighborhood Cooperation in School Life,—the "Hesperia Movement," 443.

CAILLÉ, Augustus. The Relation of the Family Doctor to Recent Progress in Medical Science, 459.
Canada : Government Railways Demanded, 394-396.
Canada : Newfoundland's Railroad, 346.
Canadian Pacific, Builder of the, 92.
Canfield, James H. Funston : A Kansas Product, 577.
Canal System of New York, 397.
Canals, Panama and Nicaragua : see Isthmian Canal.
Cape Colony as a World-Orchard, 88.
Carnegie, Andrew, Philanthropy of, 392, 393, 665.
Cartoons, Current History in, 28, 288, 415, 543, 670.
Celebrations and Gatherings of 1901 : A Forecast, 580.
Census, Twelfth, Agriculture in the, 321.
Century Magazine reviewed, 102, 232, 361, 490, 619, 745.
Character Sketches :
 Alexandra I., Queen, 421.
 Armour, Philip D., 167.
 Davis, Cushman Kellogg, 54.
 Edward VII., King, 294.
 Evarts, William M., 435.
 Funston, Brig.-Gen. Frederick, 577.
 Gilman, President Daniel C., 49.
 Hale, Edward Everett, 549.
 Harrison, Benjamin, 430.
 "Mark Twain," 37.
 Rowland, Prof. Henry A., 697.
 Tenniel, Sir John, 31.
 Villard, Henry, 59, 60.
Cheese-Making, Microbes in, 88.
Chemist, Problems Before the, 227.
Chicago as a Great Seaport, 604.
Chicago, Municipal Election in, 517.
China :
 Affairs in China, 409.
 Allies, Conduct of the, 220.
 China and International Law, 220.
 Europe's Relations with China, 476.
 Indemnity Question, 140, 536, 662.
 Leroy-Beaulieu on the Chinese Problem, 86.
 Magic, Chinese, 736.
 Needs of China, 352.
 Negotiations in China, 139, 140.

- Powers, Demands of the, 8.
 Reform, Prospects of, 730.
 Russian Roads and the Manchuria Issue, 397.
 United States and China, 7, 139, 662.
 Christian Endeavor, Two Decades of, 185.
Civiltà Cattolica reviewed, 372, 503.
 Clemens, Samuel L., A Sketch of, 37.
 Cleveland, Municipal Election in, 515.
 Coal Crisis, Anthracite, 488.
 Columbus, Christopher: Where Did He First Land? 487.
 Columbus, Municipal Election in, 515, 516.
 Commons, John R. A New Way of Settling Labor Disputes, 328.
 Congress of American Republics, Appointment of Representatives from the United States to the, 520, 664.
 Congressional Affairs :
 Appropriations, Amount of, 399.
 Army, Enlargement of the, 18, 146.
 Congress, Work of, 15-19, 140-146, 275, 276, 399-405.
 Frye Shipping Bill, 15-18, 142-144, 400, 401.
 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Amended and Ratified, 22.
 Philippine Policy of the Government, 146.
 Reapportionment of Representatives, 19, 140.
 River and Harbor Bill, 144, 145, 400.
 Senate Debates, Proposed Limitation of, 401, 402.
 Senatorial Elections, 140, 141.
 Taxes, Internal Revenue, Reduction in, 399.
 Constitutional Status of the Annexed Islands, 19, 151.
 Consumption, Battle Against, in Paris, 744.
 Consumption, Winning War Against, 705.
Contemporary Review reviewed, 107, 238, 368, 497, 624, 751.
 Contents, Monthly Table of, 1, 129, 257, 385, 513, 641.
 Coöperation Between Labor and Capital, 390-392.
Cornhill reviewed, 110, 241, 371, 499, 627, 756.
 Cortelyou, George B., Appointment of, as Secretary to the President, 404.
Cosmopolitan reviewed, 103, 233, 362, 491, 620, 746.
 Cotton-Mill Labor in the South, 723.
 Coubertin, Pierre de. France on the Wrong Track, 447.
 Croker, Richard, Origin and Career of, 211.
 Cuba :
 Constitutional Convention, 274, 521, 654.
 Cuba and Congress, 593.
 Cuban Amendment, Senator O. H. Platt on His, 595.
 Improvement in Cuban Conditions, 274, 275.
 Trade with the United States and with Europe, 522.
 United States, Relations with the, 273-275, 404, 405, 521, 522, 654.
 DANISH West Indian Islands and the United States, 150, 151.
 Davis, Cushman K., Death of, 23 ; portraits, 55, 57.
 Davis, Cushman Kellogg, Sketch of, 54.
 Day, David T. The New Oil Fields of the United States, 711.
 Delaware, Punitive Survivals in, 273.
Deutsche Revue reviewed, 243, 373, 503.
Deutsche Rundschau reviewed, 503.
 De Wet, Gen. Christian, Sketches of, 340, 602.
 Diaz, President Porfirio, Sixth Inauguration of, 12.
 Dictionary, Oxford English, 739.
 Doctor, Family, Relation of the, to Recent Progress in Medical Science, 459.
 Duelist's *Vade Mecum*, 85.
 EDINBURGH REVIEW reviewed, 369, 755.
 Education :
 Attendance at American Universities, 81.
 College Endowments, A New Method of Financing, 81.
 College Graduate : Is He Impracticable? 229.
 Dependencies, American, Education in the, 731.
 Educational Notes, 665.
 Industrial Education in the South, 347.
 Nature-Study on the Cornell Plan, 463.
 Neighborhood Coöperation in School Life,—the "Hesperia Movement," 443.
 Plants and Animals, Living Pictures of, 482.
 Southern Educational Conference, 644-652.
 Tuskegee Institute, Industrial Education at, 649-652.
 University of Chicago, Opulent, 13.
 Western Versus Southern Conditions, 649.
 Edward VII., King, Characteristics of, 134, 135 ; Sketch of, 294.
 Edward VII., King, Taking of the Oath of Allegiance by, 279, 280.
 Electoral College, Meeting of the, 20.
 Electors and the Coming Election, 66.
 Electrical Invention, Latest Triumphs of, 343, 700.
 Electricity : How Niagara Has Been "Harnessed," 694.
 Ellis, Leonora Beck. American Tea-Gardens, Actual and Possible, 315.
 England : see Great Britain.
 Evarts, William M., The Career of, 435.
 Exploration, What Remains for, 218.
 Exposition, A Floating, 721.
 FARMS, Abandoned, Versus Summer Hotels, 618.
 Flood, Biblical, Scientific Evidences of the, 741.
 Forrest, Nathan B., the Confederate General, 341.
Fortnightly Review reviewed, 106, 368, 498, 626, 753.
Forum reviewed, 104, 236, 365, 494, 622, 748.
 France :
 Advertising in France, 485.
 Affairs in France, 537, 662.
 "Clerical" Controversy, 138.
 France on the Wrong Track, 447.
 Newfoundland, Rights of France in, 148.
 Religious Congregations, Legal Status of, 354, 478.
 Women and State Education, 740.
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly reviewed, 363.
 Friars, Filipinos, and Land, 71.
 Funston : A Kansas Product, 577.
 GERMANY :
 Affairs in Germany, 283, 409, 537, 661.
 Cabinet Changes, 661.
 Chancellor, New, of Germany, 78.
 Germany and the Armed Peace, 223.
 Germany : Will She Fail? 601.
 "Hall of Fame," German, 720.
 Kaiser from the German Point of View, 78.
 Krüger, Mr., Germany and, 3.
 Prussian Bicentenary, 138.
 Gilman, President Daniel C.: His Administration at the Johns Hopkins University, 49.
 Gilman, President Daniel C., Retirement of, 13.
 Glasgow Exhibition, 721.
 Great Britain : see also Australasia, Transvaal.
 Ability, British, Distribution of, 738.
 Affairs in England, 408.
 Africa, England's Minor Troubles in, 7.
 America, British Attitude Toward, 149, 150.
 Aristocracy, British, Indictment of the, 473.
 Army Bill, New, 660.
 Boer War, British Discussion of the, 353.
 Chamberlain's Expensive Diplomacy, 531.
 Crown and Constitution in Britain, 474.
 England's Unpopularity on the Continent, 660.
 Expenditures of the Government, 659.
 Future of England, 101.
 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Rejection of the, 396, 397.
 Navy, British, Efficiency of the, 473.
 Parliament, Special Meeting of, 6.
 Roberts, Lord, Arrival of, in England, 136.
 Salisbury, Lord, and English Politics, 533.
 Salisbury, Lord, and Ireland, 660.
 Shipping, British, Development of, 90.
 Taxation, War, 523, 658, 659.
 Throne, Firmness of the, 133-136.
 Women in British Politics, 225.
 Gunsaulus, Frank W. Philip D. Armour : A Character Sketch, 167.
Gunton's Magazine reviewed, 237, 366, 496, 624, 750.
 HALE, Edward Everett, Sketch of, 549.
 "Hall of Fame," German, 720.
 Halstead, Murat. Some Reminiscences of Mr. Villard, 60.
 Harmsworth, Alfred : His Idea of a "Simultaneous Newspaper," 226.
Harper's Magazine reviewed, 102, 232, 361, 490, 619, 745.
 Harrison, Benjamin, Death of, 409 ; portraits, 413, 430, 432, 433.
 Harrison, Benjamin, Sketch of, 430.
 Harrison, Frederic, in America, 558.
 Hawaii, Affairs in, 522 ; Political Deadlock in, 663.

- Hinton, Richard J. The Indian Territory,—Its Status, Development, and Future, 451.
- Hotchkiss, William H. The Pan-American on Dedication Day, 677.
- Hygiene and Medical Science :
- Consumption, Battle Against, in Paris, 744.
 - Consumption, Winning War Against, 705.
 - Infection, How to Guard Against, 732.
 - Medical Science, Relation of the Family Doctor to Recent Progress in, 459.
 - Microbes in Cheese-Making, 88.
- IMMIGRATION, Japanese, 207.
- Inauguration, Second, of President McKinley, 405.
- Indian Territory,—Its Status, Development, and Future, 451.
- Infection, How to Guard Against, 732.
- International Monthly* reviewed, 106, 237, 367, 496, 624, 750.
- Invention, Electrical, Latest Triumphs of, 343, 700.
- Ireland, Lord Salisbury and, 660.
- Ireland, Frederic. The Printing of Spoken Words, 714.
- Isthmian Canal :
- British Attitude Toward America, 149, 150.
 - England's Rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 396, 397.
 - Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Amended and Ratified, 22.
 - Nicaragua and Panama Canals Compared, 215.
 - Report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, 21.
- Italy :
- Cabinet, New, 283.
 - Education, Young Italy's Demand for, 471.
 - France and Russia, Relations with, 537, 661.
 - Monarchy, Perils of the, 97.
 - Socialism in Italy, 224.
- JACKSONVILLE, Conflagration at, 665.
- Japan :
- Immigration, Japanese, 207.
 - Japan, Russia, and Eastern Asia, 534-536, 729.
 - Japan's Insular Destiny, 535.
 - Navy of Japan, 572.
- Johnston, Charles. Russia's Readiness for War, 567.
- Journalism : Mr. Harmsworth's "Simultaneous Newspaper," 226.
- Journalism : The Printing of Spoken Words, 714.
- KAISER from the German Point of View, 78.
- Kansas, Crusade Against the Saloons in, 260-262, 265.
- King, William F. Some Specific Criticisms of the Frye Shipping Bill, 201.
- Knauff, Ernest. Artistic Effects of the Pan-American Exposition, 686.
- Knox, Philander C., Appointed Attorney-General, 519.
- Kropotkin, Prince, Views of, on the Russian Student-Riots, 597.
- Krüger, Mr., in France, 347.
- LABOR :
- Anthracite Coal Crisis, 391, 488, 525.
 - Author of the Eight-Hour Day, 89.
 - Cotton-Mill Labor in the South, 723.
 - Labor and the "Trust" Movement, 390-392.
 - Labor Disputes, A New Way of Settling, 328.
 - Morgan, J. Pierpont, as a Labor Harmonizer, 719.
 - Railroad Labor Dispute, 525.
 - Steel Trust, Labor and the, 526, 655.
 - Strikes in Various Places, 655.
- Ladies' Home Journal* reviewed, 103, 234, 363, 492, 621, 747.
- Law and Order, Enforcement of, 263-267.
- Leading Articles of the Month, 78, 209, 337, 465, 593, 717.
- Life-Saving Service, Founder of Our, 486.
- Lincoln, Abraham, in Contemporary Caricature, 156.
- Lincoln Phrase, Famous, Origin of a, 196, 335.
- Lincoln's Duel with Douglas, 209.
- Lincoln, Washington and : A Comparative Study, 191.
- Lippincott's Magazine* reviewed, 104, 492.
- London County Council Election, 605.
- Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, Appointment of the, 520.
- Lusk, Hugh H. The Australian Commonwealth—Its People, Resources, and Outlook, 74.
- Lynching Mania in the United States, 262, 263, 408.
- McCLURE, W. Frank. The Steel Trust on the Great Lakes, 560.
- McClure's Magazine* reviewed, 103, 233, 362, 491, 620, 746.
- McCormick, Robert S., Appointment of, as Minister to Austria, 403.
- McKinley, President William, Second Inauguration of, 405.
- McKinley, President William, Western Tour of, 407, 521, 652, 653.
- McKinley, William, as President, 338.
- McKinley, Mrs. William, Illness of, 653.
- Madagascar's Progress as a French Colony, 88.
- Maffia, The,—a Sicilian Tammany, 350.
- Magic, Chinese, 736.
- Maori, The Modern, 736.
- Maps and Diagrams :
- Argentina, Southern, 617.
 - Balloon Contest from France to Russia, Route Taken in the, 610.
 - Charlotte Amelia, D. W. I., Harbor and Roadstead of, 217.
 - Columbus, Islands Claimed as the First Landing-Place of, 487.
 - Danish West Indies and Porto Rico, 217.
 - Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, Route of the, 541.
 - Guiana, French, Adjusted Boundary of, 13.
 - Isle of Pines and Cuba, 411.
 - Lakes, Great American, Principal Ports on the, 560.
 - Newfoundland Railroad System, 346.
 - Pan-American Exposition, Plan of the, 210, 678.
 - Philippines : Route Followed by General Funston in the Capture of Aguinaldo, 540.
 - World, Unexplored Parts of the, 218.
- "Mark Twain," A Sketch of, 37.
- Mars, What We Know About, 342.
- Marvin, Winthrop L. The Merits and Advantages of the Frye Shipping Bill, 197.
- Maryland, New Election Law in, 643.
- Massachusetts Benefaction, Another, 441.
- Medical Science : see Hygiene.
- Merriam, Edmund F. Foreign Missions in the Twentieth Century, 64.
- Mexico, Foreign Relations of, 664.
- Mexico : Sixth Inauguration of President Diaz, 12.
- Milan, King, Funeral of, 283.
- Minneapolis Flour Output for 1900, 231.
- Missions, Foreign, in the Twentieth Century, 64.
- Moffett, Samuel E. The Navy of Japan, 572.
- Mohammedan Peoples, Europe's Relations with the, 476.
- Monarchy in the Nineteenth Century, 475.
- Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* reviewed, 244, 373, 503.
- Monthly Review* reviewed, 111, 240, 498, 628, 755.
- Morgan, J. Pierpont, as a Labor Harmonizer, 719.
- Morgan, Thomas J. Benjamin Harrison, 430.
- Morris, George Perry. Edward Everett Hale, 549.
- Municipal Affairs :
- Massachusetts Benefaction, Another, 441.
 - Municipal Elections in Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis, 515-518.
 - Municipal Ownership, Argument for, 468.
 - Municipal Progress, Notes of, 518, 519.
 - Rapid Transit Subways in Great Cities, 212.
- Musey's Magazine* reviewed, 492, 747.
- Music : Verdi, Giuseppe, and Italian Opera, 358.
- Music ? Why Not Endow, 614.
- NASH, Gov. George K., Prize-Fighting Prevented by, 264, 265.
- Nation, Mrs. David, Saloon-Smashing Crusade of, 260-262, 665.
- National Review* reviewed, 109, 240, 369, 627, 754.
- Nature's Beauty, Trust to Protect, 42.
- Nature-Study on the Cornell Plan, 463.
- Navigation, Submarine, 91.
- Negroes, Disfranchisement of, in Southern States, 643.
- Neighborhood Coöperation in School Life,—the "Hesperia Movement," 443.
- Neue Deutsche Rundschau* reviewed, 244.
- Nevada's Great Salt Lake, 483.
- Newfoundland, Rights of France in, 148.
- Newfoundland's Railroad, 346.

- New Liberal Review* reviewed, 500.
New Testament: Another Edition of St. Luke's Writings, 740.
 New York City :
 Bellevue Hospital, Conditions in, 271, 407.
 Library, New Public, 268.
 Library System, Andrew Carnegie's Gift to the, 393.
 Non-Partisan Union, 518.
 Police Demoralization, 266, 267.
 Reform Movements, 22, 265, 268, 407, 518, 519.
 Tenement-House Commission, Work of the, 518.
 New York State, Canals in, 397.
 New Zealand, Future of, 87.
 Niagara, Future City by, 603.
 Niagara : How It Has Been "Harnessed," 694.
 Nicaragua Canal : see Isthmian Canal.
Nineteenth Century and After reviewed, 108, 239, 497, 625, 752.
Nord und Süd reviewed, 373.
North American Review reviewed, 104, 235, 364, 493, 621, 748.
Nouvelle Revue reviewed, 501, 628, 758.
Nuova Antologia reviewed, 372, 503, 758.
- OBITUARY Notes, 23, 409.
 Oil-Fields, New, of the United States, 711.
 Organic Growth, Effects of Mechanical Laws Upon, 734.
 Ottendorfer, Oswald, Death of, 23.
Outing reviewed, 363, 747.
- PALESTINE, Work for American Archæologists in, 615.
 Palisades of the Hudson, Preservation of the, 270.
 Panama Canal : see Isthmian Canal.
 Pan-American Exposition :
 Artistic Effects of the Exposition, 686.
 Decorative Sculpture at the Exposition, 177.
 Opening of the Exposition, 664.
 Pan-American on Dedication Day, 677.
 Plan of the Buffalo Exposition, 209.
 Parker, George F. The Possible Origin of a Lincoln Phrase, 196.
 Patagonia, Southern, Lakes of, 616.
 Pension Bureau, The South and the, 203.
 Pensions, Old-Age, in Australasia, 230, 724.
 Periodicals, Index to, 124, 252, 380, 508, 636, 764.
 Periodicals Reviewed, The, 102, 232, 361, 490, 619, 745.
 Philippines :
 Affairs in the Philippines, 146, 147, 276, 529, 530, 663.
 Aguinaldo, Capture of, 529.
 Civil Government, Organization of, 530.
 Friars, Filipinos, and Land, 71.
 Government of the Philippines, 596.
 Improvement in Philippine Conditions, 663.
 "Mark Twain" on the Philippine Problem, 339.
 Philippine Information Society, 530.
 Physical Training : Can It Make a Perfect Man ? 482.
 Physiology, Experimental, Notes on, 98.
 Political Affairs in the United States :
 Election Aftermath, Some, 21.
 Industrial Problem in Politics, 394.
 Presidential Election, William J. Bryan on the, 94.
 Porto Rico :
 Affairs in Porto Rico, 522.
 Delegate to the United States, 151.
 Military Training as a Factor in the Civic Reorganization, 334.
 St. Thomas and Porto Rico, 216.
 Portraits :
 Aguinaldo, Emilio, 529.
 Ailes, Milton, E., 403.
 Albert, Prince Consort, 133.
 Alderman, Edwin A., 409.
 Alexandra I., Queen, 135, 258, 295, 420, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426.
 Allen, Frederick J., 520.
 Armour, A. W., 168.
 Armour, Charles W., 169.
 Armour, Herman O., 168.
 Armour, Joseph, 168.
 Armour, J. Ogden, 169.
 Armour, Kirk, 169.
 Armour, Philip Danforth, 167, 171, 173, 174, 175.
 Armour, Philip D., Jr., 169, 171.
 Armour, Philip D., 3d, 171.
 Armour, Simeon, 168.
 Armstrong, Lord, 155.
 Arteta, Leonidas P., 11.
 Asturias, Princess of the, 282.
 Aycock, Gov. Charles B., 646.
 Babcock, Rev. Maltbie D., D.D., 667.
 Baer, George F., 525.
 Baer, John Willis, 186.
 Baldwin, William H., Jr., 23.
 Barton, Rt. Hon. E., 524.
 Barringer, P. B., 648.
 Beaman, Charles C., 26.
 Beekman, Henry R., 26.
 Bell, Sir James, 664.
 Bernhardt, Mme. Sarah, 79.
 Betancourt, Julio, 11.
 Betancourt, Pedro E., 665.
 Billings, John S., 269.
 Bitter, Karl, 183.
 Blair, William A., 646.
 Blecher, Rev. Mr., 188.
 Bosworth, William W., 184.
 Brewer, David J., 20.
 Brookes, Rev. Mr. 188.
 Brown, Henry B., 20.
 Buchanan, William I., 668.
 Budge, Mr., 524.
 Bülow, Count von, 4.
 Burnham, Henry E., 141.
 Burton, Joseph R., 141.
 Burton, Theodore E., 145.
 Callaway, Samuel R., 154.
 Capote, Domingo Mendez, 655.
 Carlos, Don, and his son, 536.
 Carlton, Newcomb, 684.
 Carmack, E. W., 538.
 Carnegie, Andrew, 389.
 Carrère, John M., 683.
 Carter, Franklin, 665.
 Cary, George, 684.
 Charles of Bourbon, Prince, 282.
 Clapp, Moses E., 538.
 Clark, Francis E., 185.
 Clark, Mrs. Francis E., 185.
 Clemens, Samuel L., 37.
 Closs, W. J. L., 187.
 Cortelyou, George B., 404, 653.
 Crabbe, William R., 413.
 Crawford, Ex-Bailie, 664.
 Crocker, Richard, 211.
 Curry, J. L. M., 645.
 Dabney, C. W., 646.
 Davis, Cushman K., 55, 57.
 Davis, Horatio N., 56.
 Davis, Mrs. Horatio N., 56.
 Deakin, Alfred, 524.
 De Forest, Robert W., 519.
 Degetau, F., 151.
 Depew, Chauncey M., 154.
 Deustúa, Alejandro, 11.
 De Wet, Gen. Christian, 340.
 Diaz, President Porfirio, 12.
 Dickey, Rev. Charles A., D.D., 413.
 Dickson, Rt. Hon. James R., 524.
 Dietrich, Charles H., 539.
 Donnelly, Ignatius, 155.
 Dubois, F. T., 141.
 Edward Albert, 130.
 Edward VII., King, 130, 134, 295, 425.
 Enteuza, Pedro M., 655.
 Evarts, William M., 386, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439.
 Evarts, Mrs. William M., 438.
 Fisher, Rev. Daniel W., D.D., 413.
 Forrest, Gen. Nathan B., 342.
 Forrest, Sir John, 524.
 Francis, Charles S., 152.
 Fraser, Elisha A., 413.
 Frye, William P., 15.
 Fuller, Melville W., 20.
 Funston, Brig.-Gen. Frederick, 578.
 Gage, Lyman J., 407.
 Gamble, Robert J., 141.

- Gana, Alberto Blest, 11.
 George, Duke of York, 130, 134.
 Germany, Empress of, 661.
 Gilder, Jeannette L., 115.
 Gilman, President Daniel C., 13, 51.
 Giolitti, M., 537.
 Girkon, Rev. Mr., 188.
 Gray, Elisha, 287.
 Gray, Horace, 20.
 Green, E. B., 683.
 Griggs, John W., 19, 407.
 Gully, William Court, 6.
 Hahn, Rev. Mr., 188.
 Hale, Edward Everett, 514, 551, 553, 554.
 Harlan, John M., 20, 413.
 Harmsworth, Alfred, 226.
 Harrison, Carter H., 517.
 Harrison, Ex-President Benjamin, 413, 430, 432, 433.
 Harrison, Frederic, 481, 558, 559.
 Hawley, Joseph R., 146.
 Hay, John, 407, 653.
 Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, 6, 659.
 Hill, James J., 657.
 Hitchcock, Ethan A., 407, 653.
 Hodgson, Sir F. M., 7.
 Hopetoun, Lord, 524.
 Hopkins, Albert J., 19.
 Howard, John Galen, 683.
 Humphrey, E. W. C., 413.
 Huxley, Thomas H., 114.
 Ishu, Juji, 187.
 Johnson, Rev. Herrick, D.D., 413.
 Johnson, Tom L., 516.
 Keller, John W., 271.
 Kelvin, Lord, 664.
 Kemble, Frances Ann, 115.
 Kingston, Rt. Hon. C. C., 524.
 Kitchener, General Lord, of Khartoum, 2.
 Knox, Charles E., 153.
 Knox, Philander C., 406.
 Krüger, President, Granddaughters and Great-grand-children of, 25.
 Krüger, President S. J. P., 3.
 Lamont, Rev. J. D., 187.
 Lewis, W. E., 524.
 Llorente, Pedro Gonzalez, 655.
 Long, John D., 407.
 Loomis, Francis B., 541.
 Lyne, Sir William, 524.
 McClure, D. E., 444.
 McCormick, Robert S., 403.
 McIver, Charles D., 647.
 McKenna, Joseph, 20.
 McKibbin, Rev. William, D.D., 413.
 McKinley, President William, 407, 653, 654.
 McKinley, Mrs. William, 654.
 McLaurin, John L., 652.
 Machian, Eusebio, 11.
 Maclean, William F., 395.
 Macready, William Charles, 114.
 Marconi, William, 700.
 "Mark Twain," 37.
 Marshall, John, 152.
 Martin, W. A. P., 119.
 Meyer, George von L., 24.
 Millard, Joseph H., 539.
 Mills, Col. A. L., 148.
 Mitchell, John, 392.
 Mitchell, John H., 538.
 Moore, William H., 391.
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, 154, 391, 527.
 Morley, John, 113.
 Mount, Ex-Gov. James A., 153.
 Nash, Gov. George K., 265.
 Nation, David, 261.
 Nation, Mrs. David, 261.
 Nelson, Knute, 141.
 Newell, William A., 486.
 Nicolls, Rev. Samuel J., D.D., 413.
 Noyes, Daniel R., 413.
 O'Connor, R. E., 524.
 Ogden, Robert C., 645.
 Olyphant, Robert M., 154.
 Ottendorfer, Oswald, 23.
 Parsons, John R., 413.
 Paul, Rev. Mr., 188.
 Peckham, Rufus W., 20.
 Perkins, George W., 270.
 Philbin, Eugene, 266.
 Porter, John Addison, 23.
 Portuondo, Rafael, 655.
 Potter, Bishop Henry C., 267.
 Prinetti, M., 537.
 Pupin, Michael I., 343, 703.
 Quesada, Vincente A., 11.
 Rixey, P. M., 654.
 Roberts, Rev. William H., D.D., 413.
 Rockefeller, John D., 154.
 Rodenberg, W. A., 520.
 Rogers, Henry H., 441.
 Root, Elihu, 407.
 Ross, Prof. Edward A., 14.
 Rowland, Henry A., 699.
 Rustin, Henry, 693.
 Sanger, William Cary, 402.
 Schwab, Charles M., 390.
 Shaffer, Theodore J., 542.
 Shaw, William, 186.
 Shiras, George, Jr., 20.
 Sierra, Justo, 11.
 Silliman, Benjamin D., 286.
 Simmons, F. M., 538.
 Smith, Charles E., 407, 653.
 Smith, George, 669.
 Sprecher, Rev. Samuel P., D.D., 413.
 Stanford, Mrs. Leland, 14.
 Stanley, Gov. W. E., 264.
 Stedman, Edmund Clarence, 117.
 Stewart, Rev. George B., D.D., 413.
 Stieringer, Luther, 693.
 Straus, Oscar S., 9.
 Tamayo, Diego, 655.
 Tanner, Charles K. D., 667.
 Tennant, Sir Charles, 664.
 Tenniel, Sir John, 31.
 Tesla, Nikola, 702.
 Tucker, Henry St. G., 648.
 Turner, C. Y., 683.
 Turner, Sir G., 524.
 Vanderbilt, William K., 154.
 Van Dyke, Rev. Henry, D.D., 413.
 Van Horne, Sir William, 92.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, 357.
 Victoria, Queen, 130, 131, 132, 133, 136, 137.
 Villard, Henry, 59, 62, 63.
 Washington, Booker T., 651.
 Wells, Amos R., 186.
 Wells, Rolla, 517.
 White, Edward D., 20.
 Wilhelmina, Queen, and the Prince Consort, 281.
 William II., Emperor, of Germany, 661.
 Wilson, James, 407, 653.
 Winter, Rev. Mr., 188.
 Witte, M. de, 399.
 Wolcott, Ex-Gov. Roger, 153.
 Yates, Gov. Richard, 264.
 Zanardelli, M., 537.
 Zárraga, Antonino, 11.
 Positivism of Frederic Harrison, 480.
 Powell, Lyman P. Washington and Lincoln: A Comparative Study, 191.
 Powers, Le Grand. Agriculture in the Twelfth Census, 321.
 President, Secretary to the, Position of, 404.
 Printing of Spoken Words, 714.
 Progress of the World, The, 3, 131, 259, 387, 515, 643.
 Psychological Research in the United States, 84.
 Punch, Sir John Tenniel's Fifty Years on, 31.
 RAILROADS:
 Canada, Government Railways Demanded in, 394-396.
 Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Purchase of, 528.
 Combinations in the Railroad World, 276-278.
 Newfoundland's Railroad, 346.

- Northern Pacific, Struggle for the Control of, 657.
 Railroad Freight Rates, Stability in, 93.
 Union Pacific Buys the Southern Pacific, 277.
Rassegna Nazionale reviewed, 372.
 Record of Current Events, 24, 152, 284, 410, 538, 666.
Revista Popolare reviewed, 503.
Revue de Paris reviewed, 112, 242, 502, 629, 757.
Revue des Deux Mondes reviewed, 111, 242, 371, 500, 628, 756.
Revue des Revues reviewed, 243, 372.
Revista Politica e Letteraria reviewed, 373, 503.
 Rodenberg, W. A., Appointment of, as Member of the Civil Service Commission, 519.
 Rodgers, James B. Friars, Filipinos, and Land, 71.
 Ross, Prof. Edward A., and the Stanford University, 14.
 Rowe, L. S. Military Training as a Factor in the Civic Reorganization of Porto Rico, 334.
 Rowland, Prof. Henry A., the Great Physicist, 697.
 Russia :
 Progress, Russia's Popular, 534.
 Railroads, Russian, and the Manchuria Issue, 397.
 Russia, Japan, and Eastern Asia, 534-536, 729.
 Russian Empire, Opening Up of the, 729.
 Russia's Domestic Unrest, 534.
 Student Disturbances, 409, 597.
 United States, Relations with the, 398.
 War, Russia's Readiness for, 567.
 Witte, M. de, the Russian Colossus, 599.
 St. LOUIS, Municipal Election in, 517.
 St. Luke's Writings, Another Edition of, 740.
 St. Thomas and Porto Rico, 216.
 Samoa, Affairs in, 522.
 Sanger, Col. William Cary, Appointment of, as Assistant Secretary of War, 403.
 Scandinavian Reviews reviewed, 244.
 Scandinavians, Cultural Evolution of the, 737.
 Science :
 Chemist, Problems Before the, 227.
 Organic Growth, Effects of Mechanical Laws Upon, 734.
 Physiology, Experimental, Notes on, 98.
 Plants and Animals, Living Pictures of, 482.
Scribner's Magazine reviewed, 102, 232, 361, 491, 619, 746.
 Settlements, English University, French View of, 82.
Sevanev Review reviewed, 367.
 Shaw, Albert. The Career of William M. Evarts, 435.
 Shaw, Albert. The Electors and the Coming Election, 66.
 Shipping :
 British Shipping, Development of, 90.
 Frye Shipping Bill, Merits and Advantages of the, 197.
 Frye Shipping Bill, Some Specific Criticisms of the, 201.
 Frye Shipping Bill : Why It Is Objectionable, 200.
 Germany's Method of Subsidizing Ships, 17.
 Ship Subsidies, Substitutes for, 214.
 Shipbuilding, Progress in, 360.
 Steamship Subsidies, 15-18, 142-144, 400, 401.
 Sing Sing Prison, Awful Condition of, 272.
 Smith, Samuel G. Cushman Kellogg Davis, 54.
 Socialism in Italy, 224.
 South, Industrial Education in the, 347.
 South, Political Conditions in the, 349, 643, 652.
 Southern Educational Conference, 644-652.
 Spain :
 Affairs in Spain, 10-12.
 Disturbances in Spain, 281, 409.
 Sagasta at the Helm, 536.
 Spain's National Attitude, 96.
 Spanish-American Congress at Madrid, 11, 12.
 Spanish-American Republics, 95.
 Stead, W. T. King Edward VII. : A Character Sketch, 294.
 Stead, W. T. Queen Alexandra I. : A Character Sketch, 421.
 Steel Corporation, United States, 278, 387-391, 526.
 "Steel Trust, Billion-Dollar," Meaning of the, 467.
 "Steel Trust, Billion-Dollar," Men Who Made The, 465.
 Steel Trust on the Great Lakes, 560.
 Submarine Navigation, 91.
 Subsidies, Steamship : see Shipping.
 Tapestry, Ancient Art of, 90.
 Tariff, Proposed Revision of the, 524.
 Tax Reform, Prof. Richard T. Ely on, 80.
 Taxes, Internal, as Revised, 521.
 Tea-Gardens, American, Actual and Possible, 315.
 Telephone Service, Cheap Local, 611.
 Telephoning Across the Ocean, 343.
 Temperance Movement, American, 259, 262.
 Tenniel, Sir John : His Fifty Years on Punch, 31.
 Tennyson, Virgil and, 487.
 Toledo, Municipal Election in, 515, 516.
 Tolstoy, Count, at Home, 470.
 "Tolstoy, The Wrong," 727.
 Trade :
 Chicago as a Great Seaport, 604.
 Industrial America Versus Europe, 523.
 Industrial Prosperity Continues, 528.
 Wall Street, Flurry in, 656, 657.
 Transportation : Rapid Transit Subways, 212.
 Transvaal : see also Great Britain.
 Boers at St. Helena, With the, 726.
 Boers : The Kind of Men They Are, 99.
 Cape Colony, Dutch in, 5.
 De Wet, Gen. Christian, Sketches of, 340, 602.
 Krüger, Mr., in France, 347.
 Krüger's Popular Triumph in Europe, 3.
 Peace Proposals Frustrated, 530, 531.
 Statistical Notes on the War, 532.
 War in South Africa, Progress of the, 4, 5, 136-138, 282, 408, 530-533, 660.
 Treaty, Hay-Pauncefote, Amended and Ratified, 22.
 Trial by Ordeal, Survivals of, 84.
 Trusts :
 Economic Changes in the Industrial World, 388.
 Era of Consolidation, 717.
 Ocean Steamship Lines, Combination of, 658.
 Outlook for the Average Man, 388.
 Public Ownership as a Remedy for Abuses, 394.
 Steel Corporation, United States, 278, 387-391, 526.
 Steel Trust, Labor and the, 526.
 Trusts, How to Restrain, 719.
 Turkey, Relations of the United States with, 9.
 Tuskegee Institute, Industrial Education at, 649-652.
 UNITED STATES : see also Congressional Affairs, Cuba, Hawaii, Isthmian Canal, Philippines, Political Affairs, Porto Rico, Samoa.
 Annexed Islands, Constitutional Status of the, 19, 151.
 China, Relations with, 7, 139, 662.
 Outlook, Auspicious American, 407.
 Russia, Relations with, 398.
 Turkey, Relations with, 9.
 Universities, American, Attendance at, 81.
 University of Chicago, Opulent, 13.
 University of Georgia, Centennial Anniversary of, 665.
 VAN HORNE, Sir William, 92.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, and Italian Opera, 358.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, the Composer, 357.
 Victoria, Queen, and Her Ministers, 724.
 Victoria, Queen, Characteristics of, 131-133.
 Victoria, Queen, Death of, 131 ; Funeral of, 279.
 Victoria, Queen, Tributes to, 337.
 Villard, Henry, Career of, 59 ; Reminiscences of, 60.
 Virgil and Tennyson, 487.
 Virginia, Constitutional Convention in, 643.
 Virginia, Educational Institutions in, 648.
 WARNER, John De Witt. Why the Frye Shipping Bill Is Objectionable, 200.
 Washington and Lincoln : A Comparative Study, 191.
 Wells, Amos R. Two Decades of Christian Endeavor, 185.
 West Point and Its Overhauling, 147, 148.
 Western Reserve University, Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the, 665.
Westminster Review reviewed, 110, 370, 499, 626.
 Willman, Rounsevelle, Death of, 404.
 Wilhelmina, Queen, Marriage of, 281.
 Witte, M. de, the Russian Colossus, 599.
 Women in British Politics, 225.
World's Work reviewed, 234, 492, 620.
Zukunft reviewed, 244.

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1901.

General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

Krüger's Popular Triumph in Europe.....	3
Germany and the President.....	3
The Unending Strife on the Veldt.....	4
Recent Boer Successes.....	5
The Cape Dutch.....	5
The Special Meeting of Parliament.....	6
England's Minor Troubles in Africa.....	7
The United States and China.....	7
What the Powers Demand.....	8
Our Adventures in the Mediterranean.....	9
Bridging the Bosphorus.....	9
Spain and the Spanish-speaking World.....	10
The Spanish-American Congress at Madrid.....	11
The Sixth Inauguration of Diaz.....	12
Settlement of the Franco-Brazilian Boundary..	13
President Gilman's Retirement.....	13
The Opulent University of Chicago.....	13
Dr. Ross and the Stanford University.....	14
Congress at Work.....	15
Shall We Subsidize Steamships?.....	15
Why We Gave Up Ocean Freightage.....	16
Shipping Will Have Its Turn.....	16
Do Ships Make the Trade or Follow It?.....	17
The Bill as Launched.....	17
How Germany Subsidizes Ships.....	17
Plans for an Enlarged Army.....	18
The Canteen Question.....	18
Reapportionment.....	18
Settling the Status of Annexed Islands.....	19
The Electors Vote on January 14.....	20
Some Election Aftermath.....	21
The Ship Canal Commission's Report.....	21
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Amended and Ratified	22
A Satisfactory Solution.....	22
New York Reform Movements.....	22
Obituary Notes.....	23

With portraits of Paul Krüger, Count von Bülow, William Court Gully, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir F. M. Hodgson, General Frey, Oscar S. Straus, Julio Betancourt, Alejandro Deustúa, Eusebio Machian, Vicente A. Quesada, Justo Sierra, Alberto B. Gana, Antonino Zárraga, Leonidas P. Arteta, Porfirio Diaz, Daniel C. Gilman, Edward A. Ross, Mrs. Leland Stanford, William P. Frye, Albert J. Hopkins, John W. Griggs, David J. Brewer, Rufus W. Peckham, John M. Harlan, George Shiras, Jr., Melville W. Fuller, Edward D. White, Horace Gray, Joseph McKenna, Henry B. Brown, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., the late John Addison Porter, and the late Oswald Otten-dorfer, map showing the adjusted boundary of French Guiana, cartoons, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 24

With portraits of George von L. Meyer, President Krüger's granddaughters and great-grandchildren, the late C. C. Beaman, and the late H. R. Beekman.

Some Recent Political Cartoons..... 28

With reproductions from American and foreign journals.

Sir John Tenniel's Fifty Years on "Punch"..... 31

With portrait of Sir John Tenniel, and reproductions of cartoons.

A Sketch of Mark Twain..... 37

With portraits of Mr. Clemens, and other illustrations.

A Trust to Protect Nature's Beauty..... 42

By Sylvester Baxter.
With illustrations.

President Gilman's Administration at the Johns Hopkins University..... 49

By Nicholas Murray Butler.
With portrait of Daniel C. Gilman.

Cushman Kellogg Davis..... 54

By Samuel G. Smith.
With portraits of the late Cushman K. Davis, Horatio N. Davis, and Mrs. Horatio N. Davis.

The Career of Henry Villard..... 59

With portrait of Mr. Villard.

Some Reminiscences of Mr. Villard..... 60

By Murat Halstead.
With portraits of Henry Villard.

Foreign Missions in the Twentieth Century.. 64

By Edmund F. Merriam.

The Electors and the Coming Election..... 66

By Albert Shaw.

Friars, Filipinos, and Land..... 71

By James B. Rodgers.

The Australian Commonwealth—Its People, Resources, and Outlook..... 74

By Hugh H. Lusk.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The Kaiser from the German Point of View....	78
The New Chancellor of Germany.....	78
The Girlhood of Sarah Bernhardt.....	79
Professor Ely on Tax Reform.....	80
Attendance at American Universities.....	81
College Endowments.....	81
A French View of English University Settle-ments.....	82
Boston Literary Gossip by an Englishman.....	83
Psychical Research in the United States.....	84
Survivals of Trial by Ordeal.....	84
The Duelist's "Vade Mecum".....	85
Leroy-Beaulieu on the Chinese Problem.....	86
The Future of New Zealand.....	87
A New Flag for Australasia.....	87
Madagascar's Progress as a French Colony....	88
Cape Colony as a World-Orchard.....	88
Microbes in Cheese-Making.....	88
The Author of the Eight-Hour Day.....	89
The Ancient Art of Tapestry.....	90
The Development of British Shipping.....	90
Submarine Navigation.....	91
The Builder of the Canadian Pacific.....	92
Stability in Railroad Freight Rates.....	93
Mr. Bryan on the Election.....	94
The Spanish-American Republics.....	95
Spain's National Attitude.....	96
Perils of the Italian Monarchy.....	97
The Building of a Great Bridge.....	98
Notes on Experimental Physiology.....	98
The Kind of Men the Boers Are.....	99
The Future of England.....	101
With portraits of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and Sir Wil-liam Van Horne, and other illustrations.	

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 102

Notes on the Season's Books..... 113

With portraits of John Morley, Thomas H. Huxley, William Charles Macready, Frances Ann Kemble, Jeannette L. Gilder, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and W. A. P. Martin, and other illustrations.

Index to Periodicals..... 124

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Photograph by A. Bassano.

GENERAL LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

(Who now succeeds Lord Roberts in command of the British forces in South Africa.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIII.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1901.

No. 1.

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MR. KRÜGER IN FRANCE.

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Germany and the President.

But in Belgium and Germany, also, his popular reception was of much the same character as in France. The refusal of the Emperor William to see Mr. Krüger was followed by that of the Emperor of Austria. In view of the Kaiser's famous dispatch to Pretoria at the time of the Jameson Raid, it had been supposed that he would now accord at least a courteous interview. But undoubtedly it has been the opinion of the German Government that the Boer cause is hopeless, and that the sooner the Boers submit the better it will be for everybody. Germany has recently entered into treaties with England regarding Samoa, Delagoa



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THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, COUNT VON BÜLOW, WHO IS SCORING MANY SUCCESSES AT BERLIN.

Bay, and the Yangtse-Kiang Valley. While Count von Bülow, the imperial chancellor, declared in the Reichstag on December 12 that there was nothing in any of these treaties or in any recent communications with England that would have prevented the Emperor from receiving Krüger, such reception did not comport with German policy,—a fact of which Mr. Krüger had been fully informed before he came upon German soil. There were a good many guarded hints in the German press that the Emperor was influenced by his relationship with the English royal family; but the chancellor repudiated that suggestion, and declared that if it were so he himself would not remain a single day in office. It was uncertain, toward the end of December, whether or not Mr. Krüger would go to Russia, and his plans seemed not to be settled as to the proposed visit to the United States. France and Russia, it is said, would be glad to propose mediation if Germany would join them; but it will be impossible to obtain Germany's consent, and in this case Germany stands for the Triple Alliance. Its policy is now in exceptionally shrewd and able hands.

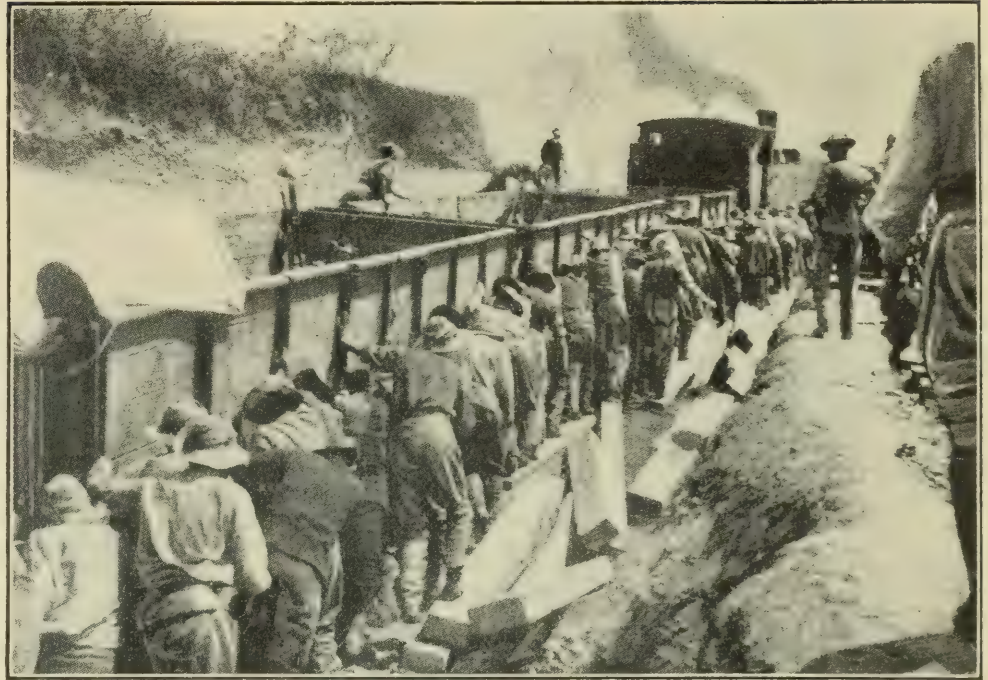
*The Unending
Strife on
the Veldt.*

England is grimly determined to fight the war to a conclusion, and at the beginning of December the business of crushing the remnants of fighting Boers was put into the hands of the most cold-blooded and ruthless of English officers—namely, General Kitchener, for an excellent new picture of whom our readers should consult the frontispiece of this number. Lord Roberts, in the rôle of conquering hero, is expected to reach England on January 3, to receive such plaudits as were never before accorded to any Englishman. We may be content to leave Lord Roberts' comparative merits as a great commander to the consensus of military critics. He had the opportunity, it must be remembered, to profit by the unhappy experiences of his predecessors, General Buller and the rest. He certainly has not erred on the side of leniency to non-combatants. Buller, by the way, has been the great idol of London drawing-rooms for some weeks past. Meantime, General Roberts will before this time have learned that after he had embarked for England the Boer guerrillas had stirred themselves to a very un-

pleasant activity. fighting at widely separated points in the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and finally, in some numbers, passing over into Cape Colony.

*Recent
Boer
Successes.*

As instances of recent Boer activity it is to be noted that on November 22 the British surrendered 400 men and 2 guns at Dewetsdorp, southwest of Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State; while on December 13, in a fight at Nooitgedacht, in the mountains west of Pretoria, the British troops under General Clements lost 573 prisoners, in addition to losing 65 killed and wounded. Within a few days of that time the Boers also captured 120 men of Brabant's Horse. The especial cause of military excitement in the earlier part of December was the daring raid of the Boer general, De Wet, whose object it was to invade Cape Colony. The English general, Knox, used every effort and resource to intercept and, if possible, to capture the most wily and active of all the alert commanders that the Boers have yet produced. More than once De Wet was turned back from the Orange River, and more



HOW THE ENGLISH TROOPS NOW LOOK AND WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Assisting a demoralized locomotive.)

than once it was announced that he was cornered and would certainly be captured. But he made good his escape, and later in the month Cape Colony was successfully invaded at two different crossings of the Orange River. It was hoped by the Boers to incite an uprising of the Cape Colony Dutch in certain districts where sentences for treason were arousing bitter disaffection.

*The Cape
Dutch.*

On December 6 there was a great and picturesque gathering of many thousands of Boers at the little town of Worcester, in Cape Colony. The occasion was the meeting of a league or "bond" of the Dutch-speaking people. Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner made a violent speech in attack upon Sir Alfred Milner, the British governor of Cape Colony, who has now been appointed by Mr. Chamberlain as civil governor of the two annexed republics. The British authorities, in fear of insurrection, were present at Worcester with a force of troops, and the congress was held in the open air, with British artillery trained on the assembled multitude from various points of vantage. This was not calculated to allay race feeling. The call of Lord Kitchener for more troops, and the fresh outburst of hostilities, caused the postponement of the elaborate programme of festivities and religious celebrations that had been planned for January 3 in honor of Lord Roberts' home-coming. But no postponement of the official programme could affect the popular demonstration with which Lord Roberts was sure to be greeted.



HUNTING DE WET.

THE DISGUSTED DOG: "Better get some salt, Kitchener!"
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



MR. GULLY, ON HIS REELECTION AS SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT.

(He is returning thanks from the steps leading to the Speaker's chair.)—From the *Illustrated London News*.

*Incidents
of the
Session.*

The Irish members conspicuously absented themselves from this special session, Mr. Healy alone being present. The others were attending the convention of the United Irish League at Dublin, under the leadership of Mr. William O'Brien, who has now come forward in place of Mr. Redmond as the accepted head of the Irish Nationalist movement. This Irish convention at Dublin took far stronger ground against the British in South Africa than the Afrianders themselves took at their convention at Worcester. The parliamentary session was characterized by very bitter attacks upon Mr. Chamberlain from the Liberal side of the House. He and his family were charged with being very largely interested in Birmingham firms to which have been accorded all sorts of war-supply contracts. Mr. Chamberlain bore the attacks with unexpected forbearance, and subsequently surprised the Liberals by a very frank and statesmanlike speech on the whole South African situation, in which he outlined as fully as he could his plans and ideas for the future government of the annexed republics. His plan, in a word, is to treat the Dutch in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal in the same way

*The Special
Meeting of
Parliament.*

The new Parliament was convened, as had been expected, on December 3. The Queen's address on the opening of the special session of Parliament on December 6 was the shortest on record, and in that regard it compared curiously with President McKinley's message, read at the opening of Congress, on December 3, which is the longest on record. The address asked, in a sentence, for approval of financial plans to meet war bills. Mr. Brodrick, the new war secretary, stated plainly that the estimates of the government last July as to the cost of the war were much too sanguine, and that it is not now expected that the high rate of military expenditure will be diminished before the 1st of April, owing to the difficulties of the guerrilla campaign. Mr. Brodrick went on to say that it was not surprising that the British found it hard to do in a country as large as Spain, Cuba, and the Philippines put together what it took 400,000 Frenchmen to do in Spain at the beginning of the century, what it took 227,000 Spaniards to do in Cuba, and what it would take 100,000 Americans to do in the Philippines. Mr. Brodrick's comparisons will not bear analysis. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, explained his plan for raising \$80,000,000, and was supported by a vote of 284 to 8.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH EXPLAINING FINANCIAL MEASURES TO THE HOUSE.

that the Dutch are treated in Cape Colony, at as early a date as the Dutch themselves will allow this to be done. It is to be feared, however, that the Dutch will be so disobliging as to go on fighting for some time, and that Kitchener will adopt more and more stringent methods, maintaining the policy of burning farmhouses and Weyerizing the disaffected regions.

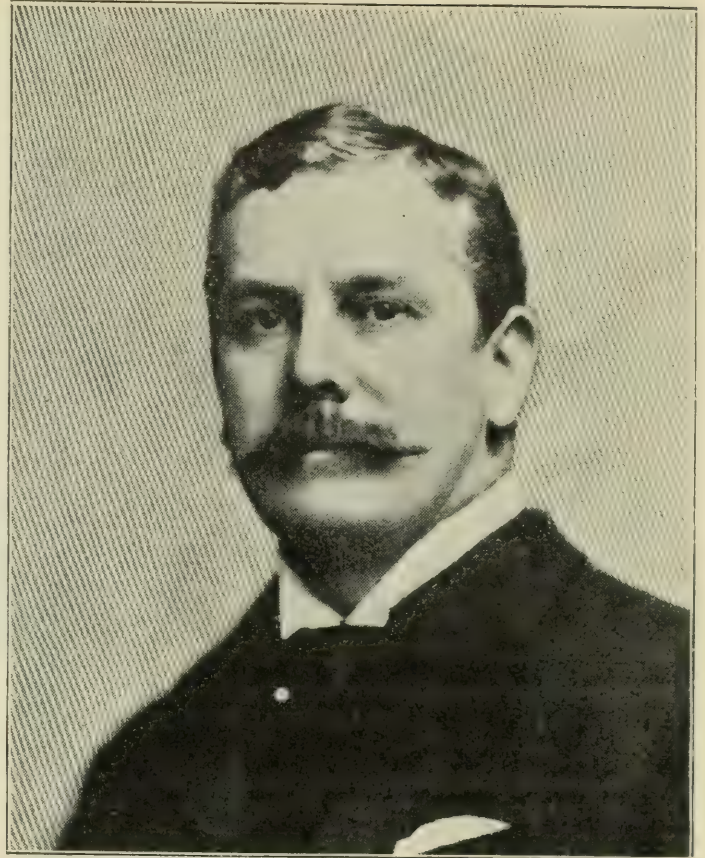
England's Minor Troubles in Africa. England's difficulties in subjugating the Boers in South Africa have tended for many months to obscure certain developments in other portions of the Dark Continent which would otherwise have attracted world-wide notice. The siege of Kumassi by the Ashantis in the early summer of 1900 was resisted by the handful of British troops under Sir Frederick Hodgson with no less heroism than was simultaneously displayed by the imprisoned foreigners in the British legation at Peking. At one time this stronghold of the Gold Coast was surrounded by 10,000 hostile natives. The march



BLOWING UP A BOER FARMHOUSE.

(From a genuine photograph taken by an officer.)

of the relief column commanded by Colonel Willcocks, and the subsequent punitive expeditions—the details of which have only become known in London within the past month—were as severe tests of the British soldier's qualities of endurance and pluck as have been afforded by any of the campaigning in the Transvaal and Natal. The region of the Gold Coast seems at last to have been entirely reconquered by the British troops, with the aid of the loyal native levies.



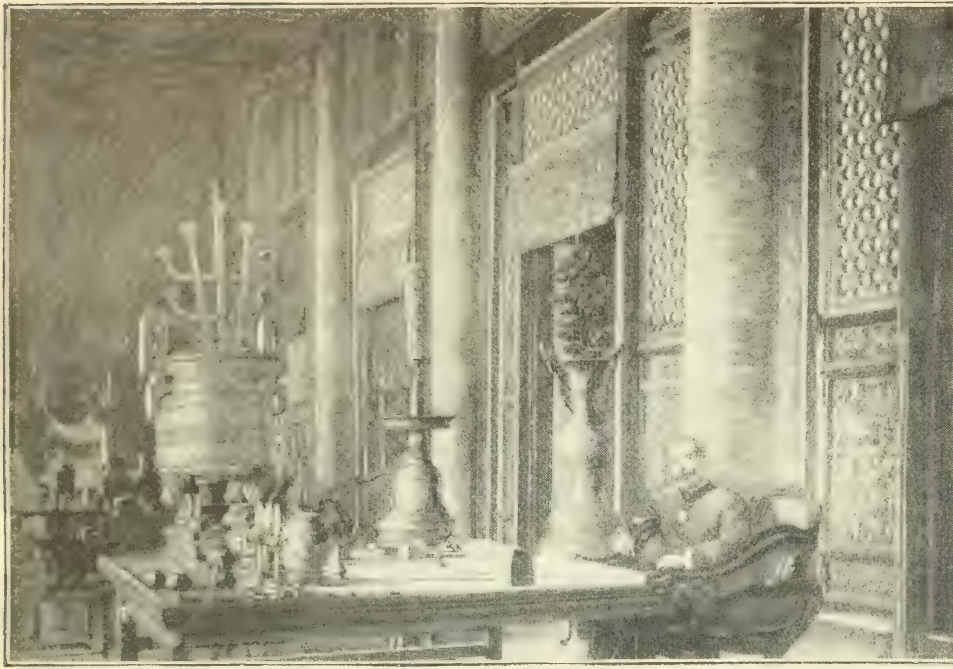
SIR F. M. HODGSON.

(Governor of Ashanti, besieged in Kumassi.)

In November last a rising of the Ogaden Somalis in the Jubaland province of British East Africa was reported. These tribes are aggressive, and have gradually pushed southward in the British sphere of influence. The facts of the present situation have been very meagerly reported, but there is a feeling in England that the outlook is serious.

The United States and China. The developments of the past month have at least made plain the policy of the United States in the negotiations conducted at Peking. Whatever may be inferred as to the attitude of other nations in this crisis, the Washington Government has made its purposes fully known. President McKinley, in his annual message to Congress on December 3, after reviewing the history of the Boxer outbreak and the siege of the foreigners in Peking, said :

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people, with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We ad-



GENERAL FREY, COMMANDING THE FRENCH TROOPS, IN HIS OFFICE IN THE INNER OR IMPERIAL CITY OF PEKING.

hered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China, and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

The United States was in full harmony with Russia regarding the restoration of the imperial power at Peking, holding that "effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese nation reverences and obeys." In the matter of indemnity, the President was inclined to seek increased guarantees of security for the rights and immunities of foreigners, together with the "open door" to commerce, rather than heavy money payments.

What the Powers Demand

The demands agreed on in November by the ministers at Peking as the basis of negotiations with China proved to be not wholly satisfactory to the powers. To the article providing that twelve Chinese officials of high rank should be executed, the United States made the objection of impracticability, and in this objection Russia concurred. All the other nations, with the exception of Germany, finally accepted this view of the matter, and it was agreed by the powers that the Chinese Government should be charged with the infliction of the severest punishment on the principal offenders that it is able to inflict. Guarantees must be given that these men will be so punished, and the powers must have evidence that the punishments have been carried out in good faith. On the subject

of indemnity, it was decided that the Chinese Government should acknowledge liability for injuries to governments, corporations, and persons, and agree to pay damages, actual and exemplary, to be fixed in such manner as the peace plenipotentiaries should decide. The United States and Russia declared in favor of transferring the indemnity question to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The other demands already adopted by the ministers, to several of which the United States objected, but for the sake of harmony finally accepted, are, in substance, as follows :

The erection by China of a

monument to Baron von Ketteler and the sending of an imperial prince to Berlin to make apology for his murder.

Officials failing to prevent outrages on foreigners in their districts shall be dismissed and punished.

A single minister of foreign affairs shall be appointed, displacing the Tsung-li-Yamen, or foreign board.

National intercourse between the diplomatic corps and the Emperor shall be permitted.

Forts along the Peiho, between Peking and Taku, and forts on the coast of Pechili, shall be razed.

The importation of arms and munitions of war shall be prohibited.

Permanent foreign guards at the Peking legations and at points between Peking and Taku shall be maintained.

Edicts for the suppression of the Boxers shall be posted throughout the empire for two years.

Monuments shall be erected by China in international burial-places that have been profaned.

New treaties of trade and navigation shall be negotiated.

Chinese employed by foreigners shall be paid indemnity for injuries; but this is not to include the native Christians not employed by foreigners.

Additional delay in the signing of the note containing these demands was caused by Great Britain's objection to certain phraseology in the agreement. Early in December, General Chaffee, in command of the United States legation guard, made a protest to Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee against the looting of Chinese imperial buildings. It was reported that General Chaffee expressed himself so vigorously in his letter to Count von Waldersee that the letter was returned. But a second letter proved more acceptable to the German commander, and steps were taken to prevent looting in future.

Our Adventures
in the
Mediterranean.

The Hon. Oscar S. Straus does not pretend to be a sheriff, and still less does the Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom, who has represented us at Constantinople as *chargé d'affaires* in the absence of Mr. Straus, who is now in this country. Mr. Straus succeeded in getting the Turkish Government to acknowledge its obligation in the matter of an indemnity for the destruction of American college buildings in Armenia, and he further succeeded in securing repeated promises that a specified sum of money should be paid. But, as we have said, he was not a sheriff, and he could not levy on the Sultan's personal effects in the Yildiz palace. It was supposed, however, that our newest battleship, the *Kentucky*, might virtually play the rôle of sheriff when Capt. Colby M. Chester was instructed to visit the Turkish port of Smyrna with that fine example of our shipbuilding. But after Captain Chester had run up to Constantinople to enjoy the hospitality of the Sultan, the *Kentucky*, in due course, about the 17th of December, weighed anchor at Smyrna and proceeded by way of the Suez Canal on her journey to Manila. And on that same date it was declared at Washington that this had not proved to be the psychological moment for pressing the Sublime Porte to pay up. The idea had prevailed for a few days that the missionary claim had been met indirectly through an increased price to be paid to the Cramps by the Turkish Government for a cruiser; but it does not appear that the contract for that long-discussed cruiser has been signed.



MR. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

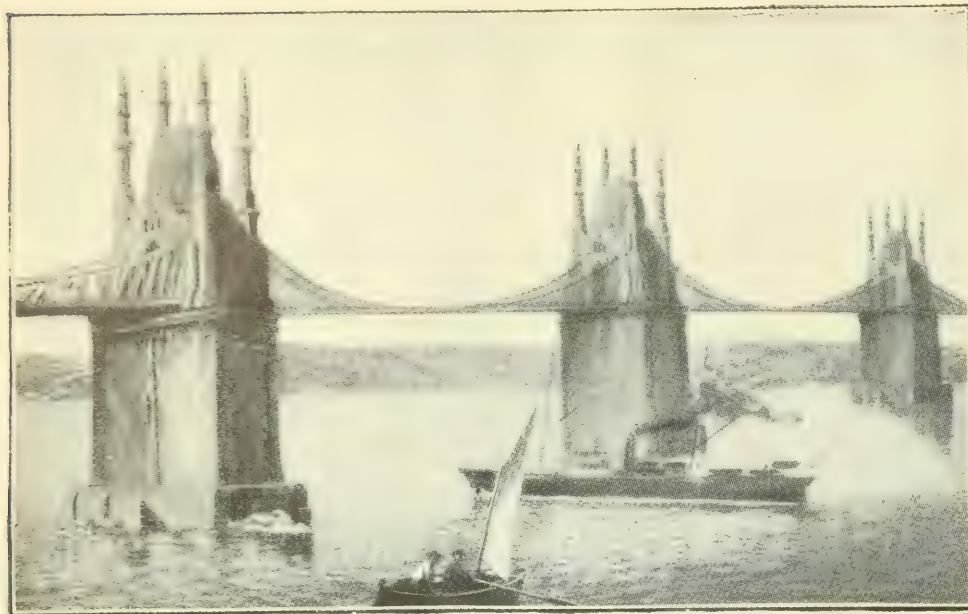
Meanwhile, the Turkish Government has persistently refused to permit Dr. Norton, appointed by our Government as consul to Khartum, to establish his office there with the customary exequatur. Mr. Straus has resigned, and our minister to Switzerland, Mr. Leishman, takes the vacant place, Minister Hardy in turn being transferred from Greece to Switzerland. Charles S. Francis, of New York, goes to Athens. What the *Kentucky* did not accomplish by going to Smyrna it seems that the little auxiliary cruiser *Dixie* was able to perform in the case of our modest claim of \$5,000 against the government of Morocco. The *Dixie* was instructed to promote the effort of our consul-general at Tangier, Mr. Gummere, to collect an indemnity for the killing of a naturalized citizen at Fez. The consul-general telegraphed on December 18 that the money had been paid.



THE KENTUCKY AS OUR NEW MINISTER TO TURKEY.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

The twentieth century must show great changes in the dominions of the Turkish Sultan. When railways grid-iron Asia Minor, Armenian massacres will have gone out of date, and meritorious educational enterprises, by whomsoever conducted, will not be carried on at a hazard of life as well as property. It is very interesting to note, as one of the definite projects with which the new era opens, that the Germans have secured the right, made



THE PROPOSED SULTAN-ABDUL-HAMID BRIDGE OVER THE BOSPORUS.

the plans, and are about to enter upon the work of building the long-proposed bridge across the Bosphorus at Constantinople which will give Asia Minor and the Orient direct railway communication with Europe. Our illustration shows the massive bridge of granite and steel that has been designed by the Bosphorus Railway Company as the connecting link between the railways of Europe and the trans-Asiatic, or Bagdad, road that the Germans are constructing. This bridge will be built on just the same spot as was occupied in ancient times by a military bridge built by Greek engineers, over which on one occasion it is recorded that Darius marched with 800,000 Persian soldiers. Industry, rather than war, supplies the twentieth-century motive for engineering projects.

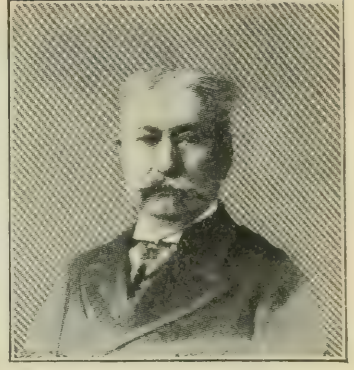
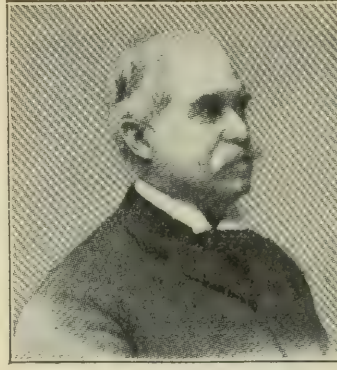
Spain and the Spanish-speaking World. There is some reason to think that to Spain the new century will bring many compensations for the losses of territory and prestige it has suffered in the century that is now at an end. Of all the geographical changes that the political map of the world has undergone since the early years of the nineteenth century, the shrinkage in the dominions of Spain is the most remarkable. At the opening of the century the whole of South America

belonged to Spain, except Brazil, which belonged to Portugal, and the Guiana settlements, which were then mere trading points on the northern coast. All of Central America and Mexico belonged to Spain; and in what is now the United States, Spain owned Florida and a very large part of all the territory west of the Mississippi, including California and the Pacific Coast as far north as Puget Sound. For a generation previous to the year 1800, even the vast Louisiana territory also belonged to Spain. In addition to these continental colonies, Spain owned Cuba and

other West Indian islands, and, off the coast of Asia, the great Philippine group. What is left to the Spaniards is, after all, by far their most valuable possession — namely, Spain itself. There is a point of view from which it may be said that Spain has really lost nothing at all. The people of Spain, the common citizens, have clearly gained rather than lost. A few merchants of Barcelona, it is true, have been deprived of profitable markets which were theirs by virtue of exclusive tariff arrangements, while a certain number of army officers and civil officials have lost the opportunity to go out to the colonies to fatten on the gains of corrupt admin-



THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN RECEIVING THE DELEGATES TO THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID.



Julio Betancourt, Colombia.

Alejandro Deustúa, Peru.

Eusebio Machian, Paraguay.

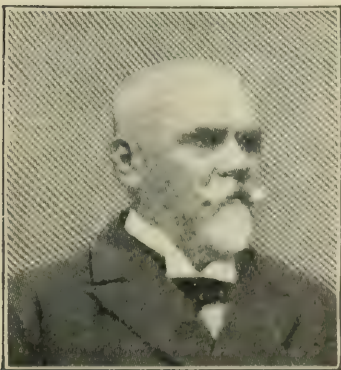
Vicente A. Quesada, Argentina.

PROMINENT DELEGATES TO THE HISPANO-AMERICAN CONGRESS AT MADRID.

istration. But to the common people of Spain, Cuba and the Philippines had come to mean nothing at all except an empty point of pride and a terrible military tax, both of money and of the blood of their sons. The mere sundering of the bond of political sovereignty does not make the Spanish-speaking world any smaller. On the other hand, Spain's final withdrawal from political participation in the affairs of the New World, by virtue of the loss of Cuba, is likely enough to be the beginning of a new and a better relationship between the whole of Spanish America and the European mother-country.

The Spanish-American Congress at Madrid. This has already been illustrated very strikingly by the important congress that has within a few weeks been held at Madrid, under the auspices of the Spanish Government, and made up of distinguished representatives from all the countries of Spanish America, for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest having to do with social and economic progress. Spain's retention of Cuba against the will of the greater part of the Cubans themselves had made impossible the closest and most cordial relations between the Spanish-American republics and the old country; for the reason that the rebellious attitude of the Cubans

was a constant reminder of the long and terrible struggle of the continental provinces themselves, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, to secure their own emancipation. Henceforth, having given up all claim to further authority in the Western Hemisphere, Spain is in a position to cultivate trade, commerce, and friendly relations of all kinds, based on community of race, language, and literature, with the assurance that her efforts to establish mutually profitable connections will not be misunderstood. It is likely enough that there are some Spaniards who, with lingering sentiments of enmity toward the United States, would like to promote interstate alliances among the Spanish-American republics in a spirit of opposition to the growing power of English-speaking North America. But such an idea could not be successful, and is not at all likely to have encouragement. The wiser thought in Spain is that conditions are almost or quite ripe for the establishment of mutually favorable reciprocity arrangements between Spain and the United States. There is nothing but friendly feeling in this country toward Spain, and there is the most cordial desire that the resources of the Iberian Peninsula should have rapid development. The Spanish colonial system was so corrupt that it poisoned government, not merely in



Justo Sierra, Mexico.

Leonidas P. Arteta, Ecuador.

Antonino Zárrega, Venezuela.

Alberto Blest Gana, Chile.

PROMINENT DELEGATES TO THE HISPANO-AMERICAN CONGRESS AT MADRID.

Manila and Havana, but in Madrid itself. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the population of Spain was estimated at practically 10,000,000. There seems to have been no census since 1887, when the population, in round figures, was 17,500,000. The Spanish climate is good, and the race is hardy. Lord Salisbury's intimation, in that famous speech of his in which he referred to "living" nations and "dying" nations, that the Spaniards were disappearing, is true only in a relative sense. It is probable that there are now something like 60,000,000 white people in the world speaking the Spanish language and descended from Spanish stock. It will not be a great while before there are 25,000,000 in Spain alone, and 100,000,000 in Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and South America.

What Was Accomplished. It must not be supposed that this Madrid congress accomplished any results of immediately startling significance; but such a gathering of representative Spanish-Americans must make to some extent for peace and progress in the Western Hemisphere. It took strong action in favor of an arbitration tribunal to settle all Spanish-American disputes. It initiated measures looking toward the unification of the civil, penal, and administrative laws of the Latin-American countries, as well as of Spain and Portugal, in order to find at least a common basis of principles. It gave attention to such questions as emigration; international copyright; postal, telegraph, and cable rates; international banking facilities, and reciprocal trade and commerce. Spain's delegates made it plain that their chief object at present is access to the markets of Latin America. As respects arbitration, the congress resolved in favor of going much farther than the Hague Peace Conference in the direction of making arbitration proceedings compulsory. It is to be noted that Señor Sierra, the delegate from Mexico, took occasion in the conference to declare that there could be no conflict or incompatibility between this Madrid congress and the one that is to be held next winter in the City of Mexico, in which the United States is to participate, and which is the successor of the Pan-American Congress that was held at Washington some eleven years ago. No action of any kind was taken in the conference which could be considered as unfriendly toward the United States.

The Sixth Inauguration of Diaz. Mexico certainly has every reason to cherish its good relations with this country, which have had so much to do with its recent tranquillity and prosperity.

It has had the good fortune to let well enough alone in political affairs, and to continue in office, from term to term, a president who has known how to maintain order and keep out of foreign complications. President Porfirio Diaz was inaugurated on December 1 for the sixth time. He was first elected president in 1876, when he



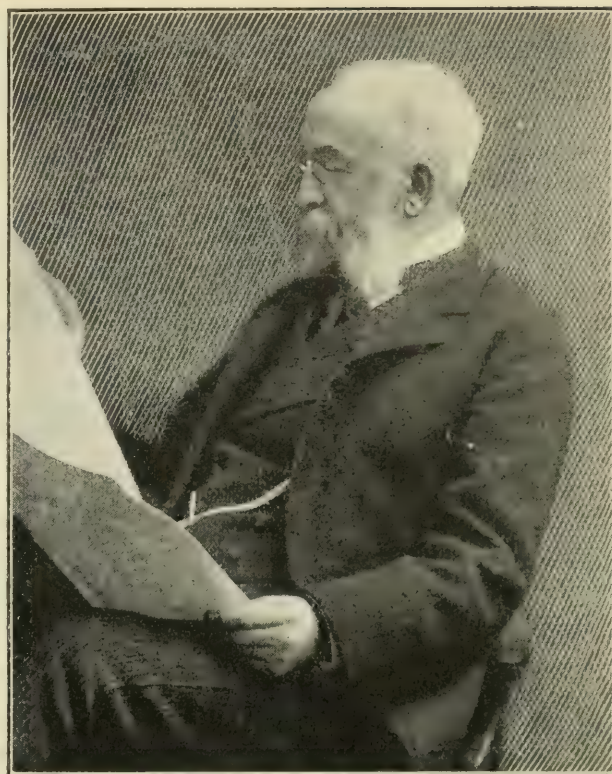
PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

served one term and was succeeded by Gonzalez. In 1884, Diaz was elected again by a great majority, and since then the one-term provision of the constitution has been set aside to enable him to hold office from term to term. His recent reëlections have involved no more contest, apparently, than Washington encountered in his two elections. He has transformed the country over which he presides. It is said that during the forty-five years previous to his first election there had been in Mexico more than two hundred revolutions and about fifty different rulers. Diaz has wholly changed all this. He has been wise enough to cultivate American friendship and to welcome American railways, miners, and investors. He has established schools in which he requires the study of the English language. In the quarter-century of his rule he has seen the population of the country increase about 50 per cent., while its production, industry, and wealth have increased in a far higher ratio, and its public finances have been brought from disorder into an excellent condition. From small beginnings, Diaz has seen the railway system grow until now more than eight thousand miles are under operation. This great administrator, whose achieve-

ments entitle him to be ranked with the foremost statesmen of his generation, was seventy years old on the 15th of last September.

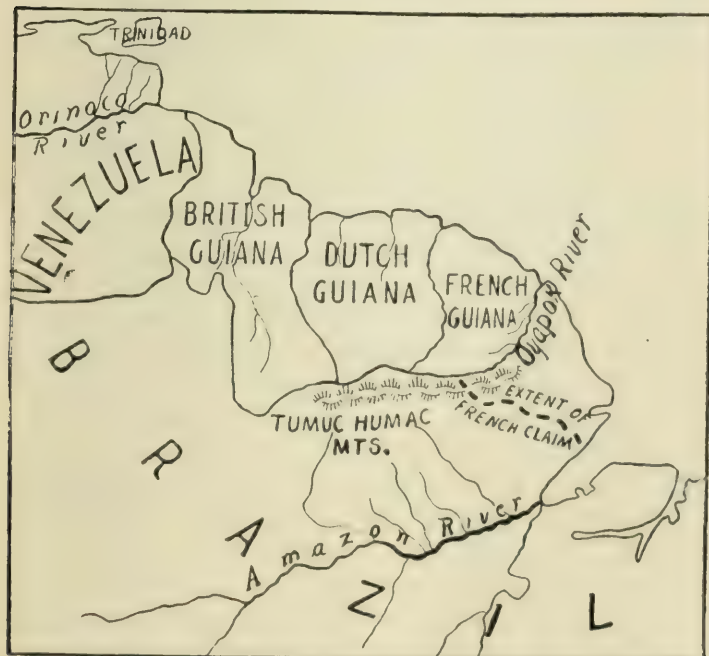
Settlement of the Franco-Brazilian Boundary. One of the most important questions ever settled by arbitration between nations has now been determined by the Swiss Government, acting in the matter of the boundary dispute between France and Brazil respecting the proper extent of French Guiana. The question had been an open one for three centuries. The French claim had gradually grown in definiteness and extent until French Guiana was asserted to reach to the banks of the Amazon River. The disputed territory included about 150,000 square miles, being practically equal to the combined area of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. Switzerland was selected as the arbitrator in 1897. The award gives about 3,000 square miles of the disputed territory to France, and about 147,000 square miles to Brazil, which great republic is thus allowed to retain the state of Para, with its rich mines. French Guiana will henceforth, therefore, be limited by the Oyapoc River and the Tumuc Humac Mountains on the southeast and south.

President Gilman's Retirement. No item of news in the college and university world has attracted so much attention lately as the announcement that President Gilman would retire from his quarter of a century's work at the Johns Hopkins University with the end of the present academic year. It has been his merit and his good fortune to have played the leading part in the organization of real university work in this



PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN.

country, the astonishing growth of which is illustrated by a statistical table that our readers will find in this number of the REVIEW, on page 81. We also beg to call attention to an admirable article secured for this number of the REVIEW from the pen of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on the significance of President Gilman's administration at the Johns Hopkins. Besides his long career as educator and educational administrator, Dr. Gilman has rendered useful service in many other public capacities. It is to be noted, as bearing incidentally upon the greater freedom he will have henceforth for such general offices in the community, that he was chosen president of the National Civil Service Reform League at its recent annual meeting in New York, succeeding the Hon. Carl Schurz, who had in turn succeeded Mr. George William Curtis.



THE ADJUSTED BOUNDARY OF FRENCH GUIANA.

The Opulent University of Chicago. Perhaps no other great university in all history has developed quite so fast as the University of Chicago under President Harper's energetic administration, with the aid of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's large and frequent gifts of money. At the convocation exercises of this university held in Chicago on December 18, it was announced that Mr. Rockefeller had made another gift of \$1,500,000. His gifts to this one institution, covering a period of a little more than eleven years, now aggregate almost \$10,000,000. There have also been other generous gifts, chiefly from citizens of Chicago. On the occasion of the announcement of this

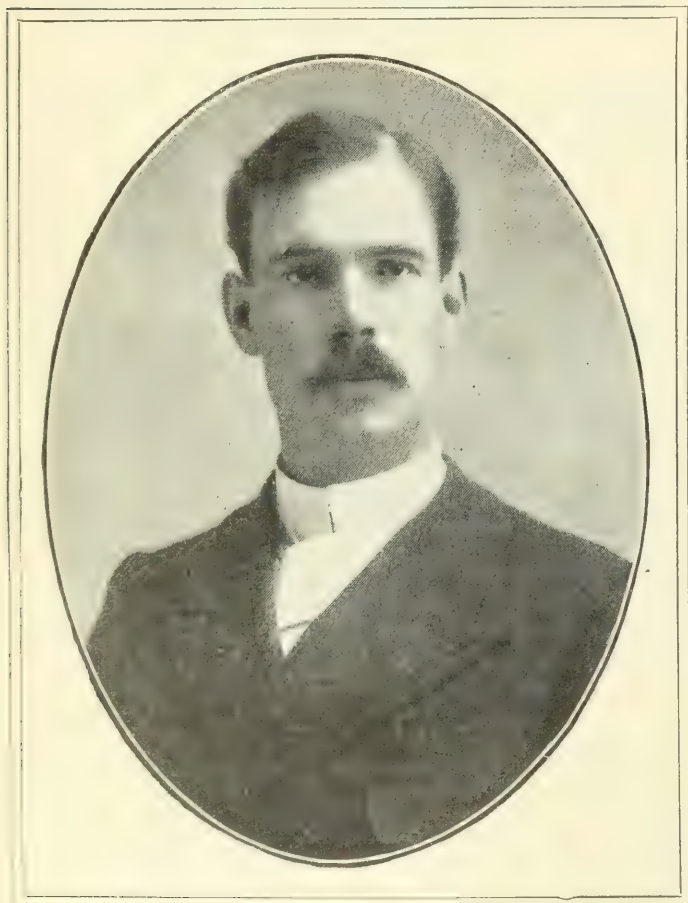
new benefaction of Mr. Rockefeller's, President Harper is reported to have spoken as follows :

Whatever may have happened in other universities, in the University of Chicago neither the trustees, nor the president, nor any one in official position, has at any time called an instructor to account for any public utterances which he may have made.

In order not to be misunderstood, I wish to say that no donor of funds to the university—and I include in the number of donors the founder of the university, Mr. Rockefeller—has ever by a single word or act indicated his dissatisfaction with the instruction given to the students of the university or with the public expression of opinion made by an officer of the university. I vouch for the truth of this statement, and I trust it may have the largest possible publicity.

The allusion in the first sentence quoted above had particular reference, it may be supposed, to the circumstances under which Prof. Edward A. Ross was some weeks ago forced to resign from the chair of economics and sociology in the Stanford University, of California. Dr. Ross was re-

*Dr. Ross and
the Stanford
University.*



PROFESSOR EDWARD A. ROSS.

garded as one of the wheel-horses of the Stanford faculty, and had for years worked prodigiously for the university, where his popularity as a teacher was unbounded. In the campaign of 1896 he had supported Mr. Bryan,—not as a politician, but as a theoretical and practical be-

liever in bimetallism. His views on the silver question, however, do not seem to have counted very much to his disadvantage. He had more recently been invited to make two or three addresses, in one of which he had stated the well-known and very sound labor arguments by which

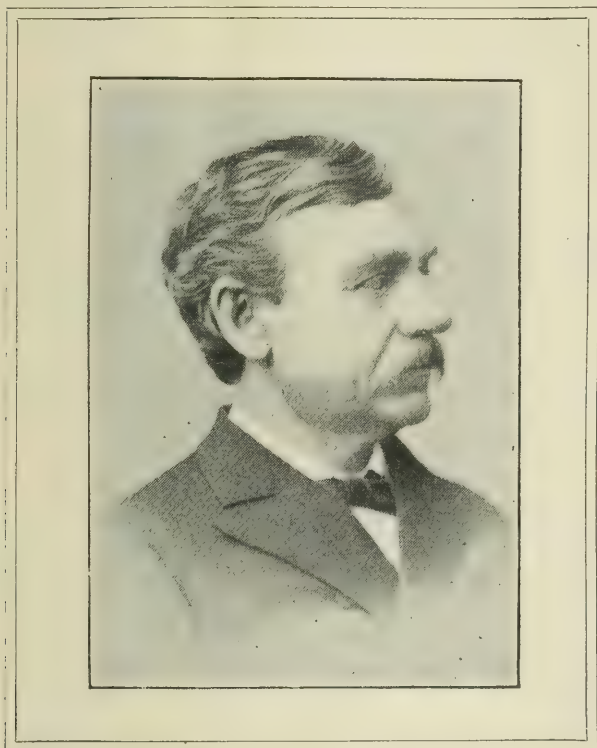


MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

it is shown that white workers in competition with Asiatics are likely to be injured, as respects their higher standard of living. In another speech he had pointed out the obvious fact that there is at the present day a decided tendency toward the increase of municipal functions, although he himself favored private rather than public operation of street railways and similar agencies. Mrs. Stanford, the surviving founder of the university, it appears, was so unfortunate in her advisers as to be persuaded that Ross was hurting the university and ought to be dismissed. If a professor in Harvard, Yale, or Princeton had made speeches like those of Professor Ross on coolie immigration or municipal monopolies, it would not have occurred to anybody that he should be made to suffer for it. But because the university in question exists by virtue of the generosity of Mrs. Stanford, its president, Dr. Jordan, is said to have submitted to her wishes in a matter belonging to the strictly educational organization and work of the institution. The subject has made a prodigious stir in California. It is not true that freedom of speech in our colleges and universities is seriously endangered ; but such unfortunate occurrences as this one in California tend to confuse standards, to create prejudices, and to make needless disturbance of the university atmosphere.

*Congress
at Work.*

When Congress came together in December it was the programme of the influential leaders of the Republican party to try at this session to enact a ship-subsidy bill, to reduce war taxation, to provide for an enlarged and reorganized army, to reapportion membership in the House according to the new census, to dispose in some way of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and perhaps to pass a Nicaragua Canal bill. Undoubtedly, the development of the American merchant marine is a laudable desire; and men like Senator Frye—who has had



HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE, OF MAINE.
(In charge of the ship-subsidy bill.)

the subject at heart for many years—are prompted by patriotic zeal. Senator Hanna has of late become the most pronounced champion of the subsidy plan, and in spite of all assertions to the contrary it is not to be believed that Mr. Hanna is urging the measure with a view to the promotion of any particular private interests. No proposal of this nature, perhaps, has ever been made at Washington where both the advocates and the opponents were more clearly actuated by regard for the public welfare.

*Shall We
Subsidize
Steamships?*

At the beginning of the Civil War, when the bulk of the ocean carrying trade was in wooden ships, our merchant marine was about as extensive as that of England, and incomparably greater than that of any other country. At the end of the Civil War it had almost disappeared from the seas. Since that time, ships under the American flag have

done only an inconsiderable part of the work of carrying our ocean freight. For thirty years we have had able men in public life and in business who have regarded it as disadvantageous to our national position in every way that our imports and exports should be carried under alien flags; and they have considered the matter as chiefly one of tariffs and subsidies. But we have also had other public men and business men who have believed that the whole question turned upon the building of ships, and that we could never have a merchant marine unless we (1) admitted foreign-built ships to American registry, and (2) revived American shipbuilding by admitting free of duty all materials entering into the construction of ships. As against both of these different groups, there was a third opinion, to the effect that industrial development follows a certain natural order; and that, without much regard to high tariffs or low tariffs, subsidies or no subsidies, American shipbuilding and the American merchant marine would have reasserted themselves when the proper time had come. This third view seems to have gained strength from some important recent facts.

*The Course of
Natural
Development.* Natural conditions have at length developed the iron and steel business of this country to such an extent that it now far surpasses that of any other. And since we can easily produce and sell iron and steel at lower figures than are possible in England or elsewhere, we have, without any reference to the pros and cons of tariffs, come to the point where we can build steel ships in open competition with

the shipyards of Great Britain and Germany. Thus the shipbuilding industry, aided to some extent by the wise system of distributing the Government's warship work to different builders, is developing at a remarkable pace. It would seem as if our shipbuilding interests might henceforth—like all other American in-



MR. HANNA PROMPTING MR. FRYE.

From the *Herald* (New York).

industries that rely mainly upon cheap steel—grow without concerning themselves much about tariffs or governmental favors. May it not be similarly true that American capital will at an early date be ready to enter largely upon the business of operating ships under the American flag? Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad system, who is adding several more large ships to the fleet which he already operates on the Pacific, has told us very plainly that if Congress chooses to pay out millions in subsidies his company will cheerfully accept its share, but that in any case it would go on just the same with its steamships. During the past two years, our foreign trade has been much greater than at any previous time. But, after all, this foreign commerce is only as a drop in the bucket compared with our vast domestic trade; and, moreover, the home trade is relatively much more profitable.

*Why We Gave
Up Ocean
Freighting.*

It was not solely the Confederate cruisers that caused the permanent disappearance of our ocean ships. A more profound cause was the construction, just after the war, of the network of Western railroads. The rapid agricultural and industrial development of our own country afforded opportunities for all the capital we had to spare, and for much of the surplus capital of Europe. Why should New Englanders, from 1865 to 1885, send their sons to the hard and ill-rewarded life of the sea, when the rich prairies of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and other Western States were theirs for the taking, and were now made accessible by scores of thousands of miles of new railroads? And why should Eastern capitalists and merchants continue to operate lines of wooden cargo ships on the high seas in competition with Norwegian, Italian, and British freighters, when they could sell their ships to European sailors and invest their money much more safely and profitably in the development of the resources of our own continent? To put it briefly, we have not in the past thirty years been sailing the high seas in search of odd jobs of freight work at moderate remuneration, for the simple reason that both our capital and our labor have been able to find so much better reward, at so much less risk, right here at home.

*Investing New
American
Capital.*

But during the past three or four years our new conditions of prosperity have increased by stupendous amounts the free capital available for investment. Why, then, have we not reached the point, at length, of investing largely in lines of ocean steamships? Again the answer seems perfectly clear when one looks beneath the surface. We have been en-

gaged in the process of buying back from Europe our own railroads and other home enterprises. For instance, several years ago a very large part of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was owned in Europe. But at the last closing of the books for dividend payment, several weeks ago, it was found that much the greater part of this stock had come back to the United States, and was now in the hands of American owners. Heretofore, we have sent abroad hundreds of millions of dollars' worth each year of wheat, flour, cotton, pork, beef, and other products to pay interest and dividends on American stocks and bonds held by European investors; but more lately we have been sending these supplies abroad, together with a greatly increasing quantity of our manufactures, especially of iron and steel and machinery, and have been bringing back American securities in return. In due time Americans will own American railroads, just as Englishmen own English railroads. And, indeed, it is not unlikely that to some extent we may turn the tables; for a prominent American street-railroad man is even now investing a great deal of money in building an underground electrical railroad in London.

*Shipping
Will Have
Its Turn.*

Now what has all this to do with the ocean freighting business? Assuredly it has much to do. The opportunities for Eastern boys to make profitable homes on rich government land in the West,—opportunities that seemed almost unlimited some years ago,—are practically at an end. The center of population has not moved much in the ten years of this last census period. The growth of the industrial population on the Atlantic seaboard has been comparatively rapid. Capital has increased in abundance and in power of concentration, while interest rates have fallen. The time has come when American capitalists feel themselves able to exploit outlying fields on a systematic plan. Take, for example, the Boston Fruit Company, which, with its enterprise, system, and ample capital, has done so much already for the improvement of parts of the West Indies. This company has established an ocean steamship line on business principles, without any dependence upon government subsidies, just as Mr. Hill's railway system has found it advantageous to operate steamships, not only on the Great Lakes, but also on the Pacific Ocean. It is certainly true that for many reasons there ought to be more ships carrying the American flag and sailing regularly from our ports to those of South America. Our coast trade takes care of itself under the simple rule that restricts it to vessels flying the American flag. It would

scarcely be practicable to apply an analogous principle to our shipping trade with South America; although, if something of that kind were possible, it would promptly produce the desired results. The South Americans sell their products very largely to us, but they buy their manufactured goods from Europe. The consequence is a triangular course of trade. European ships take our cotton, wheat, machinery, or other supplies to Liverpool, London, or Hamburg, take a return cargo of European manufactured goods to Buenos Ayres or Rio de Janeiro, then bring a cargo of South-American hides or coffee to New York. Thus it happens that a great deal of American freight destined for South America must first go to Europe. If we are to try the plan of subsidizing ocean steamships, it would seem better to aid in the establishment of certain specific lines—as, for instance, two or three lines between the United States and South America—than to subsidize in a general way the sailing of American ships across the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Do Ships Make the Trade or Follow It? South-American trade is desirable, to be sure; but the American manufacturer hitherto has had better markets nearer home. When the profitable opportunity for selling American cotton and other goods in the Orient arose, the direct shipping facilities followed in prompt order. The general South-American market is a field that American manufacturers and merchants will determine some day to invade on a large scale. When that time comes, is it not likely that the shipping facilities will readily accommodate themselves to the demand? As for the trans-oceanic traffic, as with Europe, is it not reasonable to suppose that a revival of American ownership and operation of passenger and freight ships will naturally and in due course follow the rapid development of our shipbuilding? Is there not danger that a subsidy bill will demoralize our shipping interests rather than stimulate them in a healthy way, and that one or more syndicates or combinations might absorb most of the treasury bonus—leading either to the discouragement of other men's enterprises or else to constant further demands for the extension of the subsidy scheme? These questions are not necessarily to be answered in the negative. There is much to be said on both sides. But the subject is one that ought to be a little better understood by the intelligent public before final action is taken at Washington. It is a subject that should be carefully inquired into by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial clubs, and business men's organizations in our towns and cities of the interior as well as of

the seaboard; for a policy, if entered upon, should be undertaken deliberately and with a full determination to achieve specific rather than general results.

The Bill as Launched. Mr. McKinley, in his message to Congress—the most extended message, by the way, that any of our Presidents has ever written—recommended “immediate action by the Congress on the measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade,” and based this urgency upon the fact that “American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent. of our exports and imports.” The subsidy measure was taken up promptly by the Senate, a vote of 38 to 22 giving it the right of way over pending business which otherwise had priority. All the Democrats and Populists voted against, and all the Republicans voted for, taking the measure up. This did not mean, however, that all Republican Senators were in favor of it. Many Republican newspapers are opposed to the measure, claiming that it is both ill-advised as a general policy and objectionable in its details. The bill proposes to distribute a maximum of \$9,000,000 a year, on a sliding-scale principle which would probably give the bulk of the money to the largest and fastest liners entering the transatlantic trade, and which seems to neglect relatively the slower, more useful, and more necessary freight-carrying ships that would enter the South-American trade or carry our bulky commodities either to Europe or to the Orient. Senators Hanna and Frye made strong speeches in support of the bill, and Senator Lodge spoke against it. The debate upon it after the holiday recess bids fair to continue for some days.

How Germany Subsidizes Ships. Reference is frequently made to the present policy of developing German shipping by means of mail subsidies. But it should be borne in mind that in Germany the government gives aid only to steamship lines in order to accomplish particular ends, and in all cases the details are prescribed with strictness. Thus, arrangements have within a few weeks been made for subsidizing an important service of steamers between Hamburg and African ports, the plan being that the ships are to sail right around Africa, starting every two weeks, and taking alternate directions. On the 1st of the month a ship must leave Hamburg, stop at a Dutch or Belgian port, then, after calling at Lisbon, proceed down the west coast of Africa, with one or two stops before reaching Cape Town; after which, with stops at the important points on the South-African and East-African coasts,

the vessel returns by way of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, calls at Naples, stops again at Lisbon and on the Netherlands coast, and reports, via Bremerhaven, at Hamburg. The ship sailing two weeks later stops at the same places, but goes out by way of the Suez Canal and returns up the West-African coast. Under the same subsidy contract, a monthly branch line of steamers by way of Suez is to give additional facilities to trade with German East Africa, so that ports on that coast may have direct fortnightly service. The contract, which is an elaborate one, calls for a moderate but sufficient speed, and requires that the steamers to be used must be built in German yards, of German materials, on plans approved by the imperial chancellor. German trade is always to have preference over foreign trade in making up the cargoes of these ships, and the employees and agents of the company must be German subjects. The ships are all to be subject to the right of the imperial chancellor to buy them or hire them in case of the partial or complete mobilization of the navy, and no foreign power may be allowed either to buy or hire any of the steamers of this line, even in time of peace, without the sanction of the imperial chancellor. If now we had the Nicaragua Canal opened, and were proposing to subsidize steamships, it might be desirable for us to adopt precisely this German method, and give government aid to one or more lines sending steamships regularly in both directions entirely around the South-American continent.

*Plans for
an Enlarged
Army.*

The administration policy respecting the enlargement of the army was outlined in the President's Message, and immediately followed up in Congress by a measure which was passed through the House of Representatives with unexpected promptness. Under existing law, the volunteer forces in the Philippines will have to be brought home in time for their discharge on American soil on June 30. We shall then be left with an army of less than 35,000 men. The President estimates that our fortifications at home require 18,000, and our posts and garrisons in various parts of the country 26,000 more, making a total of 44,000; while we shall need 50,000 or 60,000 men in the Philippines for some time to come. The President's advice is that Congress should fix the limit of the regular army at a minimum of 60,000 men, but should authorize him to enlist an additional 40,000 for such time as the present exigencies may exist; referring, of course, chiefly to the conditions in the Philippines. The army bill reported in the House with the sanction of Secretary Root and the War Department, and pushed

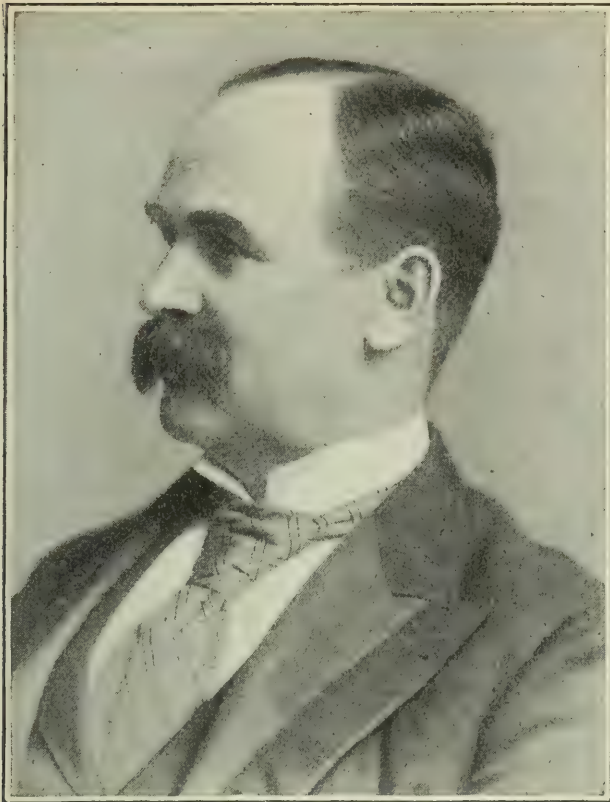
to a favorable vote, provides for the organization, with full complements of officers, of a fixed number of regiments, to which the additional force of enlisted men would be temporarily attached. The bill passed the House on December 6 by a vote of 166 to 133, the division being on party lines, although four Eastern Democrats voted with the Republicans for the measure. The Democratic minority, while opposing this bill, did not agree upon any substitute.

*The
Canteen
Question.*

An incident in the consideration of this army bill in the House was the adoption of an amendment prohibiting what is known as the "army canteen." This amendment was proposed and pushed by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, and it abolishes the sale of intoxicating drinks at all army posts. The argument urged in favor of the army canteen is that it provides a restricted system which avails largely to keep soldiers from the excessive use of adulterated and dangerous drinks, as sold at saloons in the neighborhood of all army posts. Some of the men who voted for Mr. Littlefield's amendment, notably Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, declared that they did not believe that the canteen system ought to be abolished, and that they agreed with the army authorities that the existing system promotes temperance and decency in the army, but that the agitation against the canteen had brought about a state of public opinion which could not be instructed or enlightened on the subject. The *Outlook* strongly condemns the abolition of the canteen, pronouncing it "a measure intended to promote temperance, but certain to promote intemperance." If the House measure passes the Senate, the people who have demanded this change of the law will be remiss if they do not provide with the utmost liberality for the immediate multiplication and enlargement of such facilities at all army posts as are now provided, to some extent, by the Young Men's Christian Association. The soldiers will go to the vile resorts that cluster about every army post, unless attractive substitutes for the canteen are abundantly provided. Such places should be genuinely comfortable, well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and books, and with facilities for writing letters and playing games; and they should also serve such light refreshments and drinks, at a low price, as may be desirable.

*Reapportion-
ment.*

One of the matters that the President in his message recommended for treatment in the present session of Congress was reapportionment to the several States of their representation in the House in accordance



HON. A. J. HOPKINS, OF ILLINOIS.
(In charge of the reapportionment bill.)

with the results of the new census. From the very beginning of the Government under the Constitution, every census has been followed by an increase in the total number of the members of the House of Representatives. After the census of 1890, the membership was raised to 356, which became 357 upon the admission of Utah, in 1896. The House Committee on Census, of which Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, is chairman, agreed, before the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays, to report a bill which will keep the membership of the House for the next ten years at exactly the present figure of 357. Owing, however, to relative changes in population of the States, this plan would cause eight States each to lose one member, while six other States would each gain one, and Texas two. These changes would, of course, affect the electoral votes to just the same extent. Relative party strength, however, whether in Congress or in the Electoral College, would not be affected by the Hopkins bill. While it is possible that some speeches may be made in the debate early in January on the relation of the new franchise laws of several of the Southern States to their representation in Congress as affected by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, there is no apparent disposition on the part of any considerable number of Republicans to raise such an issue. The real contest bids fair to turn simply upon the question of the size of the House.

Those States which will lose a member under the Hopkins bill will naturally try to have the total membership increased enough to enable them to keep their present number of Congressmen.

Before the University of Michigan, *Settling the Status of Annexed Islands.* at Ann Arbor, on December 14, President Benjamin Harrison delivered a lecture which discussed "the status of annexed territory and of its civilized inhabitants." The position he took as to the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines was exactly opposite to that which the McKinley administration and Congress have hitherto held. The newspapers did not give full reports of General Harrison's address, but he seems—in his earnest repudiation of the doctrine that newly acquired territory is subject to such rules and regulations for its government as Congress may make—not to have gone for comparison and contrast into the methods that have been pursued from the very adoption of the Constitution in the government of the territories on our continental mainland. Fortunately, questions of this kind are determined for us, as nowhere else in the world, by our highest tribunal of justice, whose duty it is to interpret the Constitution when such issues arise. Thus, only two days after General Harrison's address was published, the Supreme Court at Washington had reached on its calendar the group of accumulated cases which had been



HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS, OF NEW JERSEY.
(Attorney-general and chief counsel for the Government in the Porto Rico and Philippine cases.)



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Justice Peckham.
Justice Brewer.Justice Shiras.
Justice Harlan.

Chief-Justice Fuller.

Justice White.
Justice Gray.Justice McKenna.
Justice Brown.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

brought up to it in order to test and finally settle the very questions that General Harrison was discussing. The first of these was the case of a man who demands the repayment to him of tariff duties paid on an invoice of tobacco shipped from Porto Rico. His argument is that, as Porto Rico is not a foreign country, his bringing in the merchandise was analogous to interstate commerce. The second case is that of a North Dakota soldier in the Philippines who brought home with him fourteen diamond rings, which were afterward seized at Chicago by a custom-house officer for non-payment of duty. This soldier's principal counsel was the Hon. Charles H. Aldrich, who was solicitor-general under President Harrison. Mr. Edward C. Perkins was leading counsel in the Porto Rico case. The Government's case, on the other hand, was principally in charge of the attorney-general, Mr. Griggs, who addressed the court on December 18 and 19. Mr. Griggs made an exceedingly lucid and thorough historical review of the whole question of the American acquisition and government of new territory. One distinction should be carefully kept in mind. Under Mr. Griggs' argument, the Constitution establishes free trade between the States themselves, but does not ex-

tend it to the territories; and if Congress so chose, it could place a duty upon goods coming into the forty-five States from Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, which are not yet admitted. But because Congress would have the constitutional right to do this—according to Mr. Griggs' argument—it does not follow that it would be a statesmanlike or expedient thing to do. In like manner, it seems to many citizens inexpedient that any territory to which we are not disposed to extend the privileges of full commercial union should be brought under the sovereignty of the United States. Other cases in the same series in which the Hon. John G. Carlisle is chief counsel against the Government, are to have their hearing early in January after the holiday recess. The decision of the Supreme Court, it is supposed, may be rendered about the beginning of March.

*The Electors
Vote on
January 14.*

Although the President and Vice-President for the term beginning March 4 will undoubtedly be William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, it is well that citizens should not overlook the working of the Electoral College so entirely as to forget that in a legal and technical sense the elec-

tion has not yet been held. The electors must meet in their respective States on the 14th of the present month of January. The full list of the 447 gentlemen who were chosen last November as Presidential electors, and whose constitutional function it is to choose the President and Vice-President for the next quadrennial term, will be found printed in another part of this issue of the REVIEW, together with some account of the history and working of the peculiar system under which our Presidents are chosen. We also present, in our "Record of Current Events," as perfect returns as could be obtained of the vote for Presidential electors of all political parties, as now shown by the official count, and kindly furnished us by the several secretaries of state.

Some Election Aftermath. Heretofore, we had been unable to comment upon the votes cast for the candidates of the smaller parties, because of the lack of reliable data. In former elections, there has sometimes been complaint on the part of representatives of minor party organizations that their votes have not been accurately counted and returned. In this last election there was comparatively little tendency anywhere to support any other than the leading candidates, McKinley and Bryan. The slimness of the Populist column in our table on page 27 is obviously due to the fact that most of the Populists voted for the same set of Bryan electors that the Democrats were supporting. The small Populist vote of most of the States was for the so-called "Middle-of-the-Road" electors, whose candidate was Mr. Wharton Barker. Most of those extreme radicals who were unwilling to vote for Bryan preferred to vote either for the Socialist Labor ticket or the Social Democratic ticket,—the candidate of the first of these being Joseph F. Malloney, of Massachusetts, and that of the other being Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana. As our table shows, these two rival Socialist tickets ran almost alike in New York, and together received more than 25,000 votes. Elsewhere, as a rule, the Debs ticket was much stronger than the Malloney ticket. The Union Reform party, whose candidate was Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio, has for its object the advancement of the system known as the initiative and referendum. We do not find that it ran electoral tickets in more than five States. The United Christian party, with Jonah F. R. Leonard, of Iowa, for its candidate, seems to have secured only about 500 votes, these being in the two States of Illinois and Iowa. The strongest of the minor parties is the Prohibitionist, whose candidate was Mr. Woolley. The results would hardly seem to justify the Prohibitionists in working henceforth as a national political party.

It would seem to be wiser for them to confine their political work to the several States, and to cities, towns, and villages. They are not, however, a band of people who are easily discouraged. They can, at least, claim that their vote in 1900 was 73,000 larger than in 1896, the figures standing 205,000, as against 132,000. The total number of votes polled for President was scarcely larger than in 1896, although the growth of population shows that the number of men of voting age had increased by at least a million. In New England, the percentage of abstentions was unusually large. This has been interpreted as evincing dislike of Mr. McKinley's Philippine policy. But, on the other hand, the stay-at-home vote of the South was far greater; and this is interpreted to mean a disapproval of some of the views represented by Mr. Bryan. By the way, Mr. Bryan's friends call attention to the fact that the official count now shows that Mr. Bryan did not, as was at first reported, run behind the State ticket in his own State of Nebraska, but ran ahead of it about 1,000 votes. Mr. McKinley's plurality in that State turns out to have been 7,822. Mr. Bryan announces that he will edit a weekly political paper to be called the *Commoner*.

The Ship Canal Commission's Report. The Isthmian Canal Commission's report confirms the long-established American preference for the Nicaragua route. The people of the United States have made it clear that they wish to proceed with the construction of an interoceanic canal by the Nicaragua route that shall be American in every sense of the word. The efforts of the State Department to force upon the country a policy wholly different from that which a whole generation of discussion has made the accepted American plan could not possibly succeed; but it could, of course, avail to thicken the difficulties and to delay the beginning of the actual work. Whoever may have been responsible for requiring our isthmian canal commission to investigate the Panama and all other alternative routes, it is probable that the additional expenditure of money and time has been justified in the results. We have a commission of the highest character and engineering ability, and it has made a preliminary report the conclusions of which it will be fruitless for any one in the United States to question henceforth. This report was transmitted by Mr. McKinley to Congress on December 4. From the purely engineering and financial standpoint, the commission reports that it would cost more to buy out the Panama company and complete the Panama Canal than to build the Nicaragua Canal. But it finds no evidence that the Panama company could

be bought out advantageously. The conclusion of the commission is that "the most practical and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management, and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route." The commission includes civil engineers, like Mr. Noble and Professor Haupt, of the greatest eminence. There is to-day no group of men in the world, perhaps, so competent, from every point of view, to construct a great ship canal as these men who have represented our Government in examining the subject in all its bearings. The condition of the public treasury justifies the work, and there is no longer any good reason for its postponement.

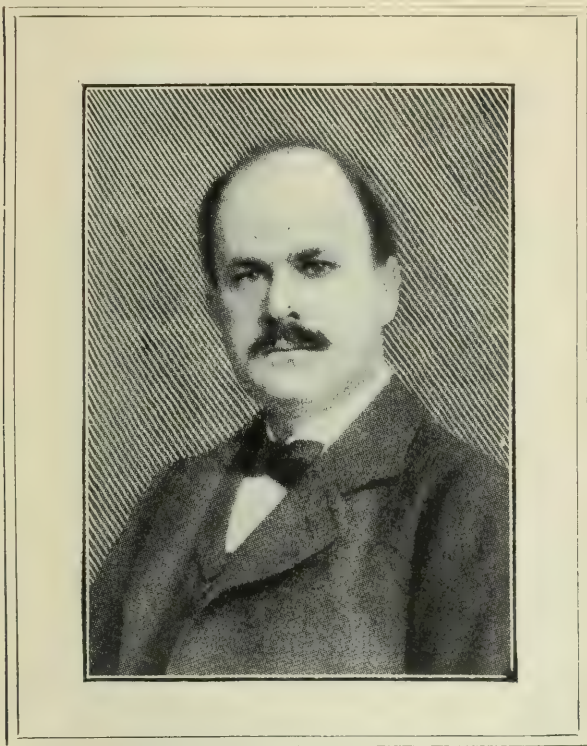
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Amended and Ratified. On the afternoon of December 20, in secret session, the Senate completed its protracted discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and, after adopting amendments which completely transformed it, ratified it by a vote of 55 to 18. The late Senator Davis, who was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had proposed an amendment which secured to the United States the right to take such measures as it might find necessary to secure by its own forces the defense of the interoceanic canal. To this amendment the Senate had already agreed on December 13; and it alone would have completely changed the character of a treaty which in its original form as drawn up by Mr. Hay compelled the United States, in time of war, to give an enemy the unrestricted use of its canal. Two further amendments, which were introduced in Senator Foraker's name, and which were adopted on the 20th, were also of great importance. One of them specifically declares that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is superseded. The other one strikes out Article III. of the original treaty, which required that it should be brought to the notice of the other powers after England and the United States had adopted it, in order that these other powers should become parties to the agreement.

A Satisfactory Solution. If the proper representations are made by our Government, so that the situation may be understood in England, there can be no reason to doubt the prompt acquiescence of Great Britain in the treaty as amended. It leaves the United States at perfect liberty, so far as England is concerned, to build, own, operate, and control the Nicaragua Canal, we on our part agreeing to throw it open on equal terms to the whole world, both in war and in peace, retaining, however, the right to take such measures as we may find necessary in the contingency of an attempt on the part of a naval power to use

the canal in hostility to us. As it was drawn, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty put the canal under the control of all the great powers, forming a concert for that purpose in which we should have stood in a minority of one. As amended, the treaty leaves us in responsible control of our own enterprise. Mr. Hay had sacrificed the Monroe Doctrine absolutely. The Senate has, by its amendments, endeavored to safeguard our wise and traditional policy, and with tolerable success.

New York Reform Movements. Under the fostering protection of a Tammany Hall municipal government and police system, certain forms of vice and disorder would seem during the past year to have become more bold and flaunting, while also more pervasive and harmful to the rising generation than ever before in the history of the metropolis of New York. Religious workers under his jurisdiction in the tenement districts of the East Side had brought this condition of things to the notice of Bishop Potter last summer. Early in the fall he presented the matter at the convention of the Episcopal Diocese, with especial reference to the complicity of the police. Great public indignation was at once aroused, and it became known that Bishop Potter would lead in an effort at thoroughgoing reform. For sufficient reasons, however, it was decided to defer action until after the November elections. On November 15 Bishop Potter laid certain instances before Mayor Van Wyck in a letter of extraordinary power and eloquence. Every well-known newspaper in the city, regardless of politics, was now supporting the Bishop and attacking the Tammany police. Richard Croker and his associates became thoroughly alarmed and decided to institute a vice crusade on their own account. Mr. Croker was about to depart to his English home for a long sojourn, but just before sailing he secured the appointment of a committee of five prominent members of Tammany Hall to investigate conditions and promote reform. As was to have been expected, there resulted at once a marked improvement in surface conditions, although the Tammany Hall movement was generally regarded as a sham. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on the subject on November 27, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to coöperate with all reputable reform movements having kindred objects in view. This committee, which has been organized under the chairmanship of Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad Company, and is composed of men of the highest standing and efficiency, represents no merely emotional or spasmodic impulse to improve the moral environment in which the masses of plain people

of New York must bring up their children. The determination to have a decent police system, under some headship at once honorable and effective, was never before so strong or so general in New York as at present. This move-



MR. W. H. BALDWIN, JR.

ment will come to a focus in the great municipal campaign of the present year 1901 for the election of a mayor and other municipal officials. Meanwhile, the Tenement House Commission, and the Charter Revision Commission, both of which were appointed by Governor Roosevelt last spring, have virtually completed the work assigned to them, and their recommendations, if adopted by the State legislature this winter, will greatly aid in the achievement of better conditions of government in New York City. Among other recommendations, the Charter Commission advises that throughout his four years' term the mayor should have the absolute power of removal and appointment of the heads of departments. It advises the creation of one large and powerful board of aldermen to take the place of the two ineffective chambers that now exist. It abolishes the bipartisan police board of four members, and substitutes one police commissioner, and it treats several other boards in an analogous manner. It enlarges the functions of the subdivisions of New York known as the boroughs, and upon the borough presidents it confers important new powers, making them members also of the board of estimate and apportionment, which practically controls the finances of New York. These recommendations and various others are almost

precisely in the line of the opinions expressed in this REVIEW when commenting in 1897 upon the charter under which the Greater New York was established.

*Obituary
Notes.*

The death of the late Cushman K. Davis is a great loss, not merely to the State of Minnesota, but to the people of the United States. He was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. He was a man of brilliant intellectual qualities, a very eminent lawyer, a student of literature, and a statesman of the class still represented in the Senate by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. It was not, however, Mr. Davis' brilliant intellect, his profoundly analytical mind, and his devotion to public work that made him most useful as a public man: it was his high sense of responsibility and his intellectual and moral courage. We publish in this number a sketch of the career of Senator Davis, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of St. Paul. In our obituary list will also be found the name of Mr. Charles C. Beaman, a distinguished New York lawyer and public man, for a long time a leading member of the firm of



THE LATE OSWALD OTTENDORFER, OF NEW YORK.



THE LATE JOHN ADDISON PORTER, OF CONNECTICUT.

Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was for many years the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, one of the most important German papers in this country. He belonged to that group of Germans, of which Mr. Schurz is the best known, who were active in the revolutionary movements of 1848 and took refuge in this country. William Wirt Henry was a grandson of Patrick Henry, and a well-known Virginia lawyer, philanthropist, and author. Mr. John Addison Porter, formerly secretary to President McKinley, was long prominent in Connecticut politics and journalism, though still a young man. Sir Arthur Sullivan was the foremost English musical composer of our times.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From November 21 to December 20, 1900.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 3.—The final session of the Fifty-sixth Congress begins; the President's annual message is read in both branches. . . . Army reorganization and reapportionment bills are introduced in the House.



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MR. GEORGE VON L. MEYER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
(Newly appointed ambassador to Italy.)

December 4.—The ship-subsidy bill is taken up in the Senate; Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) is sworn in. . . . The House Committee on Military Affairs reports the army reorganization bill.

December 5.—The Senate begins consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty in executive session. . . . Consideration of the army reorganization bill is begun in the House under a rule limiting debate to four hours.

December 6.—The House, by a vote of 166 to 133, passes the army reorganization bill, three Democrats voting with the Republicans for the bill and one Republican, Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, voting with the Democrats against it; the amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in army posts is adopted by a vote of 159 to 51.

December 7.—The House, by a vote of 198 to 92, passes the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine 10 cents a pound when colored to imitate butter or cheese.

December 10.—In the Senate, Charles A. Towne (Sil. Rep., Minn.) is sworn in as successor to the late Senator Davis. . . . The House passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill (\$24,496,408) after less than ten minutes' debate.

December 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.) speaks in opposition to the ship-subsidy bill. . . . The House begins debate on the war tax reduction bill.

December 12.—The Senate and House participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington; no business is transacted.

December 13.—The Senate, in executive session, adopts the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty by a vote of 65 to 17; in open session, Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) speaks in favor of the ship-subsidy bill. . . . The House continues debate on war-tax reduction.

December 15.—The House passes the war tax reduction bill and the pension appropriation bill (\$145,245,300).

December 18.—The Senate ratifies treaties extending until March 4, 1901, the time for ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; extending for one year the time within which the commercial treaty with Argentina may be ratified; and extending for one year the time within which the Jamaican reciprocity treaty with Great Britain may be ratified; and the new extradition treaties with Chile and Bolivia.

December 20.—The Senate, by a vote of 55 to 18, ratifies the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, with amendments striking out Article III. and declaring that this treaty supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer convention.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

November 21.—Secretary Gage announces that treasury refunding operations are to be discontinued after December 31.

November 22.—The Cuban constitutional convention decides to hold public sessions. . . . Governor Thomas, of Colorado, directs proceedings to be taken against the persons engaged in the burning at the stake of Preston Porter, Jr., at Limon, in that State.

November 24.—Señor Mendez Capote is elected president of the Cuban constitutional convention.

November 27.—The Georgia Supreme Court decides that Congress has no power to prescribe rules of evidence for State courts. . . . A meeting of New York citizens orders the appointment of a committee of fifteen on the question of police complicity with vice.

November 29.—Senator Hanna (Rep., Ohio) announces that he will never again be a candidate for a public office.

December 1.—The report of the commission to revise the New York City charter is made public.

December 4.—The Isthmian Canal Commission's report favors the Nicaragua route. . . . In the Haverhill, Mass., city election the Republicans defeat the Social Democrats, who have been successful in the two preceding elections.

December 6.—Charles A. Towne, Silver Republican, accepts Governor Lind's appointment to the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.

December 7.—President McKinley nominates Col. John F. Weston to be commissary-general of subsistence of the army.

December 10.—Argument on the Neely extradition case is begun in the United States Supreme Court.

December 12.—The centennial anniversary of the establishment of the capital at Washington is celebrated with fitting ceremonies.



PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S GRANDDAUGHTERS AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

(Mme. Eloff, the lady standing at the left, is the wife of President Krüger's secretary and the mother of the two children in the picture. She and her sister, Mlle. Guttman, are said to have been the first to greet their grandfather in France.)

December 13.—President McKinley nominates John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, to be commissioner of internal revenue.

December 15.—The Porto Rico House of Delegates passes its first bill by unanimous vote—a measure declaring that it is incompatible for a member of the House to hold any other remunerative office whatever.

December 17.—In the United States Supreme Court, argument is begun on the Philippine and Porto Rican cases, involving the constitutional status of the territories acquired from Spain.

December 18.—The army court of inquiry takes the testimony of West Point cadets as to the alleged hazing of Cadet Booz.

December 19.—William H. Baldwin, Jr., is chosen president of the New York City committee of fifteen on police complicity with vice.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

November 24.—In the Danish Parliament, a crisis is reached on the government's scheme of tax reform.

November 26.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the opposition of the minister of war,

adopts a Socialist motion in favor of the abolition of trials by court-martial.

November 28.—The Roumanian Parliament opens.

November 29.—Lord Wolseley retires from the office of commander-in-chief of the British army....In the London School Board election, the Progressives lose 4 seats and gain 1.

November 30.—A revolt among Moldavian peasants is reported as serious.

December 1.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated President of Mexico for the sixth time.

December 2.—The budget statement in the Italian Chamber of Deputies shows a deficit of 19,000,000 lire (\$3,800,000), of which 13,000,000 lire (\$2,600,000) is charged to the expenses of the Chinese expedition.

December 3.—The British Parliament meets.

December 10.—The French Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopts a resolution intended to prohibit the manufacture and sale of absinthe in France....In the British House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, replies to the accusation that he is interested in corporations benefited by government contracts.

December 11.—Delegates meet in Dublin to reorganize an Irish national party.

December 12.—Ex-Minister of the Interior Genchits, of Servia, is sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for publicly insulting the government.

December 15.—The British Parliament is prorogued till February.

December 19.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 156 to 2, passes the amnesty bill, covering offenses connected with strikes, etc., in addition to cases connected with the Dreyfus agitation.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 22.—The Bolivian Congress, in secret session, rejects the Chilean proposal for a permanent treaty of peace....President Krüger is enthusiastically received by the French people at Marseilles....By a vote of 299 to 193, the French Chamber of Deputies rejects a motion for the abolition of the embassy to the Vatican.

November 23.—The British garrison at Dewetsdorp, 400 men in all, surrenders to the Boers; the British losses are 15 killed and 42 wounded....The Turkish Government refuses to grant an exequatur for a United States consul at Harpoot.

November 24.—President Krüger arrives at Paris and receives a most enthusiastic reception; he has a brief interview at the Elysée with President Loubet, who later returns his visit.

November 27.—A new commercial arrangement is entered into between Turkey and Bulgaria.

November 29.—The French Chamber unanimously adopts a resolution of sincere and respectful sympathy with President Krüger.

December 1.—In the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute, the Swiss Government awards to Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory, and to France about 3,000 square miles northward of the Tumuc Humac range....A diplomatic agreement is entered into between the United States and the government of Nicaragua, preliminary to a treaty for the building of the Nicaragua Canal.

December 3.—Emperor William, of Germany, declines to receive President Krüger.

December 4.—A sensation is caused in the French Senate by General Mercier's allusion to the possibility of invading England.

December 5.—President Krüger is welcomed at The Hague....George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, is named as United States ambassador to Italy.

December 7.—Queen Victoria has appointed as Great Britain's representatives in the international court of arbitration Lord Pauncefoot, Sir Edward Malet, Sir Edward Fry, and Prof. John Westlake.

December 8.—Dr. Bingner, Herr von Frantzus, and Professor von Bar are announced as the German members of the international court of arbitration....President Krüger is received by Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague; Holland will not offer arbitration.

December 12.—In the British House of Commons, Sir Robert Reid proposes that negotiations for amnesty be opened with the Boers.

December 13.—British troops under General Clements are attacked by the Boers at Magaliesberg, near Pretoria, and lose 5 officers and 9 men killed, 6 officers and 45 men wounded, and 18 officers and 555 men captured; a party of Brabant's Horse engages a force of Boers near Zastron, Orange River Colony, and loses 4 killed, 16 wounded, and 120 captured.

December 16.—It is announced that Dr. Matzon has been appointed to represent Denmark in the international court of arbitration.

December 18.—Charles S. Francis, of New York, is named as United States minister to Greece, while Minister Leishman is transferred from Switzerland to Turkey, and Minister Hardy from Greece to Switzerland....Morocco settles the claim of the United States for \$5,000 indemnity for the murder of Marcus Eszagui, a naturalized American citizen.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

November 22.—The German flag is raised on the great wall of China by an expedition under Colonel Mühlenfels....The German Reichstag debates Chinese policy.

November 23.—Secretary Hay sends a new note to the powers regarding the course to be taken with China.

November 24.—The representatives of the powers reach an agreement as to the demands on China.

December 5.—Minister Conger is instructed to sign the modified agreement of the powers in China.

December 15.—Definite instructions having been received by the British minister at Peking, he demands a modification of the joint note of the powers to China.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 26.—The Conciliation Board of Scotch Iron Manufacturers announces a reduction in wages of 5 per cent., in consequence of reduced prices.

November 28.—News is received of a severe typhoon on the island of Guam, on November 13; much damage is sustained and many lives lost; the United States auxiliary cruiser *Yosemite* is wrecked, and five of her crew drowned.

November 30.—The convalescence of the Czar of Russia is announced....Twenty-two hundred Filipinos take the oath of allegiance at Vigan, Luzon.

December 11.—It is announced that the places of most of the striking telegraphers on the Santa Fé system have been filled.

December 14.—The State Normal and Training School at Fredonia, N. Y., is burned to the ground; six young women students and the janitor are killed.

December 16.—The German training-frigate *Gneisenau* sinks at the entrance to the port of Malaga; many lives are lost.

December 18.—The dock laborers' strike at Antwerp becomes general, 30,000 men having quit work.

OBITUARY.

November 22.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, 58.

November 24.—John Lawson Johnston, the British dietetic expert, 61.

November 27.—Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, of Minnesota, 62 (see page 54)....Dr. Rufus Pratt Lincoln, a leading physician of New York City, 60....Robert E. A. Dorr, publisher and editor of the *New York Mail and Express*, 46....Commissioner of Internal Revenue George W. Wilson, 57.

November 28.—Rear-Admiral Frederick V. McNair, U.S.N., 61.

November 29.—Prof. Burke A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, 63.

November 30.—Prof. Tycho Mommsen, brother of the historian, 81....Oscar Wilde, 45.

December 2.—Ex-Gov. Joseph W. McClurg, of Missouri, 88.

December 3.—Ludwig Jacobowski, German poet and novelist, 32.

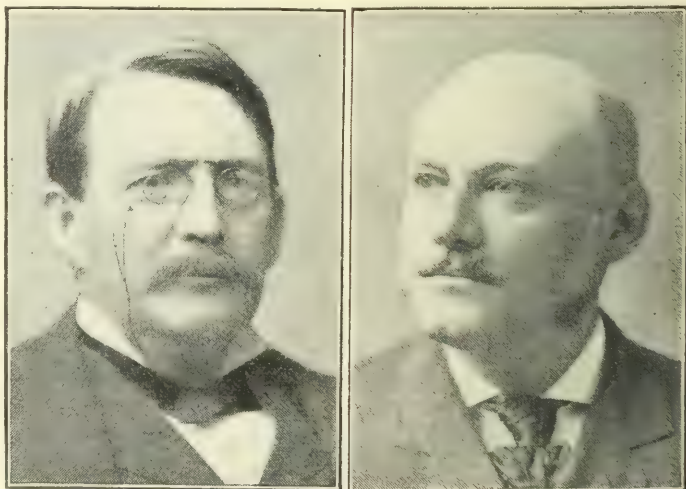
December 4.—Rev. Dr. Edward Whiting Gilman, senior secretary of the American Bible Society, 77.

December 5.—William Wirt Henry, the grandson of Patrick Henry, and a member of the Virginia bar, 69....Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, dramatist, author, and actress, 63.

December 6.—Henry Russell, English composer, 87.

December 7.—Prof. Simon Carson Wells, senior member of the faculty of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., 80.

December 9.—Ex-United States Senator John L. M. Irby, of South Carolina, 46.



THE LATE CHARLES C. BEAMAN AND THE LATE JUSTICE HENRY R. BECKMAN.

(Two eminent New York lawyers.)

December 13.—Michael G. Mulhall, the writer on statistical subjects, 64.

December 14.—Gen. Michael J. Bulger, of Alabama, Confederate veteran, 100....Hamilton Harris, a prominent lawyer of Albany, N. Y., 81.

December 15.—Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, 74....Charles C. Beaman,

the well-known New York lawyer, 60....John Addison Porter, formerly secretary to President McKinley, 44.

December 17.—Justice Henry R. Beekman, of the New York Supreme Court, 55....Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, a prominent Unitarian clergyman of Boston, 87.

December 18.—Ex-Gov. George C. Ludlow, a justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, 70.

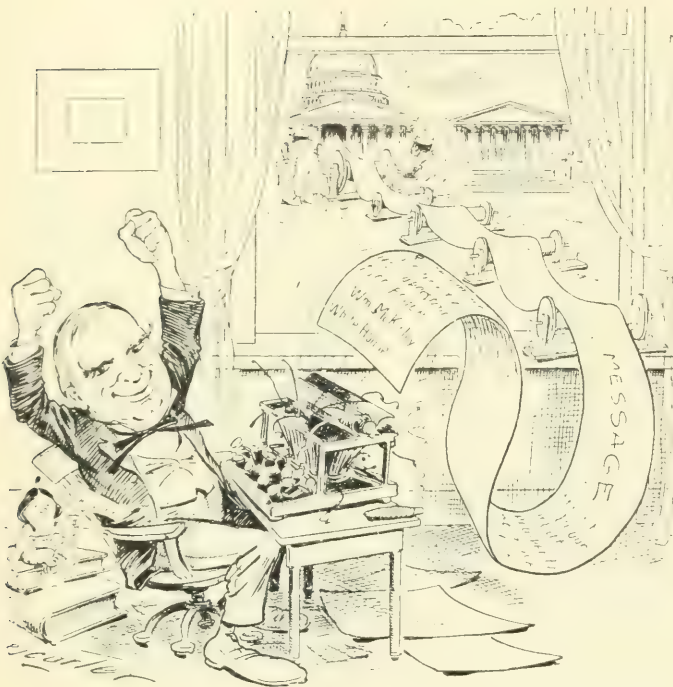
POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1900.

States.	POPULAR VOTE.									ELECTORAL VOTE.	
	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem. and Fusion.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	Malloney, Soc. Lab.	Barker, Pop.	Ellis, Un. Ref.	Leonard, Un. Chr.	Pluralities.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem. and Fusion.
Alabama.....	55,634	96,316	1,407	.....	.....	3,796	....	....	40,682	Bryan	11
Arkansas.....	44,800	81,142	584	.....	.....	972	341	....	36,342	Bryan	8
California.....	163,877	124,209	5,077	7,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,668	McKinley	9
Colorado.....	93,072	122,733	3,790	684	714	389	.....	.....	29,661	Bryan	4
Connecticut.....	102,572	74,014	1,617	1,029	908	.....	.....	.....	28,558	McKinley	6
Delaware.....	22,535	18,863	546	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,672	McKinley	3
Florida.....	7,604	28,261	2,234	601	.....	1,070	.....	.....	20,657	Bryan	4
Georgia.....	35,035	81,700	1,396	.....	.....	4,584	.....	.....	46,665	Bryan	13
Idaho.....	27,198	29,414	857	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	2,216	Bryan	3
Illinois.....	597,985	503,061	17,626	9,687	1,373	1,141	672	352	94,924	McKinley	24
Indiana.....	336,063	309,584	13,718	2,374	663	1,438	254	.....	26,479	McKinley	15
Iowa.....	307,808	209,265	9,502	2,742	259	613	.....	166	98,543	McKinley	13
Kansas.....	185,955	162,601	3,605	1,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,354	McKinley	10
Kentucky.....	226,801	234,899	2,429	760	289	2,017	.....	.....	8,098	Bryan	13
Louisiana.....	14,233	53,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,438	Bryan	8
Maine.....	65,435	36,823	2,585	878	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,612	McKinley	6
Maryland.....	136,212	122,271	4,582	908	391	.....	147	.....	13,941	McKinley	8
Massachusetts.....	239,147	157,016	6,208	9,716	2,610	.....	.....	.....	82,131	McKinley	15
Michigan.....	316,269	211,685	9,916	902	825	2,824	.....	.....	104,584	McKinley	14
Minnesota.....	190,461	112,901	8,555	3,065	1,329	.....	.....	.....	76,963	McKinley	9
Mississippi.....	5,753	51,706	.....	.....	.....	1,644	.....	.....	45,953	Bryan	9
Missouri.....	314,092	351,922	5,965	6,128	1,294	4,244	.....	.....	37,830	Bryan	17
Montana.....	25,373	37,146	298	708	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,773	Bryan	3
Nebraska.....	121,835	114,013	3,655	823	.....	1,104	.....	.....	7,822	McKinley	8
Nevada.....	3,849	6,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,498	Bryan	3
New Hampshire.....	54,798	35,489	1,271	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,309	McKinley	4
New Jersey.....	221,754	164,879	7,190	4,611	2,081	691	.....	.....	56,875	McKinley	10
New York.....	821,992	678,386	22,043	12,869	12,622	.....	.....	.....	143,606	McKinley	36
North Carolina.....	133,081	157,752	1,009	.....	.....	830	.....	.....	24,671	Bryan	11
North Dakota.....	35,891	20,519	731	518	.....	110	.....	.....	15,372	McKinley	3
Ohio.....	543,918	474,882	10,203	4,847	1,688	251	4,284	.....	69,036	McKinley	23
Oregon.....	46,526	33,385	2,536	1,494	.....	275	.....	.....	13,141	McKinley	4
Pennsylvania.....	712,665	424,232	27,908	4,831	2,936	638	.....	.....	288,433	McKinley	32
Rhode Island.....	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	1,423	.....	.....	.....	13,972	McKinley	4
South Carolina.....	3,580	47,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,656	Bryan	9
South Dakota.....	54,539	39,544	1,542	176	.....	339	.....	.....	14,985	McKinley	4
Tennessee.....	123,394	145,744	3,914	415	.....	1,360	.....	.....	22,350	Bryan	12
Texas.....	130,641	267,432	2,644	1,846	162	20,981	.....	.....	136,791	Bryan	15
Utah.....	47,099	44,944	205	717	102	.....	.....	.....	2,155	McKinley	3
Vermont.....	42,569	12,849	383	.....	.....	367	.....	.....	29,720	McKinley	4
Virginia.....	115,865	146,080	2,150	145	167	63	.....	.....	30,215	Bryan	12
Washington.....	57,456	44,833	2,363	2,006	866	.....	.....	.....	12,623	McKinley	4
West Virginia.....	119,851	98,791	1,586	286	.....	279	.....	.....	21,060	McKinley	6
Wisconsin.....	265,866	159,285	10,124	7,095	524	.....	.....	.....	106,581	McKinley	12
Wyoming.....	14,482	10,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,318	McKinley	3
Totals.....	7,219,349	6,357,800	205,483	93,865	33,226	52,233	5,698	518	.....	292	155

The figures in the above table are taken from the final official returns, in so far as they could be obtained up to the time that this number of the REVIEW went to press. The vote for the elector receiving the highest number of ballots on each party ticket is given wherever obtainable. There were ten national tickets in the field—viz., Republican, Democratic, People's Party (Fusion), Silver Republican, Prohibitionist, Social Democratic, Socialist Labor, Populist ("Middle-of-the-Road"), Union Reform, and United Christian. Of these, the second, third, and fourth united on fusion candidates.

The total vote cast for President, exclusive of a very few scattering votes not included in the above table, was 13,961,956; McKinley's plurality, 861,549; McKinley's majority, 476,742. The total vote in 1896 was 13,923,378, McKinley's plurality in that year being 603,514, and his majority, 286,728.

SOME RECENT POLITICAL CARTOONS.

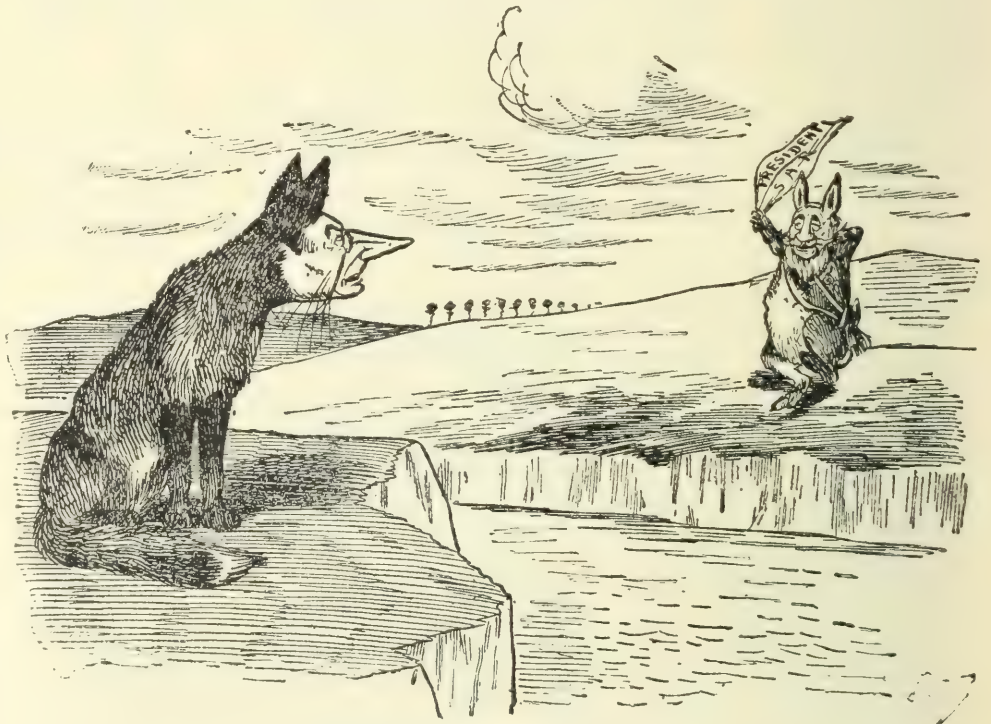


PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "There! Another hard job off my hands!"—From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



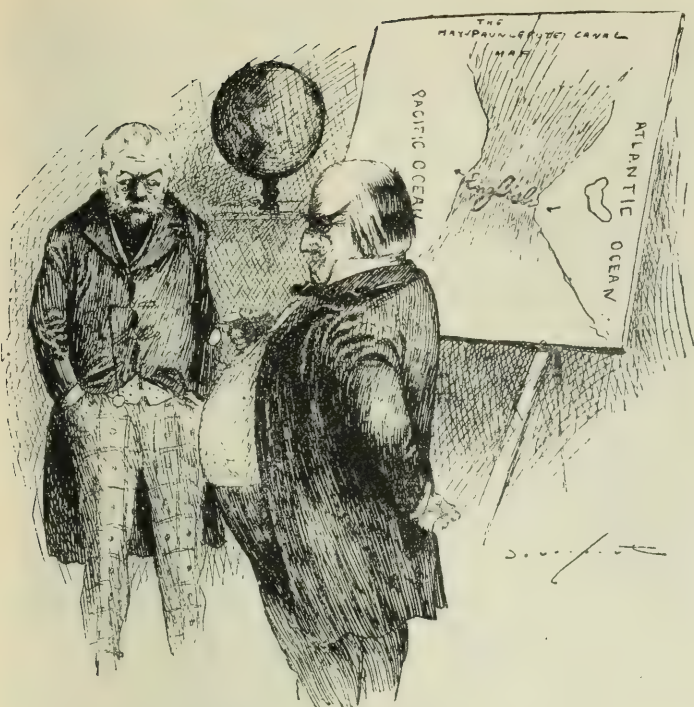
FRANCE (with a kiss): "À bas, John Bool!"
From the *World* (New York).

MOST of the space usually given to our cartoon department we have assigned this month to reproductions of the work of Sir John Tenniel, the famous cartoonist who has served for fifty years upon the staff of *Punch*. Next to Sir John, the leading cartoonist of England at present is F. Caruthers Gould, of the *Westminster Gazette*, who takes the Liberal side in politics, while Sir John takes the Tory side. One of Mr. Gould's best cartoons last month is reproduced on this page. This clever draughtsman has made a great study of Joel Chandler Harris' *Uncle Remus* stories, and Mr. Chamberlain here figures as Brer Fox, with Mr. Krüger as Brer Rabbit across the Channel. The voluminousness of Mr. McKinley's message to Congress seems to have impressed Mr. Carter, of the *Minneapolis Times*, while Mr. Bush, of the *World*, like many another cartoonist, has made note of Mr. Krüger's reception in France. The cartoonists of the *New York Journal*, Mr. Daven-



BRER RABBIT TURNS UP AGAIN.

"Bimeby Brer Fox hear somebody making er monstus fuss, en way cross de yuther side er de creek he see Brer Rabbit skippin' des ez lively ez a cricket, en twistin' his mustarsh en wavin' his hankyher. Den Brer Fox feel like he bin swop off mighty bad."—From the *Westminster Budget*.



HOW TO SPELL CANAL.

McKINLEY: "John, suppose you try spelling Canal with a capital A—American?"

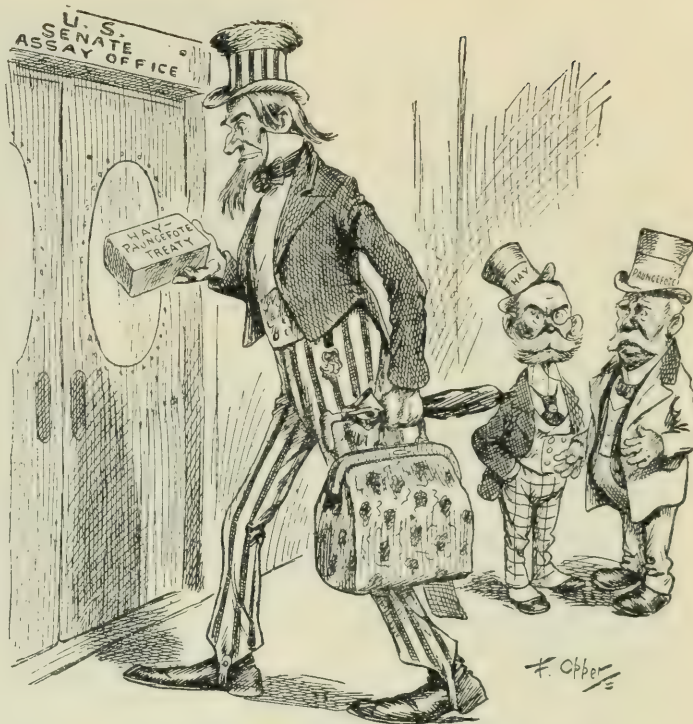
From the *Journal* (New York).

port and Mr. Opper, have not spared the secretary of state, John Hay, in their strictures upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The fruitless attempt to collect our little bill at Constantinople is a topic that has especially amused several cartoonists.



THE DON: "Yes, I'm enjoying McKinley prosperity. I call it McKinley prosperity because a gentleman of that name separated me from an expensive family."

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



A SLUMP IN THE GOLD-BRICK MARKET.

SLIPPERY JULIAN: "The game's up, John; he says he won't buy it until he's had it tested in there."

ENGLISH JOHNNY: "Blawst the luck!"

From the *Journal* (New York).



ANOTHER HUNCH FOR ABDUL.

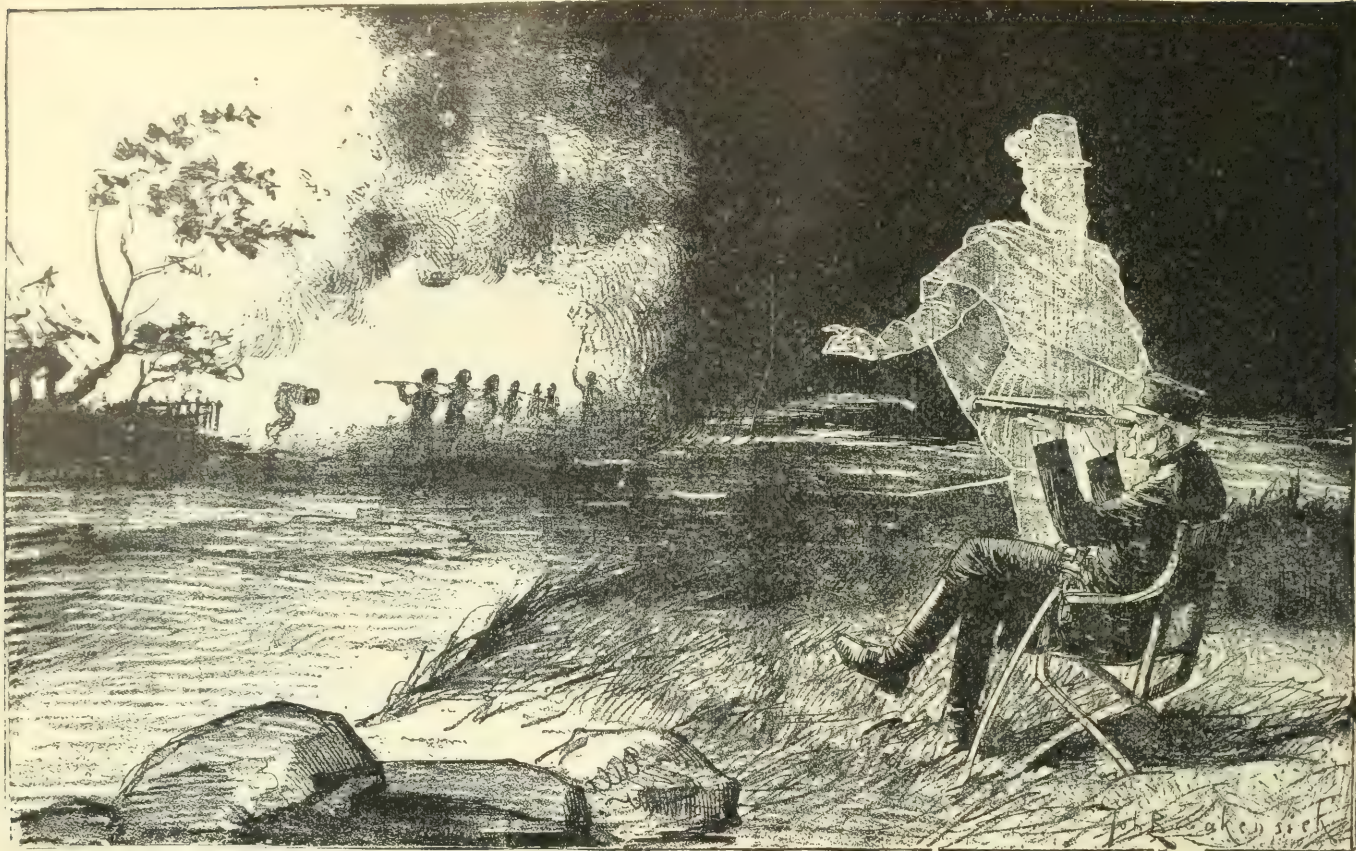
ABDUL: "Who's that ringing that front-door bell again?"
MUSTAPHA: "It looks like Hay's man with that little bill, your Mightiness."

AB.: "He was here yesterday?"

MUST.: "Yes, your Mightiness, and the day before."

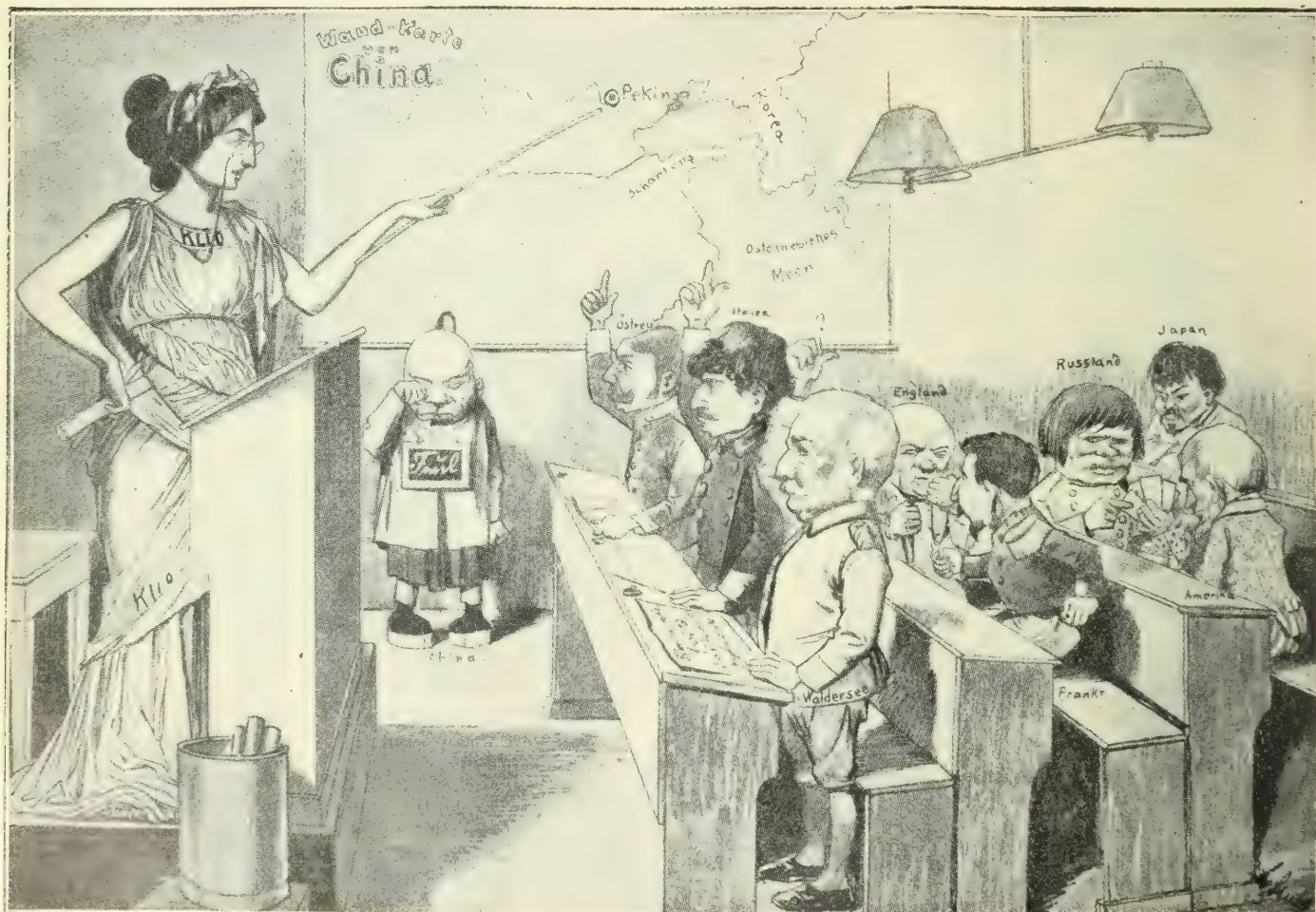
AB.: "Well, well; it does begin to look as if he thought I was going to pay. That's a decided compliment, Mustapha. You step out and engage him in converse on the Chinese question till I get out the back door."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

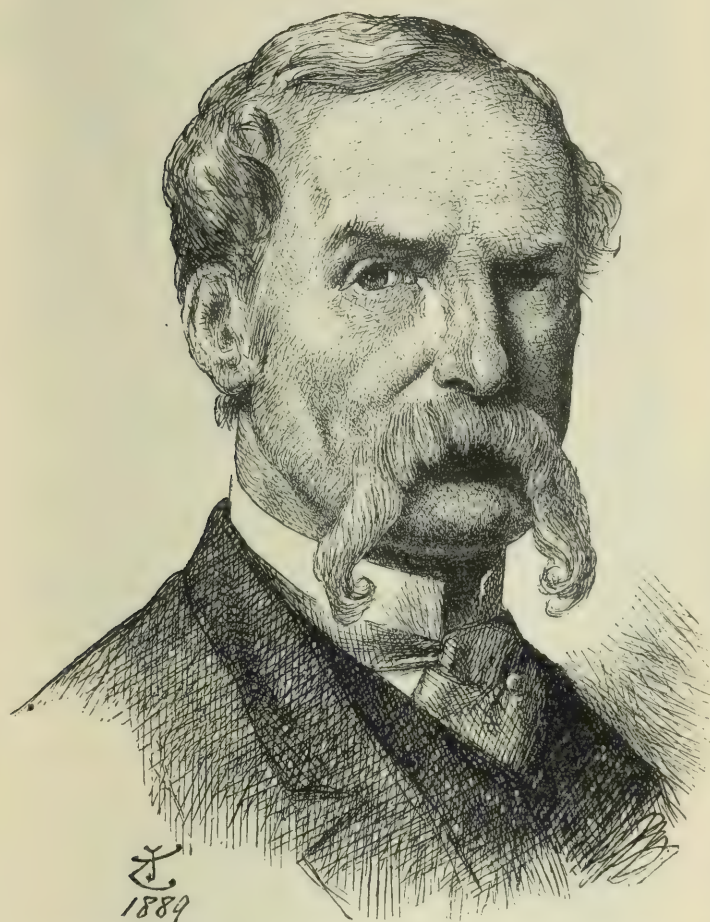


THE ENGLISH POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DUKE OF ALVA (to Lord Roberts): "Plundering . . . Fire . . . Death . . . ! So did I also to the fathers, but the sons fought themselves free."—From the *Amsterdammer*.

THE LATEST GEOGRAPHY LESSON IN THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL. From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SIR JOHN TENNIEL'S FIFTY YEARS ON "PUNCH."



SIR JOHN TENNIEL, FROM A DRAWING BY HIMSELF, IN 1889.

IT has been the American tradition that Englishmen lacked the sense of humor, and it has been another cherished tradition among us that the English weekly journal called *Punch* is the evidence and embodiment of that defect. We will not pause here to argue the question. There is a certain kind of American humor based on extreme exaggeration that does not appeal so directly to Englishmen as to ourselves; but *Punch* has unquestionably been, and unquestionably remains, the foremost periodical of its class in the whole world. It applies wit, humor, satire, sentiment, and pathos to contemporary political and social life, with a breadth of view, a high order of intelligence, and a genuineness of sympathy and feeling that make it a marvelous reflex of the times. And thus, when one runs back through its files of five or ten, or twenty-five or fifty years ago, it is always delightful to find the flavor of the period so perfectly preserved. The more temperate use of humor, as exemplified in *Punch*, serves much better for the recording of current history than the violent and extravagant methods of some of *Punch's* more recent American contemporaries.

These comments of ours, however, are apropos not so much of *Punch* itself as of the man who, upon the whole, has been for many years past the most conspicuous member of its staff. We refer to Sir John Ten-

niel, *Punch's* leading cartoonist. Sir John has now completed fifty years of continuous and always brilliant service as a political cartoonist on the staff of this London weekly; and scarcely an issue of *Punch* has appeared in all this half-century without a full-page cartoon of John Tenniel's. The veteran artist continues in good health. He was born, it is recorded, in 1820, in London, and is therefore in his eighty-first year; yet his faculties remain keen and clear, his zestful interest in politics is unabated, and his artistic skill seems in no degree impaired when one compares his latest work with that of, say, twenty years ago; and he himself the other day expressed the cheery hope that he might work for twenty years longer.

The editor of this REVIEW has made it evident enough to its regular readers that he appreciates a cartoon that presents clearly some political situation, or that crystallizes, as it were, some aspect of public opinion in respect to a controverted issue. Sir John Tenniel is the past master of the art of illustrating British and international political history by means of cartoons not intended primarily to cause laughter, but rather intended to chronicle a situation or clinch an argument by means of a picture that uses some portraiture and some symbolism, to which is added a touch of sentiment, of gentle humor, of keen satire, or, in rare instances, of bitter scorn. In almost every case what we call the "caption" of the cartoon—that is to say, the lines written beneath it—is a very essential part of the effort. This same thing was true of the work of the late George DuMaurier, who was for so many years one of John Tenniel's fellow-members of the *Punch* staff, and whose drawings dealt satirically with fashionable society rather than with politics.

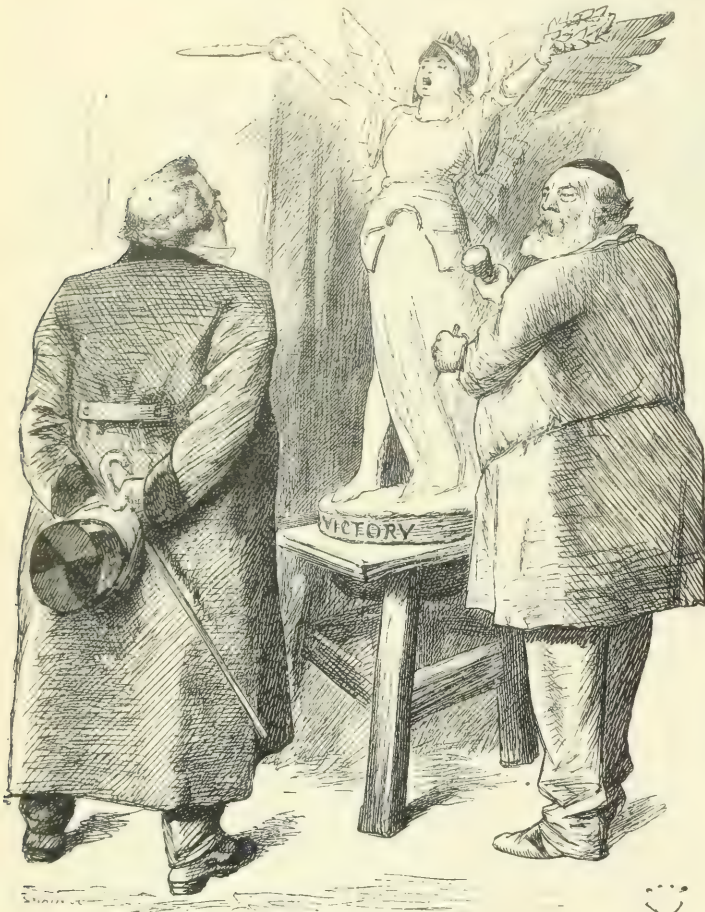
Take, for example, one of the latest of Tenniel's cartoons, that which appears in *Punch* for December 5, which we reproduce. (See next page.) It contains three figures, one of which is portraiture and represents Lord Salisbury, the English prime minister, in the attitude of a sculptor. The other figure in the foreground is



MR. KRÜGER ABANDONS THE SINKING SHIP.

(A recent Tenniel cartoon.)

symbolical, and represents the British nation in the figure and character of John Bull,—a figure and character that no other man has done so much to make familiar to the world as Tenniel. The typical John Bull, as portrayed by cartoonists the world over, may be said to be practically Tenniel's creation. The third figure in this drawing is a statue of Victory, upon



MONEY NO OBJECT.

SCULPTOR SALISBURY (at work on a statue of Victory): "I'm afraid, Mr. Bull, I must trouble you for something on account—there's a lot more work on it than I expected."

From *Punch*, December 5, 1900.

which Lord Salisbury is represented as putting the finishing touches.

The picture appeared last month, at a moment when Parliament and the English press were discussing the unexpectedly heavy and protracted expense of the South African War. The main title of the cartoon,—“MONEY NO OBJECT,”—is meant to express the evident state of mind of old John Bull as he gazes at the statue. Meanwhile, sculptor Salisbury is remarking that since there is a lot more work on the statue than he had expected, he must ask for a payment on account. The whole thing is a perfect summing up of the situation from the average British point of view; and *Punch* has almost invariably in its long career represented that average state of mind. The cartoon expresses patriotism and confidence in the final outcome; it breathes the air of faith in the particular statesman who is responsible for the work; and it expresses a comfortable belief in John Bull's unfailing ability to pay any possible price for a really good thing. Finally, it is intended to give the British public a view of this South African trouble as a definite task, now almost accom-



RETURNED.

(A recent Tenniel cartoon apropos of the Salisbury-Chamberlain victory.)

plished, and certain to be finished in a satisfactory way by some continued effort and expense.

Mr. F. Caruthers Gould, the cartoonist for the *Westminster Gazette*, who represents extreme opposition to the South African War, would draw a cartoon on the same subject representing a wholly different point of view, and Mr. Gould's would also be complete of its kind. But it would represent the attitude of what is now a decided minority of the British public. Tenniel, as we



“SO PERPLEXING!”

OLD LIBERAL PARTY: “Oh, deary me! Which platform shall I take?”—From *Punch* for August, 1900.

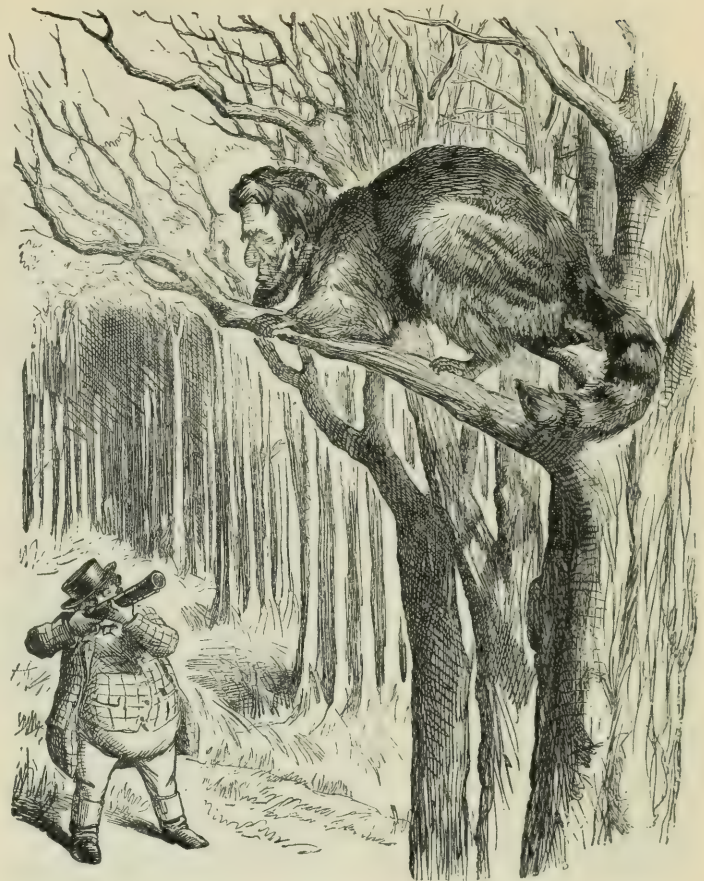


MAY 18, 1898.

(Tenniel's cartoon on the death of Gladstone, whom he had caricatured for forty-seven years.)

have remarked, has always been so constituted politically as to see things through the eyes of the comfortable, well-fed, jingoish British majority. His is the typical John Bull point of view.

This was shown, for example, through our Civil War period, when Tenniel was at once bitter toward the



"UP A TREE."—COLONEL BULL AND THE YANKEE 'COON.

'COON: "Air you in earnest, Colonel?"

COLONEL BULL: "I am."

'COON: "Don't fire—I'll come down."

(The above is Tenniel's famous cartoon of Lincoln, drawn in January, 1862, on the "Trent affair," when the United States released Sidel and Mason.)

North and mildly contemptuous toward the South. We are reproducing one or two of his cartoons of that period. For four years he lost no opportunity to express detestation of Lincoln.



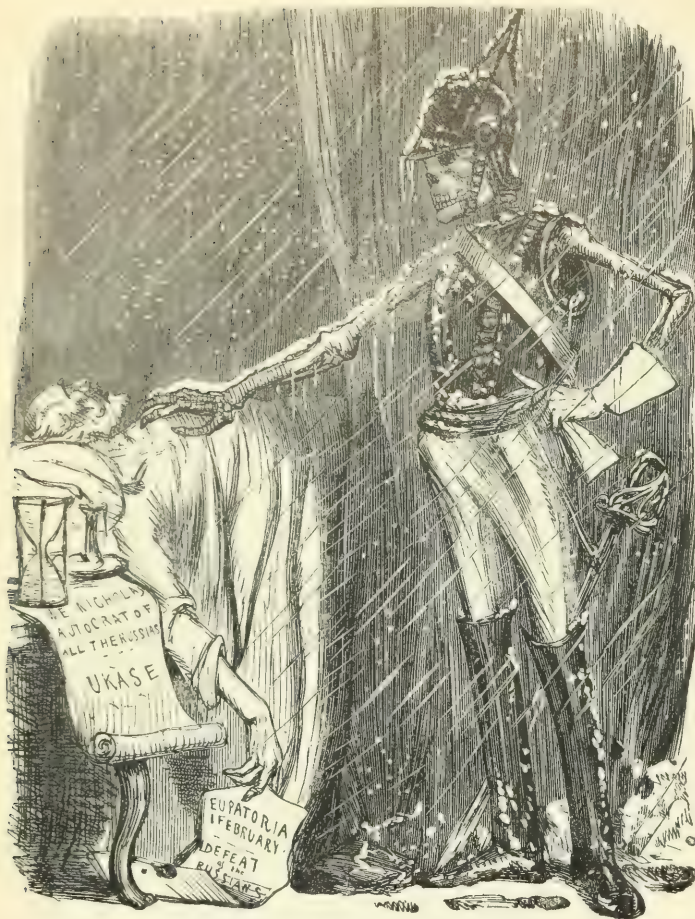
"THE AMERICAN BROTHERS; OR, HOW WILL THEY GET OUT?"

(Tenniel drew the above on the occasion of Lincoln's reflection, November, 1864, when England considered both North and South involved in hopeless financial difficulties.)



BRITANNIA SYMPATHIZES WITH COLUMBIA.

(This cartoon appeared in April, 1865, to accompany *Punch's* famous poetical tribute on the death of Lincoln.)



GENERAL FEBRUARY TURNED TRAITOR.

(This cartoon was drawn in March, 1855, on the death of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, who had fallen ill in February. The Crimean War was also raging, and Russia had just met with a February reverse. Tenniel cleverly recalled the Russian saying, dating from Napoleon's terrible winter retreat from Moscow, that Russia had two invincible generals—viz., General January and General February. But now General February had turned traitor.)

As we have remarked, he was born in London, in 1820. He was educated at a private school, and early developed a taste for drawing and painting. He never studied art, however, in any regular way, but was self-taught, like most of our American cartoonists. While in the twenties he painted some creditable pictures in oil, but his taste for illustrating and for line-work drawing developed very early; and although he has long been a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, his real life-work is to be found in the files of *Punch*. At one time he drew charming illustrations for books, and showed a decided aptitude for fairy pictures. He was the original illustrator, for instance, of "Alice in Wonderland" and its sequel.

He joined the staff of *Punch* to take the place of Doyle, who was leaving the staff just at the end of 1850; and after some smaller and more incidental bits of drawing his first important political cartoon appeared in February, 1851, on a page facing a cartoon by Leech, his great predecessor and contemporary. John Leech had been on the staff of *Punch* for nearly nine years when Tenniel joined it, and his brilliant and varied work continued to enliven its pages until his death, in October, 1864, when in his twenty-third year on the staff of the paper. From the death of Leech, John Tenniel, whose reputation was already well established, came naturally into a still greater prominence.

His political grasp is wide and vigorous, and his car-



THE YOUNG CZAR COMING INTO HIS PROPERTY.

(Alexander II. succeeded his father in March, 1855, in the midst of the Crimean struggle.)

toon work has always been enriched by his familiarity with literature, and especially with Shakespeare. Thus he has been enabled, on occasions almost innumerable, to apply a Shakespearean quotation to a current event in a manner exceedingly apt and felicitous.

Since the invention of photo-mechanical methods of reproduction, the work of most pen-and-ink draughtsmen is no longer reproduced by wood engraving. But Tenniel has to this day persisted in his old-fashioned plan of making his drawings directly on the boxwood blocks; and for a great many years the engraving has been done by the familiar hand of J. Swain. Thus, in the right-hand lower corner of all Tenniel's drawings appears his familiar monograph, which looks a little like a Chinese character; and in the left-hand lower corner appears the equally familiar "Swain, Sc." This method gives the reproduced work a peculiar sharpness, and it also helps to keep the artist faithful to his idea of giving the highest possible value to the fewest possible lines.

It was not until 1893 that Tenniel was knighted. No man could have been more worthy of the honor, for no man had served the crown and the empire more loyally and effectively than this great political draughtsman of the Victorian period. In his old age he works with more pleasure and cheerfulness because of his fortunate associations. Mr. Linley Sambourne, the other principal political cartoonist of *Punch*, has now been on the staff of the paper almost thirty years; and several other illustrators and cartoonists, dealing principally with social and sporting topics, sustain Sir John loyally and admirably, while giving the necessary variety to the



"NEW CROWNS FOR OLD ONES!" (ALADDIN ADAPTED).

(On March 20, 1876, Mr. Disraeli carried through Parliament his bill conferring on the Queen the new title of "Empress of India,"—a thing that *Punch* did not especially approve. On August 12, 1876, Disraeli took from the Queen the title of Earl of Beaconsfield.)



EMPRESS AND EARL; OR, ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

LORD BEACONSFIELD: "Thanks, your Majesty! I might have had it before! Now, I think I have earned it!"



TIGHTENING THE GRIP!

(In November, 1877, the Russians captured Kars from the Turks.)



THE "PAS DE DEUX."

(Salisbury and Beaconsfield "in the grand Anglo-Turkish ballet d'action,"—i.e., at the Congress of Berlin, 1878.)



"NOT LOST—BUT LEFT BEHIND!"

UNCLE SAM: "Glad to see you safe, President! Take a seat right here. But say; where's that 'Imperial' umbrella of yours?"

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "Guess I had to drop it in the crush outside!"—From *Punch*, November 14, 1900.

weekly issues of the paper. Probably the most immediate danger to the work of an artist of Sir John's great age lies in the possible failure of his eyesight. Let us



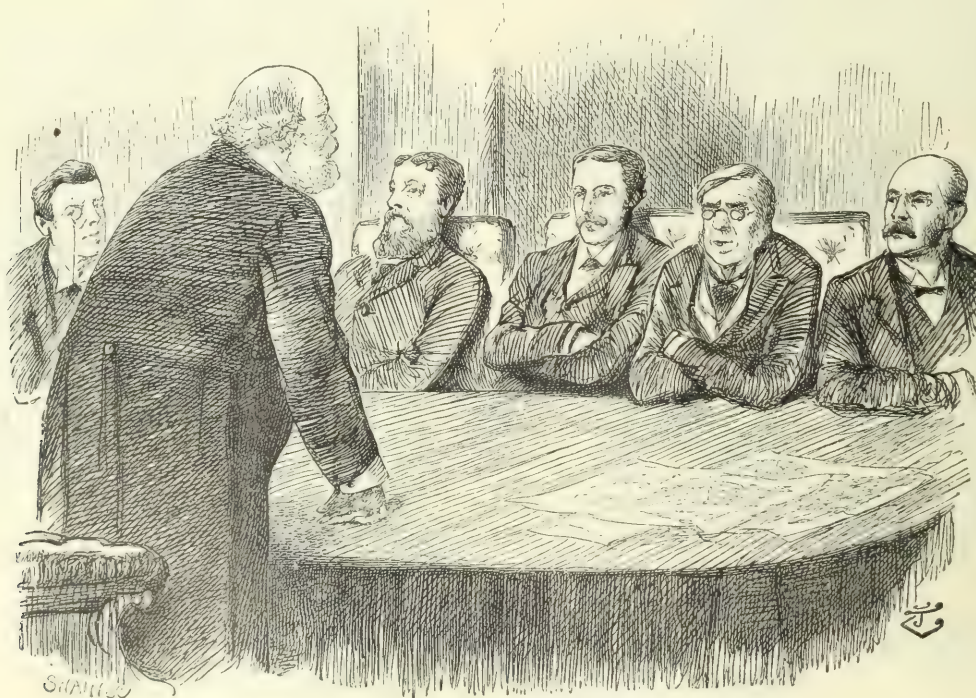
DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE.

DAME EUROPA (coldly): "To whom do I owe the pleasure of this intrusion?"

UNCLE S.: "Ma'am, my name is Uncle Sam!"

DAME EUROPA: "Any relation of the late Colonel Monroe?"—From *Punch*, August 6, 1898.

hope that this may be preserved, and that he may still have years of health and of continued pleasure in his admirable work.



HANGING TOGETHER.

LORD SALISBURY: "Gentlemen, I don't care what we say, but we must all say the same thing!"
(A cartoon of the gloomy period of British reverses in South Africa a year ago.)



1853.



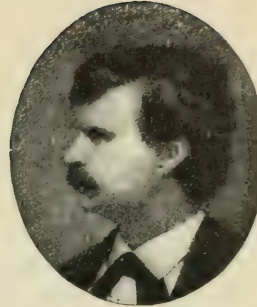
1859.



1862.



1868.



1874.

MR. CLEMENS AS STEAMBOAT PILOT AND FAMOUS AUTHOR.

A SKETCH OF MARK TWAIN.

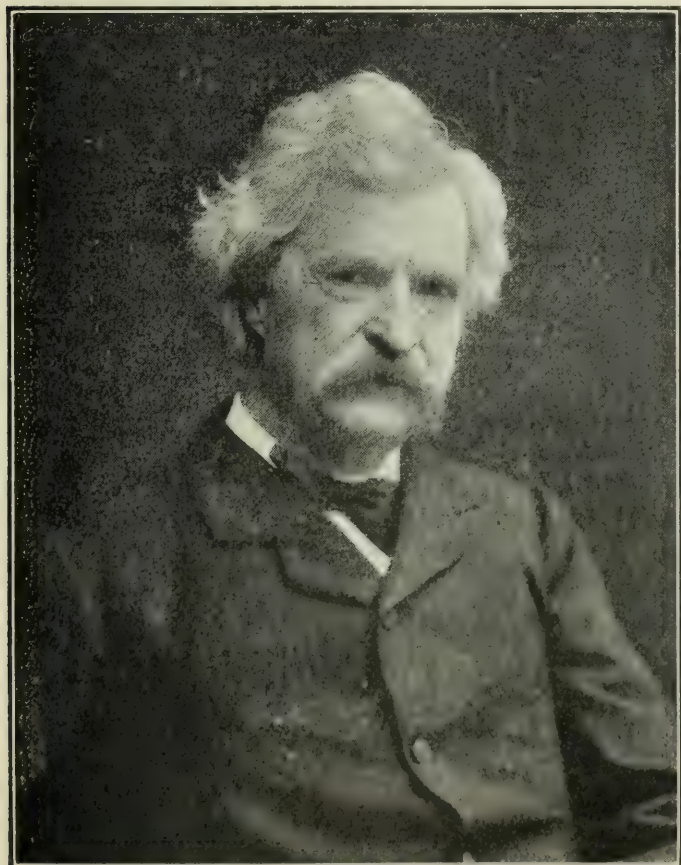
THE VETERAN AUTHOR RETURNS TO AMERICA.

MR. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, better known as Mark Twain, arrived in New York on October 15, after an absence from America of ten years, save for two weeks in 1895. Since his landing, nearly every literary and public organization of the metropolis has fêted him or wished to do so; and the veteran author has been kept very busy with dinners, receptions, and all manner of admiring attentions. The profuseness of these celebrations, and perhaps still more the affectionate note in every reference to their guest, clearly show that, after thirty-three

years of constant work as an American writer, Mark Twain's sun has not only failed to begin even a slight declension, but is in fact in its very zenith. Mr. Clemens published his first book, "The Jumping Frog," in 1867; he became famous in 1868, immediately upon the appearance of "Innocents Abroad," and here he is in 1901, even more famous, with both this and that last generation, and decidedly closer to the hearts of the American people than ever before. Such a range of achievement, such an unretarded crescendo of popularity, is certainly without a parallel in the careers of English-speaking writers of to-day.

Mark Twain's record of touring, these past ten years, is an impressive one. In 1891 he went to Aix-les-Bains, and spent the fall and winter there; thence to Berlin, giving lectures and readings from his works. The Riviera and the Frankfort baths filled out the remainder of the year, and 1892 was spent at Florence, where "Pudd'nhead Wilson" was finished and "Joan of Arc" was written. After two years in France, the author came to America for two weeks, just before beginning that sturdy fight to satisfy his honor and the debts of C. L. Webster & Co., the bankrupt firm in which the author had been a partner.

At sixty years of age, after a life of many early vicissitudes and constant hard work throughout, which could not have left him with the elasticity of youth, Mr. Clemens set himself the task of earning nearly a hundred thousand dollars to pay debts of the defunct firm—debts which he was not legally bound to concern himself with. He confesses that the thing looked like uphill work, and he felt no great confidence that enough life was left to him for the achievement. But he started out, nevertheless, at a pace of globe-trotting that might well have worn out a man of thirty. He crossed the American continent westward, lecturing every night: sailed from



Copyright, 1900, by Rockwood, N. Y.

MR. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN).

(From his latest photograph.)

Vancouver for Sydney, and gave readings to the English-speaking communities of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, South Africa, London, and Vienna. So successful was this invasion of the antipodes that the debts were paid in two years—by 1898. For the past two years, Mr. Clemens and his family have been living in Vienna, in Sweden, and in London. He now proposes to remain in New York City for the winter, and in the spring to return to the home in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Clemens has recently been importuned to go on the lecture platform again, and huge sums have been offered to him; but he dreads the exactions of the lyceum stage,—and surely he has worked hard enough and has contributed enough to the gayety of nations to be allowed a respite from the wearing lyceum tours. As to future literary productions from Mark Twain, it is announced that he has been retained by Harper & Brothers, who will publish all his future works. It is sincerely to be hoped that this arrangement will make for the leisure and freedom from business cares which have been earned, if ever man earned them, by Mark Twain; for no fly-by-night of a war correspondent or professional globe-trotter has hustled more constantly over wider portions of the earth's surface, seeking to do the duty appointed for him, than has this man of letters, accepted and famous now for more than a generation.

This nomadic life of Mark Twain's began when he was a youngster, and has never been long interrupted. His father, John Marshall Clemens, of a good Virginia family, was one of that band of pioneers from the Old Dominion who turned their faces southwest and crossed the Alleghany Mountains to seek fortunes in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Mark Twain's mother, Miss Elizabeth Lambton, came of excellent English stock; her immediate forebears were the companions of Daniel Boone, and she herself was one of those beautiful, graceful, and vivacious Kentucky girls who have contributed so much to the reputation of that fortunate State.

The Clemenses moved

from Kentucky to Missouri, and Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born, November 30, 1835, in the minute village of Florida. His boyhood was passed in Hannibal, Mo., where he grew up in the atmosphere and with the companions that were afterward utilized for "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." He was a delicate boy, with no taste for study,—other than the bottom of Bear Creek, the Mississippi River, and like fields of boy-knowledge. In short, he was the sort of boy whom "Huck" and "Tom Sawyer" would have approved and welcomed.

When he was twelve years old, the father died, and conventional schooling was ended for Samuel. He became boy-of-all-work in the village printing-shop conducted by his elder brother, Orion S. Clemens. In 1853 his native love of adventure led him to leave home and work from town to town through the East as a tramp printer. These peregrinations were not at all profitable to the young man at the time—although the unsurpassed opportunities of a tramp printer for the study of human nature in many and various phases were doubtless in later days of great value to him—and he was driven by financial straits to return to the Missouri home and the sluggish life by the great river.

The thing that now seemed to appeal most to Mark's imagination was the magnificent position, the final authority, the superhuman omniscience of a Mississippi River steamboat pilot. He determined to be a pilot, and he was fortunate enough to become a pupil of Horace Bixby. Mark himself has in "Life on the Mississippi" given a vivid



From *Harper's Weekly*. Copyright, 1899.

MARK TWAIN'S BOYHOOD HOME IN HANNIBAL, MO

and characteristic idea of what it means to guide one of the big river steamers of those days through the tortuous and shifting channels, beset by snags and derelicts and sandbars, of the Father of Waters and his thousands of miles of length.

If you will take the longest street in New York and travel up and down it, conning its features patiently until you know every house and window and door and lamppost and big and little sign by heart, and know them so accurately that you can instantly name the one you are abreast of when you are set down at random in that street in the middle of an inky-black night, you will then have a tolerable notion of the amount and the exactness of a pilot's knowledge who carries the Mississippi River in his head. And then if you will go on until you know every street-crossing, the character, size, and position of the crossing-stones, and the varying depth of mud in each of those numberless places, you will have some idea of what the pilot must know in order to keep a Mississippi steamer out of trouble. Next, if you will take half of the signs on that long street and *change their places* once a month, and still manage to know their new positions accurately on dark nights, and keep up with these repeated changes without making any mistakes, you will understand what is required of a pilot's peerless memory by the fickle Mississippi.

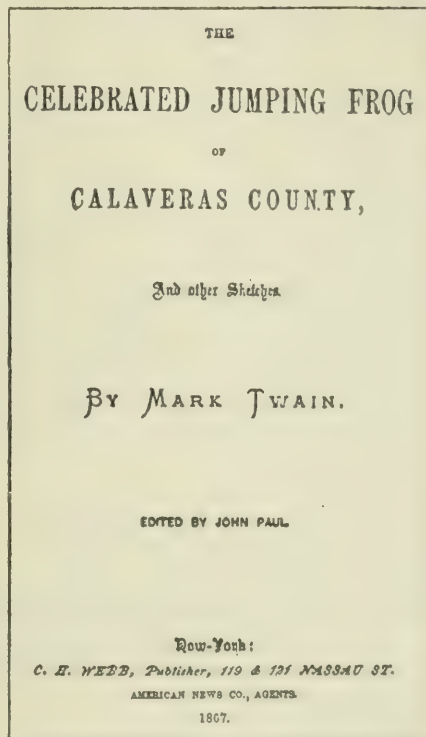
This is what the embryo novelist learned to do, and this is what he did until the outbreak of the Civil War. And could there be a better training for a writer who was to achieve fame through the means Mark Twain used? Perhaps this work of seeing and of noting every fleeting phase of the great Mississippi, the absolute necessity for remembering with acuteness and exactness a thousand details that would never gain the layman's attention, was a perfect preparation, so far as it went, for the task of observing human motives, of concentrating the attention on the facts of life, and, above all, of holding the results in mental readiness for literary use. The two pri-

mal differences between an ordinary man and a great writer being, first, the power of observation, and, second, the power of utilizing the results of observation, one could scarcely imagine a better school for the journalist and fictionist than the pilot-house of a Mississippi steamer as Mark Twain describes it.

But the war stopped steamboating; and Samuel Clemens, after a few weeks as a Confederate soldier, went to the far West with his brother Orion, who was a Unionist and who received the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Nevada. Mark was secretary to the Secretary, with no duties and no salary. He soon began, however, his newspaper career, on the staff of the Virginia City *Enterprise*. The editor of this paper, Mr. J. T. Goodman, was impressed with the young Missourian's trenchant column of correspondence dealing with political and legislative affairs in Carson City, the capital of the Territory. This column of the *Enterprise* is particularly interesting, both for its first intimations to Clemens and to others of his literary force, and for the origin of his *nom de plume*. In signing these very personal and satirical letters, he used the words "mark twain," which he had heard sung out on the Mississippi steamers to let the pilot know that the sounding was two fathoms.

It is said that Clemens left Nevada in haste because the law was about to punish him for proposing to fight a duel; but it will be pretty difficult to make people believe that the man with the strongest sense of humor on the continent intended to go very far in such a scheme. Doubtless it was easier then to make people believe Mark Twain was serious. However that may be, he went to California, worked in the editorial office of the Sacramento *Union*, left his desk for a three months' experience in mining, and then went to Hawaii to write up the sugar interests there. His work as a correspondent was very successful, and so were the lectures he gave in California on his return. Then, in 1867, he published his first book, "The Story of the Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." The theme of this classic Mark had heard recited in the dusky glow of the camp-fires of the Sierra Nevada miners. The book made sufficient stir locally to bring to the front a claimant or two for the original idea of "The Jumping Frog,"—the scholars have since found the elements of the story in the Greek literature of 2,000 years ago.—but only about 4,000 copies were sold.

In that same year Mark Twain came East by way of the Isthmus and sailed for the Mediterranean on the *Quaker City* excursion, with a commission to write travel sketches for the *Alta Californian*. These sketches duly appeared



TITLE-PAGE OF MARK TWAIN'S FIRST BOOK.

in the newspaper, and were then offered to a publisher prepared for book form. The publisher was so timid in venturing on such a curious and unconventional literary argosy that the book was held for some time after it had been made ready for the press, and until the author insisted on its launching. This volume was "Innocents Abroad," and immediately it made Mark Twain famous. Some 85,000 copies were sold in the first sixteen months, and a much greater number subsequently.

The author was at once accepted as the humorist of America; nor have the succeeding years produced any one seriously to dispute the title. He was, too, at once in the greatest demand as a lecturer; and we have the spectacle, interesting and rare enough in the records of the business of literature, of an author sure of his acceptance on the platform or in print, and practically able to name his own terms, from his thirty-second year to his sixty-fifth—and surely beyond.

On the expedition to the Mediterranean which produced "The Innocents Abroad" Mr. Clemens met Miss Olivia L. Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y. Their marriage came in 1870; their friends describe the union as so perfect that even to tell the world this much seems all but an intrusion. Four children were born, of whom two grown daughters are now living.

After Mr. Clemens' marriage he lived in Buffalo, N. Y.; he became part owner of the Buffalo Express, and was nominally its editor. But even in his early and struggling days, the routine duties of the sanctum were not to his taste. His actual work on the Express was more that of a contributor. In 1871 he bid a final farewell to newspaper work and joined the literary colony at Hartford, Conn., which has been his American home ever since. He built here a residence designed for comfort, with characteristic disregard for conventions. In 1872, "Roughing It" appeared in lineal succession to "The Innocents," and in the same year "The Gilded Age," written in collaboration with Charles Dudley Warner, was published. "Tom Sawyer" came in 1876, and "Huckleberry Finn" nine years later. Of the stories with an historical setting, "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," and "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" appeared in 1882, 1890, and 1894, respectively; that curious philosopher, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," made his bow in 1893. Since "Joan of Arc," Mr. Clemens has published a volume of travel sketches after the manner of "The Innocents," which he called "Following the Equator," and several volumes of short stories and essays, of which "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg" is the last.

These brief outlines of Mr. Clemens' life give some idea of what a restless, wandering existence it has been. Few living men are more "traveled" than this eagle-eyed, eagle-beaked, eagle-ruffed veteran whom America—the world, indeed—delights to honor. This incessant activity, combined with native strength of character, is partly the cause of Mr. Clemens' steady progression in literary achievement, an advance made in spite of the really serious handicap of a very early and a very brilliant success as a humorist. The whole world and all human nature have been the schools of this otherwise uneducated Missouri country boy, tramp printer, miner, and newspaper man of the mining camps. He has studied in them quietly and persistently. He has the inestimable advantage of having passed through all grades of these schools, from the under life of the stagnant Missouri village to the courts of Europe.

Mark Twain's literary hold on the world is so innocent of all tradition and logic that the challenge to explain the situation is an irresistible one to those who talk about him or write about

From note-book.

~~The man that invented the Cuckoo
clock is dead. It is old news but
good.~~
~~As news, this is a little stale, but
some news is better old than not at all.~~
~~As news, this is a little old, but
better late than never.~~
~~As news this is a little old, for it
happened 64 years ago, but it
is not the worst news that is the best.~~
~~The man that invented the Cuckoo
clock is no more. It is old news,
but there is nothing else the
matter with it.~~

~~Occasionally~~

~~It is more difficult trouble to ^{make} ~~construct~~ a maxim than it is to
do right.~~

FACSIMILE PAGE FROM THE AUTHOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

(Notes for Pudd'nhead Wilson's maxims.)

him, though it does not particularly worry people when they read him. The gentlemen who have made a study of such matters have said his literary style is naught; that his stories are ill-constructed, according to the esthetic standards; that his travel sketches are inconsequential and scrappy; that his historical novels do not create the atmosphere of their time, and so forth,—yet these same gentlemen do not deny that he is a great writer, nor do they pretend to withstand his fascination. Indeed, Mark Twain is curiously fortunate in his ability to hold the attention of the men who make books and writing their business, as well as men who have no interest whatever in books or reading except when the interest is compelled by such an irresistible person as Mr. Clemens. This cannot be for the mere reason of Mark Twain's humor, although such inimitable humor is a platform on which very varied types and grades of intellect may meet congenially. It must be because the keynote of everything Mr. Clemens writes is his enmity to sham, hypocrisy, and pretense—a note vibrating the fibers of manliness in every reader—and because, whether he is a good novelist or not, he is a born story-teller, with the highest art of the typical American raconteur, with all his intuitive and acquired knowledge of human nature, his cool mastery of climaxes, and his audacity. It is his distinction that he is so thoroughly the American. There is no meridian of his country that he does not know, whose people he does not understand, whose life he has not lived. He comes to his subject, be it a European cathedral or a village schoolboy, or an absurd sentimentality, with the cool, healthy, vigorous bearing of a man born and bred in the atmosphere of work and fact, where trifling or falsehood means disaster. It has been remarked more than once how suggestive of the American eagle are Mr. Clemens' bearing, his piercing eye, and falcon profile.

As Mark Twain has grown older, he has strengthened his rôle of kindly philosopher and reformer, a rôle already present in the travel sketches and very prominent between the lines of those marvelous stories of boy-nature, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." In "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and in the last volume, "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg," the philosophic strain is seen in its full strength. It is



MR. CLEMENS' HOME IN HARTFORD, CONN.

characteristic of the man that he should live up to his own ideas of a good citizen by bringing to the law an exorbitant cabman in New York City; and it would be difficult to name any one else in public life or out of it who could have done this thing with the limelight of the public prints upon him and come out of it successful, cool, and with the laugh on his side. The incident is only worth mentioning as showing the entire confidence of the skeptical New York public in the character and good sense of the author.

There is nothing Mark Twain ever wrote that is not as entertaining to-day as when it was first read. Take up "The Innocents Abroad," "The Jumping Frog," "Life on the Mississippi," or any of these earlier works, and the freshness, the truth, the integrity, and humor are as good as ever. In 1925, we believe Mark Twain will be best known, however, as the author of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." These are the boy-epics of American literature. The life about them is the youth of the American people. Their pleasures, their punishments, their virtues, and their vices, their ambitions and their achievements, are thoroughly typical, and are portrayed with an Homeric directness and truth which insure their classic life while men may remember that they have been boys.





A VIEW OF MONUMENT MOUNTAIN FROM THE INDIAN MONUMENT, STOCKBRIDGE.

A TRUST TO PROTECT NATURE'S BEAUTY.

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.

FOR nearly ten years Massachusetts has had a trust in natural beauty. It is not one of the modern, monopolizing trusts that appropriates for the emolument of its members all the good things in its line it can lay hold of. It is a good, old-fashioned public trust that acts in behalf of the entire community. And, measured by the work that it has done, it is a powerful organization. Its power is not that of compulsion; it exerts itself more by influence and example, but its effects are deeper and more abiding than those that proceed from the manipulation of prices and the exploitation of industries.

For sensitive souls there are fewer pangs keener than those caused by the destruction or mutilation of cherished and beautiful scenes. Change in these things is inevitable, of course; and there is much unreasoning protest in the sentiment that would preserve everything that is treasured and beautiful just as it has always been. Men must live and civilization must advance; commerce and industry must be provided for; and there must be room for new houses, for new mills, and for growth of population generally. To these ends, much that is beautiful must be sacrificed; as it sometimes must also be sacrificed that a higher beauty may follow. But the destruction of beauty by the needlessly uglifying tendencies of civilization is of another

kind and can be avoided. There is a heedlessness in such vandalism that is next to wantonness. For instance: the sordid spirit that cuts down a group of noble trees, dear to the public heart, for the sake of a few cords of firewood or two or three thousand feet of lumber; or which blasts away a gray old ledge by the rural roadside, fern and moss-covered, when a few rods away a quarry just as valuable might be opened without harm and with equal ease. The historic associations of old houses, and the scenes of notable events, have a similar value to the community—a value which, from the interest and attractiveness which they confer upon the place, has even an appreciable quality.

It was the need of some recognized instrumentality for the preservation of beautiful and historic places that led to the organization of the Trustees of Public Reservations in Massachusetts, which very appropriately borrowed from the old pine-tree shilling the device for its seal. The movement for the organization of this body—whose function is like that of the trustees of a public art museum, standing ready to undertake the care of such precious things as may be placed in its charge—was started by the Appalachian Mountain Club, in the spring of 1890. In the act of incorporation passed the following year, a Board of Trustees of Public Reservations was

provided for, with the purpose of acquiring, holding, arranging, maintaining, and opening to the public, under suitable regulations, beautiful and historical places and tracts of land within the commonwealth. To this end the board was authorized to acquire and hold by gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise, to the value of not exceeding one million dollars, such real estate as it might deem worthy of preservation for the enjoyment of the public; and also such other property, both real and personal, necessary or proper to support or promote the objects of the corporation, not exceeding the farther sum of one million dollars. Property held for these purposes was exempted from taxation. The board thus incorporated was composed of twenty prominent gentlemen interested in the subject, resident in various sections of the State. The Hon. George F. Hoar, of Worcester, was made president, and Mr. Charles Eliot, the late talented young landscape architect, and the leading spirit in instituting and organizing the movement, became the secretary. The practical work was intrusted to a standing committee consisting of seven members, including the secretary and the treasurer.

The annual reports of this committee are important documents. In its first report it was declared that Massachusetts, as a whole, was shamefully lacking in open spaces reserved expressly for enjoyment by the public. "The mountain-tops of the interior, the cliffs and beaches of the seashore, and most of the intervening scenes of special beauty are rapidly passing into the possession of private owners, who hold these places either for their own private pleasure or for the profit which may be reaped from fees collected from the public. Moreover, as population increases, the final destruction of the finest remaining bits of scenery goes on more and more rapidly. Thus the prospect for the future is in many ways a gloomy one, particularly upon the seashore and in the neighborhood of Boston."

Thanks to the activity of this board, however, the outlook soon became hopeful. Besides the taking charge of property intrusted to the board for its purposes, the work of the standing committee took shape in four directions: First, the investigation and publication of existing facts in respect to

the provision of public open spaces; second, the collection and publication of the laws of Massachusetts relating to public open spaces; third, to call together the numerous park commissioners and park committees of the metropolitan district surrounding Boston, in the hope that mutual coöperative action in taking land for public open spaces might be encouraged by mutual acquaintance; fourth, to ask the legislature to institute an inquiry into the whole subject. These undertakings were all fertile in results.

One of the first things done was to engage Mr. J. B. Harrison to investigate and report upon the conditions as to public open spaces in the seashore towns of Massachusetts. Mr. Harrison had, a few years before, carried out a remarkable work in stirring up public sentiment in New York State in behalf of two great undertakings: first, for the preservation and restoration of the natural scenery about the falls of Niagara; and later, for the preservation of the Adirondack forest. The success of both was largely due to the work of Mr. Harrison.

A particularly important result of Mr. Harrison's investigations was due to his special report upon the "Province lands," at the end of Cape Cod. Mr. Harrison brought out many interesting facts relating to the great public reservation of more than four thousand acres owned by the commonwealth at this point. The existence of this public domain was generally unknown at the time, though never overlooked by the authorities. In the early days the fisheries were one of the greatest interests of the colony, and the magnificent harbor of Provincetown was one of the most important ports for the industry. Therefore, the adjacent lands were reserved for the convenience of the fishermen, and of the pursuits



MONUMENT MOUNTAIN, FROM THE STOCKBRIDGE SIDE.



WATERFALL AT APPLE MILL, SPOT POND BROOK,
VIRGINIA WOOD.

connected with theirs. Although in time a considerable town grew up here, the colony always asserted its title, and the occupants never had anything more than "squatter rights" to the sites of their homes and places of business. Real-estate transactions, however, were not barred by this fact, but nothing better than quit-claim deeds could be given. Everybody had a right of way almost everywhere; and in consequence there are to this day all sorts of lanes, alleys, and other short-cuts running indiscriminately over private premises, for nobody could say nay to trespassers. Since the ownership of this domain was vested in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the territory was called the "Province lands," and the name of Provincetown was accordingly given to the community that grew up here. The greater part of the quaint old place, one of the most original-looking and picturesque on the New England coast, was built upon these lands.

The sandy hills back of the town were originally covered with a fine growth of woods. But as these were indiscriminately cut off here and there, a great evil resulted. The fierce ocean winds blew about the loose sands, tore up the unprotected soil, and formed in all directions gigantic dunes that with every storm drifted like

snow, buried the woods, the fields, and meadows in their advance, and threatened even to overwhelm the town itself and ruin the invaluable harbor—one of the most vital havens of refuge on the dangerous seaboard. These circumstances caused the Trustees of Public Reservations to make one of their earliest duties the addressing of a petition to the General Court of 1892, representing the need of prompt action for the more efficient management of the Province lands, which they urged be preserved for the use and enjoyment of the people of the commonwealth as their only great ocean-side domain.

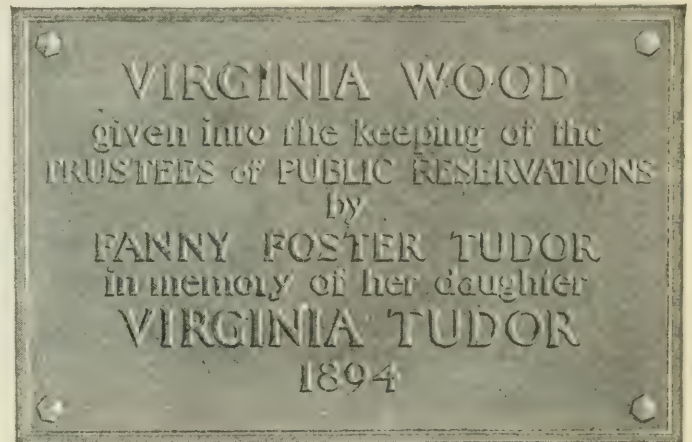
In consequence, the trustees were requested by the legislature to make a thorough investigation of the subject and report what action might be desirable. The next year the board made an important report on the matter, and in accordance therewith the Province lands were intrusted to the Land and Harbor Commission of the State, with the necessary authority to manage and protect them. At the same time it was provided that full titles to the premises occupied be given to the people of Provincetown. The result has been the adoption and carrying out of an enlightened policy of protection and reclamation of these lands under a system of scientific seaboard forestry. The dunes are being confined and covered with vegetation, the woods are again flourishing and are spreading, and eventually the whole territory will be converted into a forest of striking beauty, threaded by perfect roads, and of immense value to the locality as a resort for pleasure and health, swept from all sides by the pure air of the surrounding seas.

The grandest result, however, of the activities of the board was the creation of the magnificent metropolitan park system for Greater Boston. In response to a suggestion made in one of the newspapers as to the need of such a system, the Trustees of Public Reservations took the first definite step to bring it about. The metropolitan population, composed of many cities and towns in one compact cluster, had no means of common action toward preserving for public use and enjoyment the precious landscape features in their midst. The board therefore called a conference of representatives of the various communities of the composite metropolis. The outcome was the establishment of the Metropolitan Parks District, under the administration of a commission appointed by the governor of the commonwealth. In seven years, at a cost of \$10,000,000, there has been developed a great scheme of recreative open spaces unrivaled for scientific completeness and artistic character among the world's cities. A delightfully diversified and thoroughly representative reservation from the characteristic

landscape of the Boston Basin, to the extent of thousands of acres, has been made for the public benefit. Vast areas of rocky woodland, a chain of lofty hills, and many miles of seashore have thus been set apart. The three rivers, the Charles, the Mystic, and the Neponset, have been converted into water-parks for miles of their course, their shores restored to natural aspects, and made public domain; lakes have been treated in similar fashion; and all these features have been connected with each other by a chain of parkways and boulevards. Years must pass before this vast system takes complete shape. But enough has already been realized to make a marvelous exhibit in modern civic achievement.

In its specific field of work, indicated by its name, the board has accomplished much. Early in its first year of existence the gift of its first public reservation was accepted from Mrs. Fanny Foster Tudor, of Stoneham, as a memorial to her daughter Virginia. There can be no monument more enduring, or more appropriate to perpetuate a loving memory, than a beautiful piece of ground dedicated forever to the enjoyment of the public. This memorial was a piece of woodland wilderness of about twenty acres, situated in Stoneham, along the course of what is now Virginia Brook, and covered with a noble growth of white pine, hemlock, and other native trees. A fund sufficient to care for the property was raised by subscription, and the name of Virginia Wood was given to the tract. Many a visitor to the spot in years to come must pause in grateful reverence before the bronze tablet to be placed on a

boulder in the depths of the wood, inscribed with a simple record of the facts of the gift. Sweet associations will always remain about the name of the young maiden whose memory a mother's love has thus linked for all the coming years with the lovely sights and scents and sounds



MEMORIAL TABLET FOR VIRGINIA WOOD.

of this bit of virgin woodland, which is now administered as one of the most cherished portions of the magnificent public reservation of the Middlesex Fells.

The second trust was conveyed to the board by Mr. Joseph Story Fay, of Falmouth, Cape Cod, who years before had purchased, for the sake of its scenic charm, a tract of about seventy-one acres in that town, comprising woodland, pasture, and arable land, bordering on two ponds, and adapted to development for its intended purpose—its use by the town of Falmouth as a perpetual park. It lies near the village of Woods

Hole, and has been given the appropriate name of Goodwill Park. A part of this property is called the "Cotton Lot," and is believed to have been owned by the celebrated Rev. John Cotton.

By the public spirit of Mr. Augustus Hemenway, of Canton, who has presented several hundred acres to the public for addition to the metropolitan reservations of the Blue Hills and the Neponset River, an uncommonly charming piece of natural scenery was given into the keeping of the board as its third trust of this character. On making the acquaintance of the beauty of the banks of the Charles River, where the stream forms the boundary



THE RAVINE ROAD IN VIRGINIA WOOD.

between the townships of Medfield and Sherburn, Mr. Hemenway immediately acquired it and gave it to the Trustees of Public Reservations. At this point the river flows in a narrow channel between a bank of woods and a high hemlock knoll; a sunny meadow spreads behind the latter, bordered by more high woods. This gorge is named Rocky Narrows, and the meadow has been known as the Dingle Hole from the early colonial days.

The fourth trust given to the board, Mount Anne Park, a beautiful woodland tract of fifty acres on the granite heights of Cape Ann, is the second instance in which the monument of a living landscape has been made a joyous monument in memory of a loved one gone. The late Henry Davis Minot, of Boston, was a young man who enthusiastically devoted his short life to the study of natural history. His father, the late William Minot, had long desired to dedicate some spot of exceptional beauty to his memory, but he died before he could carry it into effect. His intention was fulfilled by his four remaining sons, William, Charles, Robert Sedgwick, and Laurence.

The fifth trust combines a spot of unusual beauty with historical interest. "Governor Hutchinson's Field" stands opposite the house built by the governor in Milton for a country home. The view from Milton Hill, from the governor's house, over this field and down the broad Neponset Valley is one of the most enchantingly beautiful on the New England seaboard. The governor himself wrote as follows: "My house is seven or eight miles from town, a pleasant situation; and many gentlemen from abroad say it has the finest prospect from it they ever saw." The governor's political opinions exiled him forever from the scenes he held dear; but this view has ever retained the same beauty as in those days, and will now always retain it. For, although Boston has expanded to the thither banks of the river, the open land still slopes unbuilt upon down to the wide marshes with wooded knolls rising from their levels, the Neponset meandering through the vista down to the island-studded bay that fills the distance with its blue expanse.

Another property of great historical interest will perhaps soon pass into the custody of the board. The Rufus Putnam homestead at Rutland was recently purchased by subscription. It includes a well-preserved old house and a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres. General Putnam was one of the most important characters in American history. An engineer of rare ability, it was his work that compelled the British to evacuate Boston, and it was his skill that fortified West Point. Then, after the Revolution, it was he who instituted the settlement of the Ohio Territory and secured the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, which, in the words of Senator Hoar, "dedicated the Northwest forever to freedom, education, and religion, and in the end saved the United States from becoming a great slave-holding empire."

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution recently placed a tablet on the Rufus Putnam house, and Senator Hoar gave the address of the occasion. In this he told the remarkable story of how Putnam's work drove the splendid British



ROCKY NARROWS—THE GATES OF THE CHARLES.

army from Boston. Briefly stated, Putnam was called to direct the construction of a large part of the works for the besieging army. Putnam told Washington he had never read a word on military engineering, but the chieftain would take no denial. Dining with Washington one evening, he was ordered to consider the idea of fortifying Dorchester Heights. Returning from the dinner, he with his companions casually called on General Heath, and there chanced to



MOUNT ANNE RESERVATION—SOUTHEAST VIEW.

see a copy of "Muller's Field Engineer." He borrowed the book, and in the table of contents his eye caught the word "chandelier," which was new to him. Looking it up, he saw the importance of the thing at a glance. At that season the ground was frozen so hard that the pickaxe could not be used. But the account of this device showed a speedy method for making intrenchments. "Chandeliers" were constructions made of stout timbers, ten feet long, into which were framed posts five feet high and five feet apart, placed on the ground in parallel lines, and the open spaces filled in with bundles of fascines strongly picketed together—a movable parapet of wood instead of one of earth.

Carrying out this idea, Putnam set his men to work preparing the chandeliers and the fascines. When ready, they were put in place in a single night. On the morning of March 5, 1776, magnificent fortifications had arisen over night on Dorchester Heights, and the British had no alternative but to evacuate Boston.

The trustees have not yet been able to take the Rufus Putnam place in charge, having no funds available for its maintenance. Only a few thousand dollars are necessary, and this will probably be forthcoming sooner

or later. The board has been obliged to decline the gift of not a few beautiful spots for the reason that it had no funds with which to meet the cost of maintenance. There are probably many public-spirited persons of ample means who, by gift or legacy, would probably be pleased to give the board considerable sums to be devoted to an end so beneficent, and in time it will probably be amply endowed for the purpose. If it were in a condition to receive gifts of the various appropriate lands that would be offered it, could it readily assume their care, the State

would soon be dotted with the beautiful and historic reservations intrusted to its keeping.

The sixth and latest gift to the corporation is one of the most beautiful of the Berkshire hills—Monument Mountain, in the towns of Stockbridge and Great Barrington, in the valley of the Housatonic River. It has a height of 1,710 feet above the sea level. The name is said to come from a cairn at the foot of the most precipitous of the several great ledges—a pile of stones heaped up to perpetuate the legend of the fatal



BEEHIVE BOWLER, ON THE MOUNT ANNE RESERVATION.

leap of an Indian maiden. Among these ledges the mountain laurel blooms profusely, and the slopes are largely clothed with a growth of chestnut. Along the abrupt eastern and western sides pass the two main roads between Stockbridge and Great Barrington. The gift, which was accompanied by a suitable endowment of money for care and maintenance, came from Miss Helen C. Butler, of New York City, who made it in accordance with the wishes of her sister, the late Rosalie Butler, "that it might be preserved forever for the enjoyment of the public." In area, this new reservation is larger than all of the other holdings of the trustees together, containing, as it does, about 260 acres. The total area of the six reservations now in charge of the corporation is 460 acres. The preservation of the beautiful scenery of this new public recreation-ground, secure forever against defacement, will be particularly appreciated by the numerous summer visitors to that charming region; and since their number includes so many persons of large wealth, it should encourage the following of Miss Butler's noble example in other places.

In setting an example that has been widely followed the Trustees of Public Reservations have done a great work. To this example is due the acquisition of the noble Greylock Mountain, in the Berkshire range, by the State, and of Mount Wachusett, in central Massachusetts. A large portion of the picturesque Indian Ridge, in Andover, has been acquired for public enjoyment under the direction of the Improvement Society of that town. Old houses of important interest

have been purchased and carefully restored by local historical societies and other organizations in various parts of the State. The Appalachian Mountain Club has secured for itself similar rights for holding land in trust, and has exercised them by acquiring in the White Mountains of New Hampshire territory valuable for grand and picturesque landscape qualities.

Across the ocean, the organization of this board has had one important result. The Massachusetts corporation was hardly two years old when there was established in England, under most distinguished auspices, the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, with objects and methods precisely similar. The appreciation of the English organization for its American prototype was shown by its request that the Trustees of Public Reservations nominate a member of its provisional council, an honor which was accordingly conferred upon Prof. Charles S. Sargent, the director of the Arnold Arboretum.

It is inspiring to consider that all this remarkable record of things accomplished is the fruitage of one man's idea. It was Charles Eliot, the gifted son and namesake of the president of Harvard University, who first suggested the organization and was its leading spirit up to the time of his death, in 1897; preparing its reports and devoting his time unstintedly to its work; in the meantime, in his capacity of landscape architect, shaping the development of the metropolitan park system, wherein, in colossal fashion, his fondest ideals found realization.



GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON'S FIELD, MILTON—NEPONSET RIVER, LOOKING EAST FROM MILTON HILL.

PRESIDENT GILMAN'S ADMINISTRATION AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

A UNIVERSITY is a very new thing. The name is old, and the historical connection between the universities of an olden time and the universities of to-day may easily be traced. Nevertheless, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the great universities of Germany, France, and the United States are, in their essentials, the creation of the century which has just closed. These universities are as unlike as they are new. Each bears the stamp of the peculiar genius of the people who have created it, and each responds to special influences of time and place. Yet, with all their striking differences, the universities have defined themselves as a class apart with increasing definiteness during the past fifty years; and the fact that they are neither colleges nor museums, nor laboratories nor libraries, nor learned societies, nor yet "institutions empowered to confer degrees," has impressed itself upon the minds of educated persons the world over. What, then, are universities? To the close observer and clear thinker, they are not the host of corporations and undertakings, many of them positively unmentionable because of their vulgarity or tawdry pretensions, which assume the university name; but rather they are those institutions, comparatively few in number, where students, adequately trained by previous study of the liberal arts and sciences, are led into special fields of learning and research by teachers of high excellence and originality, and where by the agency of libraries, museums, laboratories, and publications knowledge is conserved, advanced, and disseminated. To be a teacher or a student in a genuine university is to be posted at the very skirmish-line of advancing civilization. To bear a share in creating or in developing such a university is one of the highest of privileges.

In the United States the true university movement began after the Civil War. It was a part of the enlarged national consciousness which followed the successful defense of the integrity of the union of the States, and it found its support in the rapidly accumulating wealth of the country. It was largely influenced by the example of Germany.

The first American to be graduated at a German university was Edward Everett, who took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Göttingen

in 1817. He was followed by Ticknor in 1819, by George Bancroft in 1820, and then by Gould, Whitney, Gildersleeve, and a host of companions. These men came back to America telling of the methods of investigation which had trained and stimulated them, and urging that similar advanced work be undertaken by the American colleges. This seed soon bore fruit, and on every hand were to be heard expressions of hope and of purpose to build true universities on American soil. A few seers like President Tappan of Michigan and the authors of the Columbia College Report of 1854 saw visions and dreamed dreams much earlier, but by far the most important contributions to university-building in America are those made by President Eliot, who has wholly transformed the Harvard College which he found on assuming the presidency in 1869; by President Gilman, whose sagacious plans for the Johns Hopkins University are to be referred to more in detail; by President White, who infused genuine university spirit into the foundation which bears the name of Ezra Cornell; by President Low, who has guided to completion the movement to erect a university upon the historic Columbia College; and by President Harper, who in defiance of all traditions has built a university in a decade by sheer force of constructive skill. The contemporary character of this university movement is emphasized when it is remembered that all of these men are still living; that no one of them has yet reached the age of seventy, and that all of them are in active educational service,—with the single exception of President White, who has exchanged his university presidency for high diplomatic honors. Obviously, then, our universities are at their very beginnings.

This is not the time or the place to trace each step in the development of American universities. It is enough to call attention to such general facts as will assist in understanding and estimating the service of Mr. Gilman as president of the Johns Hopkins University, from which post he has announced his intention to retire at the close of the present academic year.

The institution now world-famous as the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Md., is the creation of a corporation bearing the same name,

which was organized during the lifetime of Johns Hopkins, merchant, of Baltimore, and at his request. Upon the death of Mr. Hopkins, on December 24, 1873, it appeared that he had left by will to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University property valued at more than three millions of dollars. This large sum was left without conditions—save that its principal might not be used for buildings—in order that the income should be applied to the promotion of knowledge and the advanced instruction of youth. At once, therefore, the institution yet to be organized came into possession of an endowment as great as that of Yale, and more than one-half that of Harvard. An interest rate of 6 or 7 per cent. could readily be had, and both principal and income seemed enormous. And for an academy, a college, a laboratory, or a library they were enormous, and would remain so to-day despite our altered standards; but for a university they were a mere beginning,—and it was a university, real, not nominal, that the trustees determined to establish. This determination, far-seeing and praiseworthy, fixed both the opportunities and the limitations of the undertaking which was to bear Johns Hopkins' name.

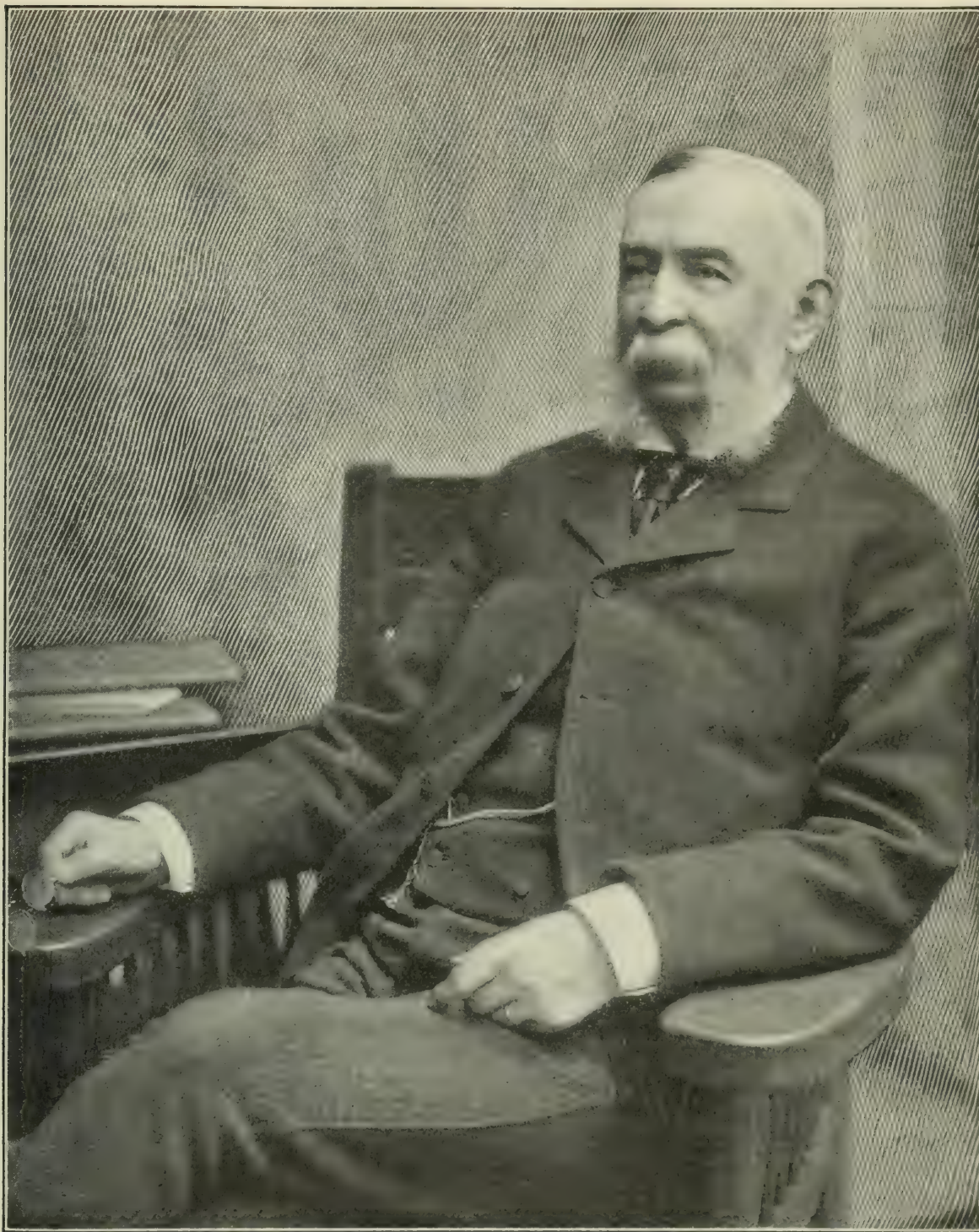
The first essentials of a university are a man to organize and to guide, and men to inspire and to teach. The trustees of the Johns Hopkins University were well aware of this fact, and they sought advice far and wide as to the man best qualified to give form to their desires. As a result, they tendered the presidency of the university to Daniel Coit Gilman, then president of the University of California. Mr. Gilman was completing his forty-fourth year when he took up the work of his new office, on May 1, 1875. He was a graduate of Yale, in the Class of 1852, had traveled widely, and had had a useful experience as professor of physical and political geography at Yale from 1856 to 1872. He had also been an officer of the public-school systems of the State of Connecticut and of the city of New Haven. Mr. Gilman's qualities of mind and character were such as to fit him in a most unusual way for the task of planning a new institution in a new environment. He was judicious, tactful, well-informed; graceful of speech, and persistent though cautious in method. He had a natural fondness for administrative detail and for problems of classification and of organization. He knew the names and the work of the leading scholars in Europe and in America, and he was a competent judge of their merits as teachers and as investigators. Best of all, he had confidence in himself and faith in his undertaking.

Moreover, Mr. Gilman had a fixed and clear ideal, and that ideal was just such a university as

the managers of the Johns Hopkins trust had vaguely in mind. This is made very plain, both by Mr. Gilman's inaugural address and by his early annual reports, in all of which he set himself the task of explaining to the academic public and to the public at large what were the methods and what the aims of the new foundation. Until these plans were made known, the average intelligent American took it for granted that a university was simply a college with a larger name—a name assumed, perhaps, because of its age or of its size, or because of the fact that it was associated with one or more technical or professional schools of law, medicine, theology, engineering, or agriculture; or assumed, perhaps, to humor the fancy or to tickle the vanity of some benefactor who, mistaking the fields of learning for a graveyard, had set about erecting a pretentious personal monument instead of a useful educational institution. Mr. Gilman was perfectly familiar with the varied and conflicting forms of universities, but he held fast to the principle which underlay the form. He stated this principle tersely in his inaugural address when he said: "A university is a place for the advanced special education of youth who have been prepared for its freedom by the discipline of a lower school." This the Johns Hopkins University became when it opened its doors to students, on October 3, 1876—and this it has continued to be, through an exceptionally distinguished and useful career a quarter-century long.

It was significant of the university spirit that its early prestige was gained through men, not buildings. The rooms in which the first instruction was given were modest in the extreme. Though comfortable, they were simply apartments in remodeled dwellings. This fact, full of meaning as it was to scholars, helped to hide from Baltimore and from the country the true character of the work which had been begun. Where were the great libraries and laboratories; where the vast piles of brick and stone; where the chapels, the dormitories, and the gymnasiums which popular fancy assumed to be the necessary evidence of the existence of a college or a university? Could these small rooms and restricted laboratories be called a university? What would Berlin and Leipsic and Oxford and Cambridge think? Yet they were indeed the home of a university in the fullest, as well as the most ancient, educational use of the word,—*universitas magistrorum et scholarium*, a body of teachers and students.

To carry out so noble a conception as this, the teachers first chosen must themselves, in their past training and their promised capacity, stand for the ideal of ripe, accurate, and progressive



DR. DANIEL C. GILMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

scholarship. They must be at once investigators who can teach and teachers who can push forward the limits of human knowledge in some direction, or who can add to the interpretations of the knowledge which we already possess. They must be devoted to particular lines of study, and must give promise of eminence in their specialties, if eminence has not been already attained. They must have the power to pursue researches, the will to continue and to interpret them, and the magnetic attraction which will draw students to them and fire them with their teachers' zeal and ambitions.

In this spirit the earliest appointments to professorships were made, and the men chosen formed a small but noteworthy group. Gildersleeve, at forty-five, brought from the University of Virginia to the Chair of Greek his wide philological knowledge and his sure literary insight. Sylvester, one of the half-dozen most eminent of living mathematicians, crossed the ocean from his post at Woolwich to take the Chair of Mathematics, which he only relinquished to accept the Savilian Professorship at Oxford seven years later. The three great natural-science groups were intrusted, as was most appropriate, to the

care of very young men. Martin, first professor of biology, had taken his bachelor's degree at Cambridge but two years before; Remsen came from Williams College to the directorship of the chemical laboratory at thirty, and Rowland from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to the directorship of the physical laboratory at twenty-eight. These five men were the nucleus of the Johns Hopkins University, and three of them are still spared to carry on the work so modestly begun twenty-five years ago.

These men were not, however, to work alone. It was part of Mr. Gilman's plan to bring to Baltimore, for a portion of the academic year, scholars of eminence in other institutions. The stimulus and the suggestions of these visiting lecturers were an important element in the university's intellectual life. In the earliest years they included Billings, Child, Cooley, Diman, Hilgard, James, Lowell, Morris, Newcomb, Walker, Whitney, and von Holst. In later years the list is far too long to be cited. It contains over a hundred of the most eminent names in Europe and in America.

Quite as remarkable, in its way, as the list of the first professors in the Johns Hopkins University is the list of younger teachers, chosen by Mr. Gilman because of their promise. Of those who are now living, almost every one has gained distinction in his chosen field. Brandt has for many years been professor of German at Hamilton College, Brooks and Elliott are members of the Johns Hopkins faculty, Hastings is professor of physics at Yale, Scott is president of Rutgers College, and Story is professor of mathematics in Clark University. These names are cited to prove that Mr. Gilman's principle of procedure was sound, and that it worked as well in practice as in theory.

Who were the students? The older colleges were no less attractive than before, and the migration of graduate students to Germany was under full headway. Nevertheless, no fewer than eighty-nine young men appeared at Baltimore when the Johns Hopkins opened, and fifty-four of these already held academic degrees. Among these young scholars were an unusual number of earnest, ambitious men who have since risen to deserved eminence. The roster of students included Herbert B. Adams, historian, for many years professor in the Johns Hopkins University; Henry C. Adams, economist and statistician, of the University of Michigan; Thomas Craig, mathematician; George B. Halsted, mathematician, of the University of Texas; Charles R. Lanman, Sanskrit scholar and philologist, of Harvard University; Walter H. Page, man of letters; Josiah Royce, metaphysician, of Har-

vard University; and many more. I have mentioned the names of these men, teachers and scholars alike, because I am anxious to make clear that they and their successors have made the Johns Hopkins University renowned. Not the generous though sadly insufficient endowment, not great buildings and attractive decorations—though they too have been added—but men, and men alone, have spread the name of the Baltimore merchant around the whole world. In half a generation Johns Hopkins became a familiar name throughout the United States, while in Europe it was from the first synonymous with the highest type of American scholarship. Nearly three thousand students have pursued courses of graduate study at Baltimore, about six hundred of them gaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. To-day these men are to be found in the faculties of almost every important college in the land, passing on to others the torch which they lighted at the central fire.

Perhaps Mr. Gilman's most striking innovation was the foundation of twenty annual fellowships, of a value of \$500 each, open to graduates of any college. The principle of this was not new; but in America, at all events, it was the custom to restrict appointments to fellowships, where they existed, to graduates of the college supporting them. Mr. Gilman, on the other hand, threw open the Johns Hopkins fellowships to general competition; and it was this step as much as any other single one which fixed the relation of the new university to the colleges of the country, and which attracted to it at once the most promising of the younger scholars.

Of the three functions of a university, the conservation of knowledge involves teaching, the advancement of knowledge involves investigation, and the dissemination of knowledge involves publication. In reality all three functions are closely related, so much so as to be interdependent. The university teacher who is not himself a student, constantly pushing forward into new fields, rapidly becomes a pedagogue. He loses touch with the scientific spirit, and soon is able only to go through the manual of arms of teaching. The investigator who does not teach is without the stimulus which comes from contact with the student-mind, and without the necessity for clear, coherent exposition which teaching involves. Through publications, a university spreads abroad, for specialists and for all who care to know, the results of the researches of its teachers and students, and so makes them, in the best sense, practical; that is, effective. All these ends Mr. Gilman has had before him, and all these functions the Johns Hopkins University has faithfully performed.

That it has taught, the mature students who flock to its seminars and its laboratories abundantly testify. That it has investigated, the annals of philology, of history, of the natural sciences, and of medicine conclusively prove. That it has published, is evidenced by the Johns Hopkins Press, and by the half-dozen journals which no competent scholar in their fields fails to study.

The service of the Johns Hopkins University to the nation may not be lightly estimated. Colleges and universities, old and new, have leaned upon its example and its influence. As Kant said of David Hume's service to him, it has roused more than one ancient foundation from its dogmatic slumber and startled it into self-questioning and self-criticism. It has held up new ideals, suggested new methods, enforced new and high standards of excellence and of achievement. It has shed luster upon the State of Maryland, whose history it has laboriously explored, and whose physical features and characteristic products it has so exhaustively studied. Through the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore has passed, at a bound, from a class with Liverpool, Marseilles, Hamburg, and Odessa to a place among the *Cultur-Städte* with Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Leipsic, and Berlin.

After twenty-five years of such brilliant service, the Johns Hopkins University closes one era—the era of its origin—with the retirement of Mr. Gilman. Changed fortunes and the vicissitudes of commerce have sadly impaired its original endowment. To do all that it could readily do well, it needs not less than \$10,000,000 additional. At present rates of interest this sum, apparently large, would produce an income equal to only about one-half of the amount which Harvard University receives each year from students' fees. The cost of conducting Harvard or Columbia University is considerably in excess of a million dollars a year. Surely Johns Hopkins needs half that sum. In it Baltimore and Maryland have their strongest claim to distinction, and in it the nation has one of its most precious possessions. Midway between North and South, easily reached from the East and the West, with the great resources of the nation's capital just at hand, the Johns Hopkins University has before it a career worthy of its origins. A generation—a century, even—is as nothing in the life of a university. Bologna has celebrated its eight-hundredth anniversary, and the beginnings of Oxford are lost in myth and fable. The principles for which the Johns Hopkins stands will become clearer and better established as time passes. Its scope will widen, and it will touch new fields with its inspiring ideals. For exam-

ple, there is not in this whole land a school of jurisprudence worthy of a university. Of schools of private law there are many—good, bad, and indifferent; but a great school of jurisprudence, public and private, which shall train teachers and students of law, has yet to be planned and built. The Johns Hopkins has shown in its School of Medicine what a university's professional schools should be in aim as well as in method. It will surely be given the opportunity to perform the same service for jurisprudence and for technology. The endowments which make this possible will immortalize the donors. Existing departments need to be developed and strengthened; and additional chairs are needed, particularly in philosophy, psychology, education, economics, history, and literature. Each of these great disciplines abounds in problems awaiting university solution, and each has important interpretations to contribute to the circle of the sciences.

To suppose that the funds to make all this possible will not be found, is to suppose that the American people have lost their lofty and persistent idealism, and that Maryland and Baltimore, especially, are without ambition or pride. The idea is inconceivable. It has been estimated that over \$60,000,000 were given by private donors to education in the United States during 1899. Suppose this amount to be grossly exaggerated, it would still exceed the total revenues of many a government; but it is only a tithe of what is coming. Wealth is increasing by leaps and bounds, and culture is following a short generation behind it. The uselessness of mere accumulation, and the immorality of not giving back to the highest uses of the community some portion of what the community has made it possible to gain, will become clearer year by year. The most attractive and the most lucrative investment will be found to be in a university: not in foolishly founding a new one, spending millions to duplicate what is already well done, before a dollar can become productive in new lines; but rather in strengthening the weak places in an institution of proved usefulness and capacity. As these facts become familiar to the minds of men of wealth with an honorable ambition to be remembered for service to their kind, they will seek out the institutions which conserve, advance, and disseminate knowledge—the great universities; and they will surely see to it that the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, is enabled to go forward freely in its great work, to meet new demands, to rise to new opportunities, and to carry out fully the plans and the ideals of the wise and kindly gentleman who guided its beginnings.

CUSHMAN KELLOGG DAVIS.

BY DR. SAMUEL G. SMITH.

THE late Senator Davis seems to me to have been more like Lord Beaconsfield than any other man who has appeared in American public life. There was the same brilliant imagination, the same audacious courage, the same intuition of human motive; and both men were led by temperament and inclination to consider government in its larger relations rather than in the domain of domestic affairs. Nor do I doubt that, under similar conditions of development and opportunity, Mr. Davis would have been a match for Beaconsfield on the field of world-politics. Opportunity is one of the largest measurements in the visible circumference of genius. Beaconsfield used his literary gift as the organ of his political purposes; he was for years both feared and distrusted by the natural leaders of his party; he had little knowledge and less taste for the details of government or the management of finance, though in these matters he rarely made conspicuous mistakes; he gained final ascendancy by the sheer force of ideas, backed by an imperial will. Each of these statements is equally true of Cushman Kellogg Davis.

Born in New York, from the best New England stock; educated in Wisconsin and Michigan; spending two years in the South as an officer in the Union army,—this man of Minnesota had of right and in large measure that American breadth of character belonging in some degree to the most provincial of our citizens.

His death removed him from the midst of great activities, in the ripeness of his splendid powers, and at the climax of a fame that had become international. At home, his friends were triumphant, his enemies were silenced; and, permanently secure in his political leadership, he was regarded by common consent as the first citizen of Minnesota. His funeral was a remarkable testimonial of public respect, participated in by people of all ranks. The sorrow was as genuine as it was widespread; and yet, one could not forbear to think how fine to die at such a time rather than to “lag superfluous on the stage,” with the pitiable feebleness of helpless old age.

The recent career of Senator Davis is so much a part of American history that the entire country recognizes, in the loss of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at this critical time, an irreparable public calamity. His vigorous leadership in the events leading up

to the war with Spain, his great services as a member of the Paris Peace Commission, his intimate knowledge of all matters connected with pending treaties, are facts fresh in the memory. After his election to the United States Senate, in 1887, his studies and his aptitudes led him to a special career. He applied himself with great industry to a renewed study of the modern authorities in international law; and he not only examined all the important treaties and state papers pertaining to this country, but he explored the history and methods of diplomacy from the days of Grotius down to the present time, and it is to be doubted if any man in public life surpassed him in the authoritative scholarship of the subject.

The public career of Mr. Davis began with his election as governor of Minnesota, in 1874, at the early age of thirty-five. He had been a member of the legislature of 1867, and was after that for five years United States district attorney, since he was a lawyer by profession, as were nearly all ambitious men of talent and education forty years ago. But his campaign for governor was his real entrance into public life, for he came forward as the tribune of the people upon a personal platform of antagonism to corporate interests; and, though opposed by the recognized political leaders, this young man, without money or influential friends, overthrew the party machine, secured the Republican nomination, and was triumphantly elected.

On the wrapper inclosing a bundle of manuscript left by Senator Davis is this inscription, written in his own hand, and dated 1893:

“Benedictus—for it was the most filial of all the children of my thought. It made me governor of Minnesota.”

It is his lecture, entitled “Modern Feudalism,” written early in the '70's, delivered first in St. Paul, and afterwards in various parts of the State. The address runs a parallel between the institution of feudalism and the powers and dangers of modern corporations. It was primarily an attack upon the railroads. A former governor had promised, if elected, to “shake the railroads over hell.” This lecture was conceived in the same spirit, but was done with a rhetorical elaboration of detail unknown to the author of the phrase. The attack is lurid, and closes with a comparison between the railway corporation and

the spirit in the casket drawn up by the fisherman in the "Arabian Nights." It had a siren voice until the credulous fisherman broke the seal of Solomon, and then the creature expanded into "an awful, malignant demon." Such a devil was the railway corporation "which grew to terror as it, too, shaped itself above the heads of the people into a malignant agency, greater than the Constitution, greater than the people, and careering over the land like an apocalyptic angel of wrath with the seals of woe in its willing hands." The remedy proposed by Mr. Davis at that time was the public ownership of the roadbeds, with private and diverse ownership of cars and engines open to any one who had the money to buy them. And he asks: "Give me one sound, consistent reason why a railway should not be a public highway that does not apply in the same sense to the Erie Canal, the Mississippi River, or to a common wagon-road." He proposed to "condemn the roads and pay the owners for them what the courts say they are worth."

The lecture is not in the later manner of its author, but is rather the stump speech of a frontier lawyer anxious for the public ear; and it certainly served its purpose. At that time Mr. Davis was usually secured as counsel in all important cases against the corporations. In after years he was frequently retained for the railroad companies, and not against them, and it is sometimes charged that he had wholly deserted his former opinions. He doubtless modified them, and it is certain that important business projects, such as the improvement of the "Soo" canal, were powerfully aided by him in the Senate in the interests of all his constituents; but the leaven of the early convictions always remained with him. In 1886, in an address delivered in Ann Arbor, Mich., he said: "The modern corporation took huge proportions. The legislature became its committee, the judge its register, the executive its puppet, the bar its pander, the

pulpit its apologist, the laborer its vassal, and the State its prey." His mind, however, was occupied, in his legislative work, chiefly with other matters, but he never lost his interest in the common people. He said to me, speaking of the interests of the workingmen: "The social question is far from settled. I feel no certainty of the future. Were I thirty years younger, I would give my life to the attempt to solve the problem, but I have now no vocation as a reformer."

Senator Davis was a practical and sagacious politician. He saw tides of opinion coming from afar and discounted them in advance. On account of this practical wisdom, he could afford to neglect many details of organization that chiefly occupy men who are less astute. He repeatedly baffled the shrewdest of his antagonists, after they were certain he was defeated. His influence in public life was in favor of vigorous but clean politics. He thought it better to contend with ideas rather than with corruption funds, and he deplored the increasing tendency to make "legitimate expenses," like charity, cover a multitude of sins.

In the Senatorial contest of 1875, while still governor, he was a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate against Alexander Ramsey, the recognized head of the party. Ramsey secured the caucus nomination, the friends of Davis bolted, and a three-cornered fight raged for some weeks, with the picturesque figure of Ignatius Donnelly representing the political opposition. The deadlock was finally broken by the election of Judge McMillan as a compromise candidate. This affair had a serious effect upon the political reputation of Governor Davis, and when his term of office expired he was not a candidate for reelection. He returned to the practice of the profession of law, and though an important figure at the bar, he was largely devoid of political influence for some years. With the impatience of a young man of high talent, accentuated by a

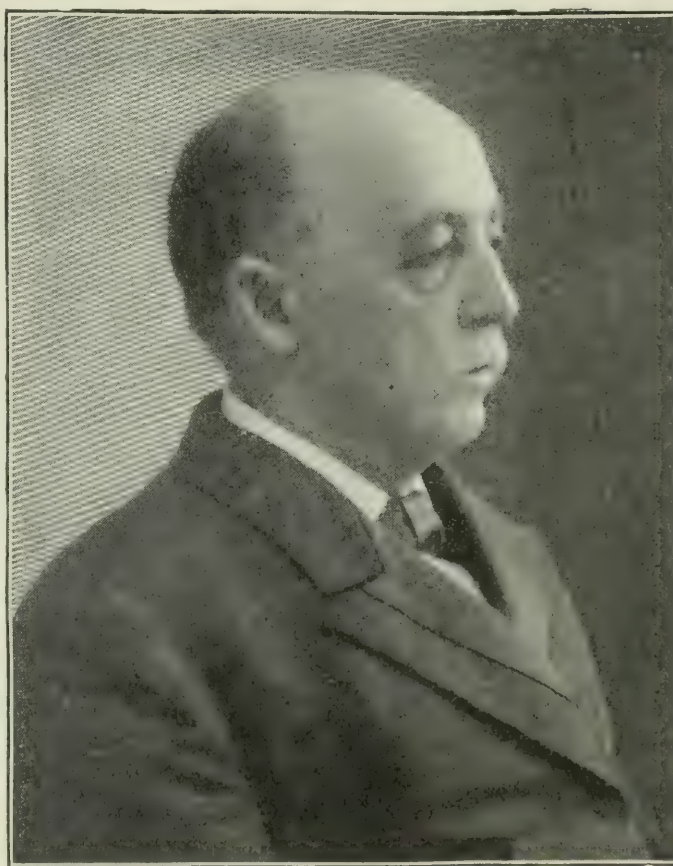
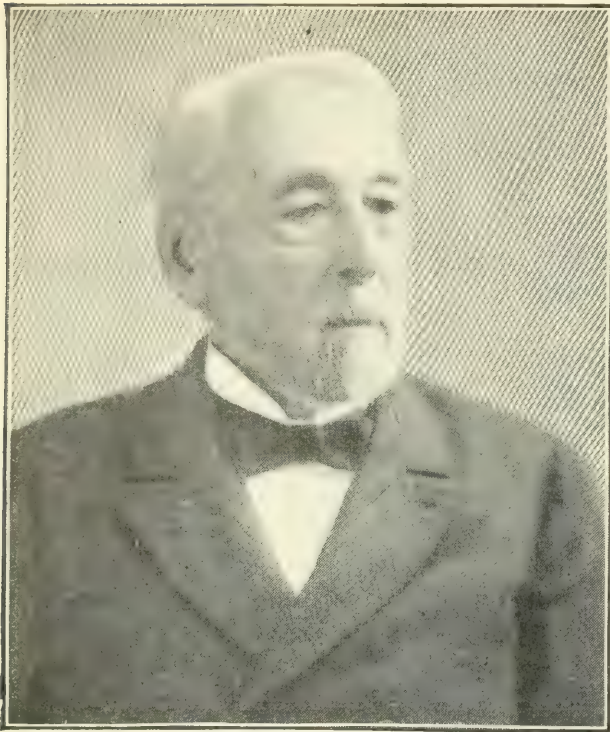


Photo by Parker, Washington.

THE LATE SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, OF MINNESOTA.



MR. HORATIO N. DAVIS (AGED 86).
(Father of the late Cushman K. Davis.)

natural vein of melancholy, he regarded his political fortunes as forever ruined. But it was only another case where the efflorescence of success was cut back that the roots of strength might have a chance to develop.

The ten years from 1877 to 1887 I regard as the most important formative period of his life. He deserted his former associates, with the exception of a few faithful friends, and he devoted his life to his books, save for the time needed in his law practice. In his modest home, a simple two-story frame house which he occupied until his death, he lived with the great souls of all the ages. In this decade of retirement he took up again the reading of the classics, laid aside from his college days; he pursued the study of French and Italian, to which he added, in later years, the Spanish language. Educated in the Romance languages chiefly by self-study, his use of them was literary rather than linguistic; but his gift for language was very great, and under favorable conditions he would have been a master in the use of foreign languages, as he certainly was in the use of his mother tongue.

Mr. Davis has been characterized as a "scholar" by many of his contemporaries; but the term is so vague that it has practically lost its meaning to modern men. Time was when a scholar, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, was the sympathetic companion of every other scholar in the world; for all pursued the same studies, read the same books, and cherished similar ideals. But these men were not masters of any depart-

ment of human knowledge; and, because of their scholarship, had no authoritative word on any living question. Mr. Davis was a scholar in this medieval sense, but with some important additions and qualifications. His knowledge of history was broad, and in the classical period was extensive, while he was a specialist in both the history and literature of the France of the eighteenth century. He knew French very well, but he did not read German; nor was he largely influenced by the German thinkers, regarding the French as their superiors. He was fond of Shakespeare, and during this period wrote and published a book—"Law in Shakespeare"—directed against the Baconian heresy.

His tastes in English literature were intense rather than wide. He admired Byron, but he could not abide Wordsworth. He cared little for Burns, but Keats and Shelley made music for him. He regarded Shakespeare as the greatest mind of the English-speaking world, but could not be persuaded to read "The Ring and the Book," which I tried to convince him was the lawyer's poem of all the ages. He was not greatly interested in biological science, and was not deeply read in Darwin, Spencer, and their school. His knowledge of philosophy was not profound, and he had little faith in the value of formal thought. Curiously enough, he was not a thorough student of the modern economic and social sciences; yet he was much interested in the writings of Louis Blanc. His mental friendships were very various: he liked Montaigne's



SENATOR DAVIS' MOTHER.



THE LATE SENATOR DAVIS AT HOME (FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH).

essays, Jeremy Taylor's sermons, and Edmund Burke's speeches, as well as Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." He was so gifted in language and imagination, that I always thought him better fitted for a literary than for a political career. Had his lot been cast in a literary center, he would doubtless have been a conspicuous figure in the world of letters. He was recognized as a great lawyer, but he was not really enamoured of his profession. In the period of his gloom, early in the '80's, he once said: "If I were able, I would take my law books into Bridge Square, make a bonfire of them, and then devote myself to literature." This was perhaps such a passing fancy as once led Goethe seriously to contemplate leaving Germany and beginning life elsewhere under an assumed name.

It was at this period that Governor Davis wrote the two lectures which he afterwards printed—"Hamlet" and "Madame Roland."

The lecture on "Hamlet" was autobiographical in spirit, and expressed his own condition of melancholy—his sense of break with the practical world of affairs. The closing passages spoke of life's failures and man's impotencies, and thus he writes:

Love, Paphian at once and pure, comes towards us like a dawn, caroling with all the music of the morning, garlanded, and bearing wreaths of all the flowers. But even as she reaches forth her embracing arms, her face wanes, her eye darkles, her mind wanders away, the song becomes a dirge, the flowers fade, and she hands us fennel and rue, rosemaries for remembrance and pansies for thought, all withered—and we are Hamlet.

The lecture was first delivered in the Opera House, St. Paul, for a local charity. I remember well the cold and stately reading of the paper, and how most of the audience went away wondering what it had all been about; but the

judicious had food for reflection. The lecture was printed with the other on "Madame Roland," which was meant to show what the wife of a public man ought to be like, and the pamphlet was sent forth to men in various parts of the State—as curious a form of campaign document as was ever known in politics. And all this happened on the far frontiers of culture—in the undeveloped Northwest.

When he spoke, however, in those days, Mr. Davis was a powerful and persuasive orator, particularly when he did not have time for careful preparation. His written speeches were too much refined and embellished for popular hearing, and in his later years he lacked voice and vigor. But in the days of his battles he was able to stir the passions of men, and won fame as an orator, which in maturer days was tempered to the power of luminous statement and the presence of a weighty personality.

In his library, in the midst of his books, to his friends he was the most lovable of men. His conversation took the widest range, and he was the most brilliant talker I ever knew. Wit, wisdom, persiflage, repartee,—all were his servants; and he would smoke and sparkle and teach until midnight, while the listener forgot the flight of hours. In summing him up, account must be taken of a power he had, in common with the greatest minds, of applying certain general conceptions to various fields of thought and life. His guesses were of more value than the painful researches of most men. He valued men for the side of their character which appealed to him, and that was what he always tried to call out. I have never known any one so facile in his personal contact with those whom he knew well. Let one man come into the library, and a different Davis sat there—the friend with whom I had just been conversing had vanished; add another caller, and, mixed with the new chemical, the host was changed into still a third character. Nor was this ever mere acting,—it was the result of social contact upon a nature peculiarly sensitive.

In religious faith he kept company with many men of his time. Like Abraham Lincoln, he was inclined to skepticism in his earlier years—a condition of mind strengthened by his acquaintance with French writers. In his later years he reverted to the faith of his fathers, and accepted God, immortality, and the revelation in Christ. I remember one evening he had asked me many questions about modern biblical criticism, and I gave him such answers as I could. At the conclusion, he summed it up thus:

It is a great deal better to have these things discussed by the friends of the Church rather than by her

enemies; but it is not new—Voltaire had much to say on the subject. The heart of the question is not in any debate about the history of the books of the Bible. I am very familiar with the Bible. Job is the noblest poem ever written, and there is much of the loftiest eloquence in the Prophets. Nor is it in the literature of the Bible that the problem of faith rests. I know human history, and I know that in the first century something happened that destroyed the old world and gave birth to the new. The resurrection of Jesus would account for that change, and I do not know of any other adequate solution that has ever been proposed.

The time of his second apprenticeship in the school of life at length passed, leaving as deep an influence upon him as did those silent years in London upon the soul of William Shakespeare; and in 1887, by the general consent of his party, he was chosen to a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Minnesota. As often happens with new Senators, and particularly with those who have not had experience in the lower house, he did not fill the expectation of his friends by the position he achieved during his first term. His difficulties were increased by the cares of patronage, a burden which he very much disliked. But year by year he grew in influence both at Washington and at home, until he reached universal recognition.

It was in 1894, when the country was paralyzed by a labor conflict that seemed to portend the uprooting of the social fabric, that Mr. Davis first gained a fame that was really national. Senator Kyle had introduced into the Senate a resolution the object of which was to allow the strikers to stop all traffic, if they did not interfere with the mail-car and the engine. It was known as the "mail-train" resolution. Senator Davis received a telegram from the workmen of Duluth asking him to support the resolution. The message arrived after he had gone to bed; and, without waiting to dress or to reflect upon the possible effect upon his political fortunes, he wrote an answer in pencil, and sent it back by the messenger. The telegram is still familiar to the American people. Among other things, he said: "My duty to the Constitution and the laws forbids me to sustain a resolution to legalize lawlessness. You might as well ask me to vote to dissolve this government."

It was a new voice in the hearing of America—the voice of a brave man and a patriot. It quickened into organic life the faith of the people in representative government, and it nerved the officers of the law to the performance of their obvious duty. It also pointed out to workmen that they must seek to redress their grievances by lawful and constitutional methods,—all else is anarchy. The next day the nation proclaimed him the man of the hour, and his name

was on the lips of men in the streets of every city and hamlet in the country.

He was soon seriously mentioned by influential journals in many States for the office of President, and men of great prominence in party councils encouraged the movement. But this crowning honor was not to be his, as issues which he did not represent and methods he could not control soon became dominant in the nation's activities.

Cushman Kellogg Davis was a man of luminous intellect, and rendered conspicuous services to his country by his courage, devotion, and industry; and at the bottom of his character, like a granite foundation, was his tenacity of conviction, his incorruptible honesty,—the fine survival of Puritan blood. His rare and intense friendships for the few he loved were as precious to him as the sacrifices for the many whom he served were affluent and conspicuous.

THE CAREER OF HENRY VILLARD.

THE proper time has not come to set an estimate upon the life-work of Henry Villard. In the quiet of his last years, we are told, he wrote his memoirs, leaving them behind him with the injunction that they are not to be given to the public for twenty-five years. When in

Villard himself. No man could have played so large a part in enterprises of such great pith and moment as occupied thirty years of Mr. Villard's active career without raising up some detractors and some enemies. Even these must admit that Mr. Villard was a man of vast capacity,—by nature a leader and an inspirer of men, and one whose personality possessed rare distinction. In New York he was most prominently identified with finance; but he was also prominent in philanthropy; a patron of art, music, and literature, and a power behind the throne in politics and journalism.

In the West, however, Mr. Villard was not so much the man who financed railroads as the man who actually developed the country by pushing transportation lines into the wilderness. A considerable series of Northwestern States, that now have their two Senators apiece at Washington, and that chose Presidential electors the week before Mr. Villard died, owe their early admission to the Union to the splendid audacity of Henry Villard as a railroad-builder. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883 was one of the greatest events in the history of our generation. Its achievement was due solely to the wonderful combination in Mr. Villard of the gifts of the man who sees visions and the talents of the man who can execute rapidly on a great scale.

Mr. Villard seems never to have had his day of small things. We find him arriving in this country a young German, with no mastery of English. Yet, from working on German newspapers, he is, in short order, commanding an excellent English style and writing for our leading journals. The great concern of that day is politics; and Villard, although very young, is not concerning himself about anything of secondary importance. It is with Lincoln and the leaders that he comes into close contact as a young journalist, rather than with the ephemeral concerns of the street or the police court. A

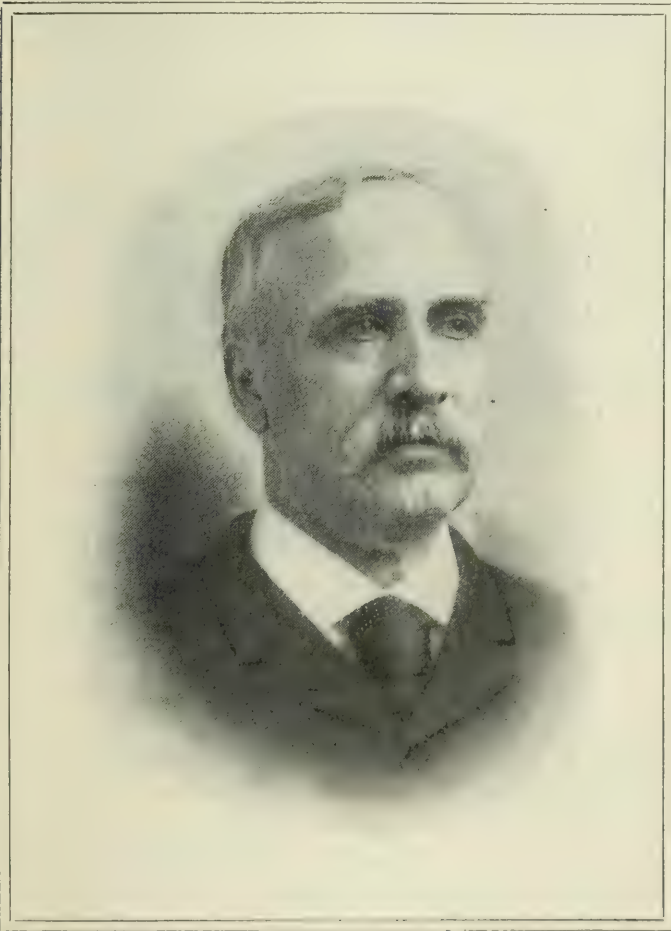


Photo by Sarony, N. Y.

MR. HENRY VILLARD.

1925 the personal recollections of Henry Villard may serve to throw a fresh sidelight upon the history of the last forty years of the nineteenth century in the United States, the biographer may be trusted to tell us finally of the career of Mr.

little later he is at Washington, representing newspapers in a highly discretionary capacity.

His taste for the best and highest things is evidenced by his three years in Boston, a little later, where he is one of the creators and the first executive officer of the Social Science Association; and where all his surroundings, personal and professional, are of the most interesting and desirable sort, and where he wins the great reward of his life—the hand of the only daughter of William Lloyd Garrison.

It is not our purpose to follow in detail his course along the pathway of international finance, or of Northwestern transportation projects. But it is worth while to note that Mr. Villard was always dealing with high and large ideas, as if possessed, from boyhood, of a certain instinct that made it easy for him to perceive and hold fast to the truth of the old maxim that there is always room at the top. It is not in the least true, to be sure, that there are many young men whose road to success would lie in the disdaining of small things; and Mr. Villard's career could furnish no set pattern for the average young man.

Yet it is always fine to see a nature capable of large things that is not enchained in the meshes of the trivial. Mr. Villard had large ideas, and great courage in their execution. He was willing to take the responsibility of leading other men to invest in schemes which, however splendid, might have their chapters of disaster before the page of final success should be written. It was characteristic of him that in the war period he should have been profoundly interested in that vast struggle, and should have laid the

foundations of his fortune in his unhesitating faith in the ultimate success of the Union cause and in the ability of the United States Government to redeem its obligations. It was equally characteristic that after the war he should have thrown himself into what was then undoubtedly the greatest work the country had before it—namely, the development of the Northwest. Finally, nothing could better have exhibited Mr. Villard's versatility and breadth of mind than his subsequent appreciation of the great part that electricity was to play in the development of the country, and his association with the vast enterprises of invention and commerce that are brought to mind by the name of Edison.

We shall perhaps never know much about the full extent of Mr. Villard's beneficence. He helped an almost countless number of good causes in this country, and it was always his peculiar pleasure to confer benefits upon that part of Germany whence he came. Moreover, his gifts were conferred with appreciation of what in modern experience is deemed true charity.

Mr. Murat Halstead, who had known Mr. Villard well for forty years, has prepared some reminiscences of his career, with especial reference to the earlier portions of it, that will interest many readers, and that follow herewith. The best formal summary of the events of Mr. Villard's life will be found in an article in the *Nation* for November 15. A biographical study of his life and career from the pen of a long-time friend and associate like Mr. Horace White, Mr. Carl Schurz, or Mr. E. L. Godkin would be a valuable contribution to the history of our own times.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF MR. VILLARD.

BY MURAT HALSTEAD.

THE late Henry Villard was for several years a correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, when I had something to do with that journal; and the fact that he was a journalist before he became a builder of railroads and manager of vast material affairs is much better known in the Western and Central than in the Eastern States, or in Europe. His connection with the *Cincinnati Commercial* and other newspapers known as "Western," and the distinction of his service as a writer, is one of the traditions of the newspaper men of the Ohio and northern Mississippi and Missouri valleys. He was my friend; and I have long held him in high estimation as an honorable example of a

man whose education was in two continents, and his Americanism not less distinct and strong because he was born in one of the smaller kingdoms of Europe.

In 1853, at the age of eighteen, Henry Villard, as he then began to call himself (he had been born Heinrich Hilgard), left his father's home in Rhenish Bavaria and came to the United States, where he soon learned to know the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers more familiarly than the Rhine, and found the crowning labors of his strenuous and successful life in opening the wheat lands of North America, especially to his American countrymen and to the German and Scandinavian people who came to us across

the Atlantic. The Northern Pacific Railroad, which he finished, would not have been completed for many years if it had not been for his energy and enterprise; and he lived to see it become one of the great routes to the Indies, a channel of commerce bearing the productions of this continent on the way to Asia—the line of the western movement of the star of the empire of liberty.

EARLY DAYS IN WESTERN JOURNALISM.

When I first saw Villard, he was a stalwart, handsome youth of good manners, who wrote and spoke English and German with equal facility and a strong simplicity that always characterized his style of expression. I first heard of him through matter submitted for publication in the *Commercial*, and it had the merits of terse statement, evident sincerity, and reliability. The style was not ambitious and the meaning not obscure. He had a keen eye for the essential points of a complex state of facts. His first newspaper work was for German-American journals, but soon he successfully sought English constituencies also. When he became a man who handled many millions of dollars, he recurred more and more, with pleasantries and kindly feeling, to the fact of his small compensation for hard work when he was on the pay-list of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and had agreeable things to say of what he was pleased to term the instruction he received in my preceptorship. For a time he was the most adventurous and powerful railroad man in this country, and as full of resources in the days of large things as he had been in the days of small things. When he was a journalist he got in good money reasonable compensation for good service. It is my impression that his capacity for organization, which became celebrated, first appeared in getting up "syndicates," something less usual then than now, and that he wrote for several newspapers, all of them so well satisfied with his output that they did not in his case claim exclusive jurisdiction.

AN INDIANA EXPERIENCE.

It was before the war—late in the '50's—that Mr. Villard was the Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and committed an offense for which he was expelled from the privileges of the press in one of the houses—I forget which house and what was the subject-matter of friction and controversy, but what the correspondent did was to tell the truth and stick to it. This was a test of manhood, and the manliness of Mr. Villard was proven. It is my recollection that he was inclined to regard the formalities of proceedings of an official character more seriously than I, for his German education had not

stimulated him to be humorous about the thunders of authority, and he was not immediately inclined to see the humor of his expulsion. I remember holding that he might fairly regard it as a decoration to be "pointed to with pride," but he did not take that view of it immediately.

He had relatives in Illinois, and became a writer for the Chicago *Tribune*, and a close friend of Horace White, who shared for a time editorial labors and responsibilities with the late Joseph Medill, and was the editor-in-charge of the *Tribune*; but there were differences of opinion between Medill and White about the extent to which the advocacy of protection was essential to Republicanism. Mr. Villard's Chicago associations led to his early and intimate acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, and he never got over the Illinois fashion of calling Mr. Lincoln "Old Abe." The Chicago *Tribune* had a great deal to do in putting Mr. Lincoln forward as the leader of the people who insisted upon the limitation of slavery.

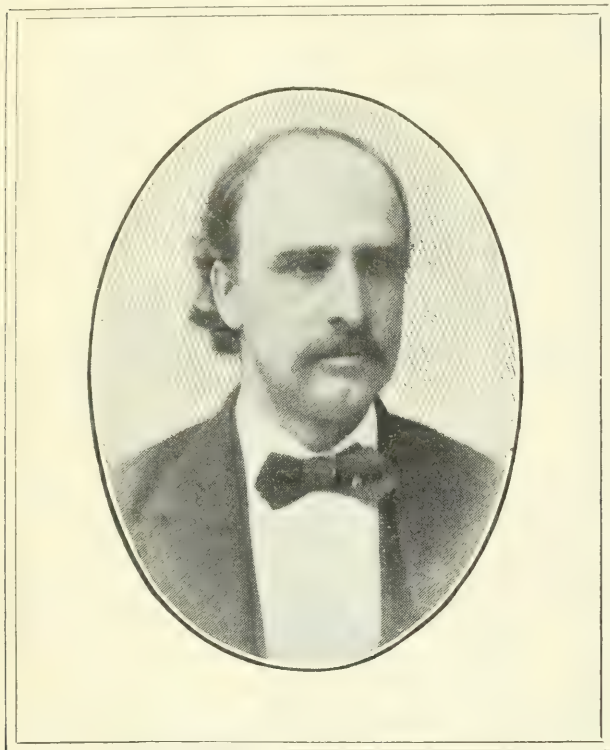
EXPLORATIONS IN COLORADO.

One of the episodes in Villard's career was his exploration of Colorado in 1859. The fact that he found out that part of the world and was interested in it when he was a very young man, is quite curious and little known. He was one of a group of explorers who fixed upon the site of Denver as the correct place for a city. He, with a dozen others, owned the land upon which Denver stands, and had widespread claims in the surrounding country. He did not "hit it" there, either in gold, silver, lead, copper, or alfalfa grass, and sold out his interest—one-thirteenth, I think—taking in payment a wagon, a pair of mules, some blankets and buffalo skins, boiled hams, a shotgun, with ammunition, and a short supply of ready money—that is to say, transportation to the outposts of civilization northward. While approaching the end of his journey, Fort Leavenworth, he "saw, 'way off on the horizon, a dark speck that resolved itself into a horse and buggy." As the day wore on and the wagon and buggy met, there appeared "Old Abe" himself, who was out in Kansas on law business. The two lonesome travelers rested their horses while they had a great talk about "bleeding Kansas" and the growth of the West.

ONE OF LINCOLN'S INTIMATES.

Mr. Villard was among the "historians" at the Chicago Republican Convention of 1860, witnessing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, whose election took place November 6 of that year. (There were forty years to the day from Lincoln's first to McKinley's second election to be President.)

Mr. Villard spent the campaign of 1860 at Springfield, Ill., as the correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* and some other papers, the *Tribune*, of Chicago, among them. He knew Mr. Lincoln rarely well. There are only seven men alive who knew Mr. Lincoln as intimately as Mr. Villard knew him: John Hay, John G. Nicolay, "Bob" Hitt, Horace White, Carl Schurz,



A WAR-TIME PICTURE OF MR. VILLARD.

Edward Rosewater, of the *Omaha Bee*, and Col. Alexander K. McClure. I do not name Robert Lincoln, for the son of Abraham Lincoln is, of course, in a class alone. Mr. Lincoln held especially close to his heart, on his first election, three young men, two of whom survive—Hay and Hitt. The other was Ellsworth, who fell at Alexandria.

Mr. Lincoln's way of doing things was not precisely the grand old way, for he was a man of humor and of sorrow; and, as Mr. Henry Watterson says in his lecture on Lincoln, when essaying to answer the question whence came his genius, "Where did Mozart get his music?" Mr. Lincoln's ways did not impress men of forms and ceremonies; and his make-up of a cabinet, now regarded as the model, was far from satisfactory to everybody when it was done. There was a great deal of contention about it while Mr. Lincoln had the subject on his mind, and a strong pressure of earnest suggestion upon the President-elect to conciliate the South by taking into the cabinet a Southern Union man—the greatest man to be found in the Southern States

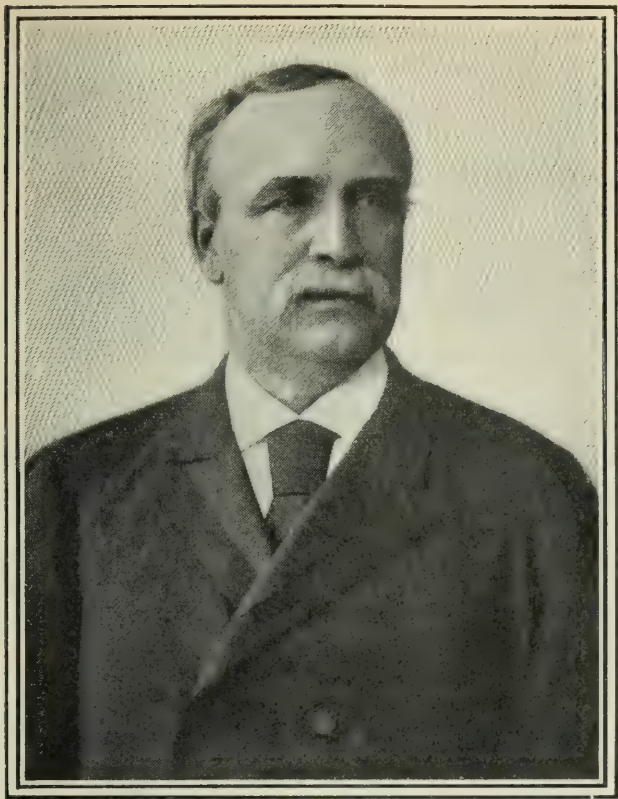
who was opposed to the secession movement! My writings at the time favored that idea. Mr. Villard called Mr. Lincoln's attention to what I was saying, and sent me the original "copy" of a reply made by Mr. Lincoln, who wrote it with a lead-pencil on three little slips of paper. It was an editorial article for the Springfield, Ill., *Journal*. The substance was an inquiry whether the Southern statesman to be pressed upon him as one who could conciliate his section was expected to change his views so as to be in harmony with the President, or was the President to change his public policy for the sake of agreement with the gentleman selected to exercise a quieting influence upon the Southern States that were already, according to their conventions, departing from the Union! It was in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address that he made his supreme effort to conciliate the dissatisfied; and then seven States had already declared the dissolution of the Union.

Nothing can be clearer, as we look back upon this epoch, than that Mr. Lincoln could not have done anything to check the progression of the secession movement. It was as Gen. John A. Logan was told at Richmond, Va., when he wanted to know what terms could be made to stop the Confederate demonstrations of disunion, and received the answer: "If we were offered a blank sheet of paper to write the terms, it would be refused."

VILLARD AS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Early in the war Mr. Villard, Horace White, and Adams S. Hill established a bureau of correspondence in Washington, and for a short time I had a desk in their office, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel. Before the advance of McDowell, that terminated at Manassas, I was called to Cincinnati to write editorial rather than correspondence. Villard and White continued to discuss public questions from the Washington standpoint.

While Villard was representing the *Cincinnati Commercial* in Kentucky, General Sherman being in command, after General Anderson's delicate health retired him, that State was visited by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; but what Sherman had to say to Cameron seemed to the latter so extravagant that the secretary reported him "crazy," and was quite serious about it, the specification of Sherman's insane talk being that it would take a well provided and disciplined army at least two hundred thousand strong, plus garrisons, to march through the western South. Sherman was the first man to approach in his estimates the actual fighting strength of the Southern people, and he was not one of those



MR. HENRY VILLARD.

(From a photograph taken in Berlin, 1892.)

generals who cultivated the press. On the contrary, he was severe in his judgment that the publication of war news endangered military operations. He had a way of stating things that stung and stuck.

BEGINNINGS AS A FINANCIER.

Mr. Villard distinguished himself for his coolness and competency as a correspondent with the Army of the Potomac. It was a coincidence of his life to receive in gold a handsome inheritance just when he returned from the front, after the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, and gold standing at 280 in greenbacks. He exchanged his gold for greenbacks within one point of the highest percentage of the premium for gold during the history of the country, and converted the fiat currency into United States bonds, so that by faith in our Government in the midst of disaster he multiplied his money by three within a few weeks. His career as a financier

on a considerable, and at last a gigantic, scale had dawned.

As a newspaper man he became acquainted with the railroads of the West, and having confidence in himself and the courage of his convictions of the grandeur and great fortune before the country, he became famous for his success, handled millions with far-reaching enterprise, and finished the Northern Pacific Railroad. He gained a world-wide reputation for sagacity, executive ability, and capacity for finding resources equal to the demands of an extraordinary combination. He had not attached sufficient importance to the unsound money policy that had the support of a great multitude of our citizens, and that made uncertain the foundation of operations that demanded immense sums of money. Disaster overtook him because there was a loss of confidence by the people greater than he had anticipated, careful and considerate and specific as his calculations had been. Twice he was embarrassed in the phenomenal fluctuations of our financial system; but though his losses were great, he displayed astonishing ability in recuperating and reestablishing himself. His later campaigns were Napoleonic in this, that his best generalship was displayed when the turn of fortune was against him, just as the genius of Napoleon was most brilliantly illustrated when, after his Moscow and his Leipsic defeats, he defended France and was beaten down. Villard returned from Elba, but did not go to St. Helena. He had cabled to him on one occasion £1,000,000, and that furnishes a scale of measurement of his transactions.

For years before his death he avoided the strenuous life of the great combinations that must be organized, that it takes imagination to conceive, experience to decide, and hardihood to execute, and he turned for the consolations of comparative leisure to family and friends, music and literature, content with less than he had won and lost more than once, when he measured his strength with the giants; and it is related that he wrote his memoirs with candor and dignity, relating that in the occupation of journalism and in application to its lessons he was a witness and a maker of memorable history.



FOREIGN MISSIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BY EDMUND F. MERRIAM.

THE nineteenth century has been the century of foreign missions. In the history of the Christian Church it will be known as peculiarly the period of the Christian crusade in pagan lands. Its distinguishing religious characteristic is the large number of men and women who have gone forth from Christian lands to propagate the Gospel among peoples of all nations. In the experience of the past century many valuable lessons have been learned in mission-work, which should and will shape the methods of labor for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in the twentieth century, now just beginning. Chief among these lessons established by the experience of the past century are .

1. *The evangelization of every nation must be done chiefly by its own people.*

Noble as has been the work of foreign missionaries, it has been as founders and directors of missionary movements that they have been most largely useful. The converts they have gained, trained, and sent forth have been the immediate and effective instruments in all the great Christian ingatherings in heathen lands. None recognize this fact more fully than those missionaries who have been widely known in connection with the "miracles of modern missions."

2. *The necessity of self-support and self-reliance in the native churches has been acknowledged in the closing years of the nineteenth century.*

This necessity will receive new emphasis in the opening years of the twentieth century. Only by insisting on these features in missionary work can Christianity be permanently established in any nation on an independent basis.

As a result of these lessons from the missionary experience of the past century, certain modifications of missionary methods in the twentieth will occur.

1. *More responsibility will be thrown upon native Christians and native churches in missionary lands.*

Throughout the nineteenth century it has been almost universally assumed that every foreign missionary has been fitted by experience and education, if not by abilities, to lead the Christians in his field. This has without doubt been true, with but few exceptions, in the past. With the advance in educational facilities in mission lands, there have already been some cases in which native Christians of natural force and abilities have secured a training and experience

which has made them better fitted for leadership than the missionaries under whose direction they were laboring. This incongruity has led to unhappy controversies, and in some instances to injury to the work ; and the effect has appeared in various movements for entire independence of missionaries and missionary societies, especially in India and in Japan. These movements should be encouraged rather than opposed. The native churches, if left to themselves, will no doubt fall into errors ; but no mistakes can be more fatal than that of a supine and helpless dependence on missionary leadership and funds.

2. *Christian missions will increasingly take the form of sympathy and aid to the native churches in foreign lands.*

While the preaching of the Gospel, both pastoral and evangelistic, will be more and more left to native labor and support, those features of Christian work which call for prolonged and thorough training, and for large pecuniary investments, should be continued and even increased. These features include medical missions in some countries ; the work of translation, preparation, and publishing of a sufficient Christian literature, and higher education,—especially the thorough training of a native ministry and of Christian laborers in all useful lines.

3. *Missionaries will be more and more selected for educational and administrative rather than preaching abilities.*

The experience of the past points to this as the proper course. Mission-fields afford many instances of excellent and devoted men who were superior and even eloquent preachers and would have been exceedingly useful in Christian lands, but who have been comparative failures as missionaries because of the lack of abilities for executive leadership, while every conspicuous success in missions has been associated with some leader of eminent administrative qualities.

4. *There will be a proportionate decrease in the number of missionaries sent out from Christian lands in comparison with the amount of work carried on.*

The absolute number of missionaries may not be less for some years ; but the assignment of their spheres of labor should be gradually readjusted in accordance with twentieth-century methods of mission-work, and ultimately the number of foreign missionaries will be reduced

without injury to the advance of Christianity. This would effect not only more rational methods, but a large economy, as the support of one missionary, if saved, would employ a dozen native workers, each one of whom might be as effective in evangelistic work as a missionary from other lands.

5. *Evangelistic tours in pagan lands by preachers and lecturers from Christian countries will increase in number and frequency.*

Already such tours have had a profound influence, especially on the people of India and Japan. The resident missionary is often regarded as one who, receiving a salary, is engaged in missionary work for a livelihood. They are also sometimes considered as not representing the best thought of the countries from which they come. The lecturer or evangelist visiting foreign lands comes as a witness to the worth and standing of the faithful resident missionary; and beyond what he may be able to say, gives power to the labors of the missionary. With the growing world-wide knowledge of the languages of Christian lands, these evangelistic journeys by eminent pastors and preachers from Europe and America will become more feasible and more widely effective.

6. *Finally, when Christian work in what are now non-Christian lands has become gradually and completely conformed to twentieth-century methods, based upon the best experience of the nineteenth century, the permanent residence of foreign missionaries in any country will cease.*

As facilities of intercourse increase, visits of Christian workers among all the peoples of the earth will multiply. The Moody of the twentieth century will not be confined to Great Britain and North America, but will carry his campaign for Christ to all the nations of the earth; but no servant of Christ will be called upon to exile himself permanently from his native country for the sake of the Gospel. Only those who prefer residence in other lands will go; and these will become permanent residents from choice, fully amalgamated with the people, and an integral part of the indigenous Christian system and work.

Three conclusions are to be drawn from these points on twentieth-century missionary methods.

1. *Foreign missionary societies are not a permanent feature of the work of the Christian Church.*

Foreign missions have been the glory of the nineteenth century. The contributions of the churches in Christian lands for their maintenance have been swelling year by year. There is no doubt that this growth should continue. The status of Christianity in non-Christian lands is not yet such that aggressive work by foreign Christians for the kingdom of their Redeemer can be diminished. But a certain dismay has

beyond question come to many Christians in view of a supposed indefinite and unlimited call upon Christendom for increased contributions for foreign mission-work. The question has arisen, When is this to stop? To this question the points presented afford an answer. There will be a culmination in foreign missions. A time will come when expenditures for this work may and ought to begin to diminish. The quickness with which the turning-point may be reached depends on the energy and liberality of the Church of Christ in the early years of the twentieth century. The nations of the earth are in a tumult. All the world is about to be open to the preaching of the Gospel of Christ as never before. Bold, aggressive labor for his kingdom, on lines of the best methods, will be more effective in the twentieth than in the nineteenth century. By a few years of strenuous labor and liberal giving, a mighty transformation will be wrought. By wise and adequate labors, Christianity may be made paramount in every nation on earth in the early years of the twentieth century.

2. *The prospect presented affords an ultimate solution of the problem of missionaries' families.*

Confessedly, the necessary separation of the families of foreign missionaries, and especially the separation of parents from children who are still of an age to need peculiarly the loving care of father and mother, is the most difficult question in foreign-mission administration. Excellent arrangements are made for the children thus bereaved, in various homes for missionaries' children; but no care, however conscientious, can replace the God-given relation of parent and child. Many most ardently interested in the spread of the kingdom of Christ have felt this a serious feature in the foreign mission-work as at present conducted. In the programme for twentieth-century missions this element will be gradually eliminated. Separation of families will be only for a time, and these temporary absences will be cheerfully endured for the sake of Christ and the Gospel.

3. *The administration of missions should at once begin to be shaped with a view to these changes in missionary methods.*

Sudden and radical changes are not desirable, nor would they be beneficial. But the eyes of all engaged in the executive affairs of foreign missions should be fixed on the final goal; and every man appointed and assigned, every measure adopted, and every dollar expended should aim at the final object and end of all foreign mission-work of every sort and character.—the establishment of an independent, self-supporting, pure, and self-propagating Christian Church in every nation on the face of the earth.

THE ELECTORS AND THE COMING ELECTION.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IF the Constitution of the United States had worked as its framers intended, we should all be looking forward to the 14th of January with very keen interest, and probably also with excitement, heated controversy, and no little turmoil. For, although very few people seem to be aware of the fact, it is the 14th of January, 1901, and not the 6th of November, 1900, that is fixed by law as the date for the election of the President and Vice-President who are to be inaugurated on the 4th of March.

On the second Monday of the present month of January, 447 citizens who were chosen for that purpose last November are to vote for a President and a Vice-President of the United States. Each one of these men has a perfect legal right to vote for any person whatsoever, or to vote a blank. Or, he may disregard his obligation and not vote at all. So far as we are aware, all of the 447 electors are yet alive, and there is no one throughout the length and breadth of the land who does not expect with entire confidence that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt will receive 292 of their votes, and that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson will receive exactly 155.

Yet no pledges have been exacted from any of these men. Their legal duty does not extend beyond the simple requirement that they "shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves." There is, of course, the requisite amount of detail in the Constitution and the statutes as to the manner in which the lists of persons voted for are to be transmitted and subsequently counted by the president of the Senate at Washington in the presence of the two houses of Congress.

The power of unwritten law has perhaps never been more signally illustrated than in the character which the Electoral College has assumed as the perfect instrument of a system of government by parties. It is often said that the Presidential electors have become mere dummies, that the body has become a wholly superfluous piece of machinery, and that it is therefore without dignity or importance. And thus many persons advocate the direct election of the President by the people of the whole country. The problems involved, however, are not quite so simple as some of these

advocates of a changed method are wont to suppose, and no change is likely to be made.

It is true that one of the reasons urged in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 for the secondary rather than the primary election of a President was the very imperfect acquaintance of the people as a whole with the qualifications of leading men in different States. But this was not so much a distrust of the people as a recognition of conditions which actually existed in the original colonies. Those were not days of railroads, telegraphs, and newspapers. There was little intercourse between the different members of the confederation. In point of fact, only a very limited class of men in each State were widely enough acquainted to be able to pass intelligently upon the fitness of men living in other parts of the Union. But for their theory of an independent executive, the Constitution-framers would have agreed unanimously upon the plan of assigning to Congress the duty of choosing the President. Because, however, it was desired that the executive department should be distinct and coördinate, it was decided that the President ought not to owe his election to the members of the two houses of Congress at Washington, but should derive his authority from the people through a separate channel. And the channel created for that purpose was an electoral body analogous in some respects to the legislative corps.

Thus it was provided that each State should have as many Presidential electors as it had Senators and Representatives in Congress. This arrangement obviously was to the advantage of the small States, which were by this means certain to have at least three members of the Electoral College, because of their two Senators and the certainty of their having at least one representative in the other house. It was provided that in each State the allotted number of electors should be chosen in whatever manner the legislature might indicate. Thus in the early period of the Republic the legislatures very commonly appointed the electors, without a popular vote. Gradually, however, one State followed another in adopting the better plan of leaving to the people the choice of the electors.

It became the custom in most States to allow each congressional district to choose one elector; while two others were chosen by all the voters of

the State as electors-at-large. It may be regarded as unfortunate that this exact method was not prescribed in the Constitution. It was gradually abandoned in favor of the existing plan of choosing all the electors to which any State is entitled on a general ticket. There has been only one notable departure from this plan, in so far as we can remember, and that was in the case of Michigan, in 1892, when the legislature, which happened to be temporarily Democratic,—believing, as was true enough, that the State would give a majority of its popular votes for the Republican Presidential ticket,—passed a bill authorizing the choice of one elector in each district and two on the general ticket, thus making it reasonably certain that some of the electors would be Democrats. The result was that the Michigan electors were nine Republicans and five Democrats.

The present system gives undue importance to the large States, which have a great block of electors. Whenever New York and Pennsylvania have stood together, the country has been carried. Thus New York's delegation in the next Congress by virtue of the recent election will contain 21 Republicans and 13 Democrats. And if Presidential electors had been chosen one by one in congressional districts (in addition to the two electors-at-large), New York, instead of giving a solid body of 36 electors for McKinley, would presumably have given 23 for the Republican ticket and 13 for the Democratic. With such an arrangement the deadlock of 1876 would not have occurred; while, on the other hand, the intensity of feeling over the results in the Cleveland-Blaine contest of 1884 would have been avoided. A mere handful of votes thrown the other way would have given Mr. Blaine the full electoral vote of the State of New York and made him President. He and his friends were of the opinion that the results of that campaign were determined by certain Democratic frauds in the Tammany strongholds of New York City.

As originally adopted, the Constitution provided that each elector was to vote for two candidates for President; and that, when the votes were counted, the man having the highest number should be President and the man having the next highest number should be Vice-President. This system made John Adams Vice-President during Washington's two terms. In the third Presidential election it had become clear that Adams and Jefferson were to be competing candidates, and that they represented diverging tendencies which were soon to become the basis for distinct political parties. Adams, as the logical successor of Washington, represented the Federalist forces. Jefferson stood for the new

democratic ideas that were prevailing in sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution.

This was in 1796. There were no definite party organizations, and certainly neither of the candidates was put in nomination in any formal manner. Yet the leadership of these two men was so widely recognized that most of the electors voted for either Adams or Jefferson. Adams received 71 and Jefferson 68 votes. This gave the country a Federalist President and a Democratic Vice-President. Thus if the President had died in office his successor would have made a radical change both of principal officials and of policies.

Some electors in this contest of 1796 had used their legal discretion and voted contrary to the expectations of a majority of their constituents. This led to a much more careful scrutiny in the election of 1800; so that by that time the electors had come to be chosen, not only with regard to their party tendencies, but also with precise reference to their support of certain Presidential candidates.

Since each elector was to vote for two candidates, it was easily possible that two men might stand at the head of the list with a clear majority of all the votes and with an exactly equal number. And this is what happened in the next election, that of the year 1800, when party feeling ran very much higher than in 1796, and when electors were expected to concentrate their votes for second choice as well as for first choice,—so that, if possible, the victorious party might win the Vice-Presidency as well as the Presidency. The new party machinery worked so well that whereas in 1796 there had been some electoral votes cast for a dozen or more candidates, in 1800 there were 73 votes each for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates (then more commonly known as Republican), and 65 for John Adams the Federalist, with 64 for Pinckney of South Carolina, the other Federalist candidate (John Jay, of New York, receiving one scattering Federalist vote). Thus the Democrats had carried the day and won both great offices; and it was, of course, their intention that Jefferson should be President and Burr Vice-President.

Nevertheless, since these two men had received exactly the same number of votes, it became necessary, under the Constitution, for the lower house of Congress to select one of the two by ballot for President, the other thereby becoming Vice-President. Jefferson, as the real head of his party, was viewed with especial hostility by his political opponents. The defeat of Jefferson had been the direct object of the Federalists' campaign. Naturally enough, since they were in control in the House, they were

strongly tempted to favor Burr, and thus keep the Virginian in the rôle of Vice-President, which he had been filling for nearly four years. Burr could have stopped the intrigue at once by refusing to allow himself to be voted for, and by demanding that the intention of the people and of the Electoral College should be carried out. But Burr habitually sacrificed his honor to his ambition. The contest lasted for many days, and it was only on the thirty-sixth ballot in the House that Jefferson obtained the requisite majority of the State delegations and was made President, Burr becoming Vice-President.

It is not easy to change the Constitution of the United States; but this scandalous deadlock aroused the country even to that point. It had come near making Burr President of the United States, and it had as one of its sequels the slaying by Burr of Alexander Hamilton, who more than any other man had been influential in securing justice for his own great opponent, Jefferson. It was plain that the Constitution must be so amended that electors should vote, not for two Presidential candidates, but for one man specifically for President and for another man for Vice-President. Accordingly, the Twelfth Amendment, under which Presidents have been elected ever since, was framed and adopted by Congress in December, 1803, and ratified by the requisite number of States in time to have effect in 1804, when the Jefferson and Clinton ticket was voted for by 162 out of a total of 176 electors.

This election year of 1804 is notable in the history of American politics as the first in which regular nominations were made,—not, however, by party conventions, but by congressional caucuses. The congressional-caucus system was abandoned in the Jacksonian period, when in 1828 Jackson's candidacy was indorsed by the action of State legislatures and innumerable organizations and gatherings throughout the country. Four years later, in 1832, the period of great national party conventions began, which has lasted ever since. With the consolidation of parties by means of these representative national conventions, the selection of Presidential candidates became a strict party function; and the men nominated in the several States to serve as Presidential electors became the representatives of the parties, with the universal understanding that if elected they would cast their votes for the Presidential tickets of their respective organizations.

Thus it has become a purely formal function that the electors ordinarily exercise. But it is an office of dignity and honor. It is almost invariably conferred upon men whose selection is a tribute to their standing as good citizens of high probity, esteemed in their several communities.

The trust reposed in them has never in any case been violated.

In the election of 1872, the leading candidates were General Grant and Horace Greeley. The Republicans secured a large majority of the Presidential electors. Before the electors met, Horace Greeley was in his grave. Since the Democratic electors were in a minority, they did not attempt to concentrate absolutely upon any one else, although about two-thirds of them voted for Mr. Hendricks of Indiana. A question that naturally arises is, What would have happened if it had been General Grant, rather than Mr. Greeley, who had died? Probably the Republican national convention that had nominated Grant would have been called together again at once to make a nomination, on the understanding that the whole party, including, of course, the Republican electors themselves, would abide by the result of the convention's work.

This solution, of course, presupposes a sufficient interval between the death of the successful candidate and the meeting of the Electoral College. Several hypothetical questions must at once occur to the thoughtful mind. It may suffice to suggest a single one of these. Suppose President McKinley should meet sudden death in a railroad wreck on the morning of the 14th of January, previous to the meeting of the electors. Congress might instantly suspend the rules and pass a bill postponing, let us say for two weeks, the meeting of the Presidential electors. This would give the Republican party time to select another candidate.

But in the failure of Congress to act with such rapidity, the electors would be obliged to meet and vote. First, let us suppose that all or most of these electors had not heard the sad news. In that case they would have voted, of course, for McKinley. When Congress came to count the votes in February, two radically different opinions might be presented. One opinion would be that the McKinley votes should be counted for President and the Roosevelt votes for Vice-President, but that Mr. Roosevelt must at once take the oath of office as President. The other view would be that the McKinley votes were null and void, and that the only votes that could be counted for President would be the 155 cast for Mr. Bryan. In the case of the election of 1872, three Georgia electors voted for Mr. Greeley, although he was dead. When the votes were being counted, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, objected to these three votes, and the two houses had to act separately on the objection. One sustained Mr. Hoar and the other did not. The consequence was that the three votes were thrown out. In our hypothetical case, both

houses being Republican, it is probable that it would be decided to count the votes as they were cast for McKinley, and to allow the Vice-President, Mr. Roosevelt, to take the oath of office as President. This would carry out the intention of the country; for, as every one knows, the object of choosing the Vice-President is to provide a man who in case of the death of the President is prepared at once to assume the executive functions.

The Constitution itself does not fix the date for the assembling of electors. The present date—namely, the second Monday in January—was fixed by act of Congress, as also the date—the second Wednesday in February—when the electoral votes are to be counted at Washington. Improvements in the law that provides for the counting of the electoral votes have done away with some uncertainties that previously existed. Whether or not one regards the existing system as theoretically the best, it is certainly in no manner discreditable. It is not destined to early change, moreover, and it is by far too important—even though to so great an extent a merely formal institution—to be allowed to fall into any greater obscurity than now envelops it in the general mind.

How obscure it has actually become any man might have found out for himself if he had but attempted the apparently simple matter of getting together the names of the 447 electors who were chosen on the 6th of November. To these men has been committed the responsibility of actually electing the President of the United States. Yet neither in connection with the present electoral period, nor yet with that of any of its immediate predecessors, have we ever seen anywhere, whether in a newspaper, a periodical, or a book, any list of Presidential electors. And so it has occurred to this REVIEW, which is preserved in bound form in many libraries, public and private, to print not merely for reference this month but also for the benefit of future readers a list of the names of the American citizens who serve as trustees for the 15,000,000 voters who participated in the so-called Presidential election of November 6, and who conferred upon these men a sort of moral power of attorney to do a particular thing. Incidentally the names themselves are interesting as a collection of typical and representative American patronymics at the opening of the twentieth century.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE CHOSEN NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

ALABAMA (DEM.).

John D. Burnett, W. A. Carter, William W. Kirkland, Tipton Mullins, J. H. Nathan, B. H. Nicholson, Robert T. Robinett, Mike Sollie, James W. Strother, John B. Talley, Elbert Willett.

ARKANSAS (DEM.).

B. B. Hudgins, Samuel M. Taylor, C. E. Morris, W. S. Goodwin, J. M. Carter, A. W. Covington, E. A. Bolton, Joe T. Robinson.

CALIFORNIA (REP.).

Samuel M. Shortridge, William J. Barrett, John Walter Ryan, Harold T. Power, William R. Davis, Christian B. Rode, Frank McGowan, Warren R. Porter, James McFadden.

COLORADO (DEM.).

Benjamin H. Eaton, Charles J. Hughes, Jr., Thomas M. Patterson, Jacob H. Robeson.

CONNECTICUT (REP.).

Stephen W. Kellogg, Henry H. Bridgman, Maro S. Chapman, Frederick Depeyster, Winslow Tracy Williams, Edward W. Marsh.

DELAWARE (REP.).

Charles W. Pusey, Manlove Hayes, Daniel J. Layton.

FLORIDA (DEM.).

John S. Beard, W. H. Ellis, Samuel J. Hilburn, Martin L. Williams.

GEORGIA (DEM.).

Fulton Colville, Augustus Dupont, W. W. Sheppard, C. W. Fulwood, W. C. Nottingham, B. F. McLaughlin, Edgar Latham, J. M. Strickland, J. P. Jacoway, A. G. McCurry, J. J. Kimsey, T. E. Masengale, A. E. Cochran.

IDAHO (DEM.).

J. W. Reid, E. J. Dockery, S. J. Rich.

ILLINOIS (REP.).

John Maurice Herbert, Henry Dutton Pierce, William McLaren, Edwin S. Conway, Thomas J. Finnucane, James H. Graham, William J. Moxley, Edward J. Halle, Eli P. Chatfield, Joseph H. Pattison, Solon W. Stanton, Thomas P. Pierce, Charles L. Romberger, Horace Russell, Isaac N. Biebinger, Joseph B. Greenhut, Burton O. Willard, Edward J. Frost, Nathaniel W. Branson, Samuel L. McLean, Sylvester J. Gee, Charles H. Kornmeyer, John C. Eisenmayer, Marion S. Whitley.

INDIANA (REP.).

Hugh H. Hanna, Charles W. Miller, Martin W. Fields, George M. Cook, William W. Borden, Ele Stansbury, Quincy A. Myers, Simpson E. Low, Frank E. Little, Alem B. Powell, William A. Hough, William A. Johnson, Barton W. Quinn, Robert W. Harrison, Henry I. Park.

IOWA (REP.).

John N. Baldwin, Ole O. Roe, Ezra B. Tucker, J. L. Bartholomew, L. B. Raymond, C. H. McNider, H. H. Rood, S. H. Harper, C. Rhynsbarger, Marion F. Stookey, P. L. Sever, Thomas Rae, George E. Bowers.

KANSAS (REP.).

A. W. Smith, O. P. Ergenbright, I. F. Bradley, Matt. Edmonds, J. W. Parker, A. P. Johnson, G. H. Lamb, C. G. Bulkley, F. F. Bracken, J. Q. Thompson.

KENTUCKY (DEM.).

N. B. Hays, M. K. Youts, Ward Headley, A. O. Stanley, E. J. Hobdy, J. P. O'Meara, Daniel Brooks, H. M. Froman, Victor F. Bradley, W. J. Price, J. D. Felix, A. Howard Stamper, J. W. Collier.

LOUISIANA (DEM.).

Robert H. Synder, Thomas H. Lewis, Charles J. Theard, William O. Hart, Edward McCollam, H. T. Liverman, Allen Barksdale, Stephen D. Ellis.

MAINE (REP.).

Joseph O. Smith, George P. Westcott, Charles F. Libby, James W. Wakefield, Fred Atwood, Almon H. Fogg.

MARYLAND (REP.).

James E. Hooper, Henry M. McCullough, Robert M. Messick, Albert E. Ohr, Henry Brunt, Adam E. King, J. Frank Parran, Alban G. Thomas.

MASSACHUSETTS (REP.).

Roger Wolcott, William Whiting, James W. Toole, Charles E. Stevens, Josiah Perry, Josiah P. Thacher, William Beggs, Arthur D. Story, George L. Morse, William H. Dyer, Henry C. Richardson, John Shaw, Eben S. Draper, Wilmon W. Blackmar, Edmund Anthony, Jr.

MICHIGAN (REP.).

Perry Hannah, Lyman G. Willcox, Charles P. Collins, Joseph R. Bennett, Hiram M. Allen, Charles J. Monroe, John A. S. Verdier, Daniel Cotcher, John S. Thomson, Thomas A. Harvey, Edward Buckley, Edward B. Nugent, Michael Brown, James McNaughton.

MINNESOTA (REP.).

William E. Lee, John L. Gessell, Edwin Dunn, J. C. Donovan, O. K. Naeseth, Carl Wirth, John S. Dodge, George A. Whitney, H. W. Stone.

MISSISSIPPI (DEM.).

James F. McCool, T. U. Sisson, J. P. Landrum, Jr., W. J. East, J. T. Lowe, E. D. Stone, S. A. Witherspoon, E. M. Barber, Edward Hayes.

MISSOURI (DEM.).

James R. Waddill, John L. Peak, Edgar Monroe Richmond, Cicero Clay Bigger, James Wilford Sullinger, William Thornton Jenkins, William M. Groves, Edgar P. Mann, Thomas J. Delaney, Addison Anthony Walker, Omer H. Avery, Wilfred Jones, Richard D. Lancaster, Heine Marks, Francis Marion Mansfield, Jesse Cox Sheppard, Hugh Dabbs.

MONTANA (DEM.).

William W. Morris, Daniel G. O'Shea, Oliver Leiser.

NEBRASKA (REP.).

John F. Nesbit, Edward Royse, John L. Kennedy, Andrew C. Christensen, Robert B. Windham, John L. Jacobsen, Joseph Langer, Wallace R. Barton.

NEVADA (DEM.).

J. H. Dennis, R. Kirman, J. Weber.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (REP.).

William J. Hoyt, Seth M. Richards, Joseph O. Hobbs, William H. Mitchell.

NEW JERSEY (REP.).

John F. Dryden, David Baird, John M. Moore, Washington A. Roebling, Frederick P. Olcott, DeWitt C. Blair, William McKenzie, George E. Halsey, Elbert Rapplepey, Wilberforce Freeman.

NEW YORK (REP.).

Edward H. Butler, Samuel J. Underhill, Samuel Rowland, Michael J. Dady, Charles H. Russell, John Kissel, Henry C. Fischer, Joseph Simonson, William E. Billings, Herman J. Katz, Frank Tilford, Samuel S. Koenig, Arthur P. Sturges, James Yereance, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, William Scherer, Frank V. Millard, Clarence Lexow, Francis B. Mitchell, John N. Cordts, Peter McCarthy, Samuel L. Munson, William S. C. Wiley, Royal Newton, Wm. T. O'Neil, David M. Anderson, Robert MacKinnon, William G. Phelps, Ransom B. True, Robert Bushby, Franklin D. Sherwood, Charles F. Prentice, George Eastman, Christian Klinck, George Urban, Jr., Herbert C. Rich.

NORTH CAROLINA (DEM.).

Lee S. Overman, Daniel Hugh McLean, Charles L. Abernethy, Thomas C. Wooten, Henry L. Cook, Bosworth C. Beckwith, William A. Guthrie, William C. Dowd, Joseph R. Blair, William S. Pearson, John M. Campbell.

NORTH DAKOTA (REP.).

C. M. Johnson, A. M. Tofthagen, H. G. Vick.

OHIO (REP.).

William P. Orr, Myron T. Herrick, Joseph T. Carew, Thomas P. Egan, William H. Manning, Emil H. Moser, John B. White, F. M. Cunningham, John N. Van Deman, Otis H. Kimball, Noah H. Swayne, Joseph A. Shriver, William L. Stinson, William B. Woodbury, Henry B. Hane, William T. Francis, Martin B. Archer, Samuel K. McLaughlin, Harry J. Hoover, Julius Whiting, Jr., William Wallace, E. J. Kennedy, James W. Conger.

OREGON (REP.).

Tilmon Ford, J. C. Fullerton, W. J. Furnish, O. F. Paxton.

PENNSYLVANIA (REP.).

William H. Sayen, Clarence Wolf, Frank H. Buhl, Algernon B. Roberts, Edwin S. Stuart, William W. Gibbs, George F. Hoffman, George C. Blabon, Daniel R. Greenwood, William M. Hayes, Charles N. Cressman, Robert H. Sayre, Russell W. Davenport, John Franklin Keller, James Moir, William J. Harvey, Robert Allison, Jacob L. Hauer, Richard H. Ely, George Weymouth, Cortez Hicks Jennings, James G. Thompson, J. Frank Small, Henry A. Gripp, Morris J. Lewis, Robert Pitcairn, David Edgar Park, Thomas S. Crago, George W. Johnson, William Hardwick, Harold H. Clayson, Harry R. Wilson.

RHODE ISLAND (REP.).

Frank F. Olney, Alexander G. Crumb, Robert B. Treat, George H. Norman.

SOUTH CAROLINA (DEM.).

R. D. Lee, B. H. Moss, M. W. Simmons, W. W. Williams, Cole L. Blease, W. McB. Sloan, W. P. Pollock, M. S. Cantey, D. H. Behre.

SOUTH DAKOTA (REP.).

Thomas Fitch, A. R. Brown, Charles Thompson, Arthur H. Marble.

TENNESSEE (DEM.).

E. E. Eslick, J. B. Frazier, Baxter Taylor, John W. Staples, J. J. Lynch, W. S. Faulkner, A. B. Neil, M. H. Meeks, R. B. Williams, Thomas C. Rye, W. W. Craig, W. H. Carroll.

TEXAS (DEM.).

Ned B. Morris, R. W. Hall, W. R. Boyd, Jasper Collins, B. Q. Evans, Jake Hodges, Rosser Thomas, Richard Mays, John L. Wortham, John J. Cox, Dan S. Chessher, Jacob F. Wolters, O. A. McCracken, James Flack, W. D. Bell.

UTAH (REP.).

Wesley K. Walton, C. Ed. Loose, John R. Murdock.

VERMONT (REP.).

Truman C. Fletcher, Horace F. Graham, George E. Fisher, Frederick G. Fleetwood.

VIRGINIA (DEM.).

William Hodges Mann, J. L. Jeffries, T. J. Downing, John Whitehead, S. L. Kelley, Robert Turnbull, Eugene Withers, Graham Claytor, R. S. Parks, L. H. Machen, R. T. Irvine, Pembroke Pettit.

WASHINGTON (REP.).

John Boyd, Charles Sweeny, F. W. Hastings, S. G. Cosgrove.

WEST VIRGINIA (REP.).

B. B. McMechen, J. B. Lewis, C. C. Buery, O. W. O. Hardman, N. G. Keim, T. B. McClure.

WISCONSIN (REP.).

George A. Yule, Willard A. Van Brunt, Henry E. Roethe, William H. J. Kieckhefer, Whitman A. Barber, John Schuette, John Ochsner, Charles M. Fennelon, John B. Nelsenius, Fred. A. Severance, Atley Petersen, Augustus G. Weissert.

WYOMING (REP.).

A. E. Bradbury, B. B. Brooks, E. F. Cheney.

FRIARS, FILIPINOS, AND LAND.

BY JAMES B. RODGERS.

AT an expenditure of effort, great enough to have deterred me from making it, had I known in advance all it involved, I have examined public records and in other ways exhaustively looked into the important matter of land titles in the Philippine Islands.

The reason that there is a land question in the Philippines is the slipshod and unbusinesslike way of dealing with land titles in the past. Up to the beginning of the century, no titles of record appear anywhere. It was only about forty years ago that records began to be made with anything like system, and only then by the more intelligent classes. There were land laws, such as they were, but few obeyed them, and it was not until 1894 that a general mortgage law was promulgated. Out of this Spanish way of doing things badly, two conditions were evolved. One was that the tenant, of small and large holders alike, came to be part owner of the land; to have traditional right in its sale, and to have a sort of feudal right to look to his landlord for personal protection in case of need. During the insurrection of 1898 and 1899, several Manila landlords had to entertain tenants who came in from the estates. The other condition was that landed estates grew—just how, the records do not show. But they grew, and titles in the shape of formidable documents came into existence. There is a tradition that the government owned all unoccupied land; and this was easily stretched to give title to some occupied land. Sharpers, of course,

appeared on the scene; the wise took advantage of the credulous.

Large Luzon landholders are by no means confined to the friars. They include Spaniards, Mestizos, and Filipinos. I am very far from saying that the religious orders acquired any land dishonestly. All I can say is that they, in common with other large holders, conducted the real-estate transactions in such manner that they cannot or will not now show the origin of their titles, and hence are open to suspicion. Intelligent tenants tell me stories of oppression. Such stories are in general circulation. They are believed. Hence the trouble, past and present. The Tuason family—rich Mestizo-Chinos—hold a large part of the Mariquina Valley, and all of the town of Mariquina. Stories are related by tenants, and believed, that this estate, like many others held by families, as distinguished from religious orders, was acquired in part by registering all land surrounding it, settling with such tenants as complained, and easily taking advantage of others. The latter were the great majority, and they submitted through fear of the courts. When it is remembered that General Weyler was, about this time, behind the courts, it will be seen that their fear had grounds for existence.

Concerning some land held by friars, the story is told me that farmers were first asked for a small annual contribution toward the building of a church and its support thereafter. Receipts

were given. Soon these contributions were demanded as a right, and finally came to be annual rentals of land which they occupied, and which the Church claimed by this time to own. For example, the town of Naic is included in the *hacienda* of the same name, although to my own knowledge the original deeds do not so include it. These are incidents told and believed by the tenants; they will have to be cleared up, whether true or false.

It is an easy task to give a list of large estates. For example, the Dominicans have 140,000 acres in the immediate vicinity of Manila. One of these, the *hacienda* of Naic, on the south shore of the bay, 20 miles from Manila, contains 20,000 acres. I have seen a bundle of papers which, I was told, were the title-papers; and yet I know these have never been registered. The Calamba estate was bought in 1834 from a bankrupt Spaniard, and here General Weyler figured later. The Augustinians have a large estate just south of Manila. The Gonzales estate is at the junction of the Provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Nueva Ecija. The Dominicans, Augustinians, Franciscans, Recoletanos, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and Jesuits all have large churches, convents, schools, etc., within the walled city, in Cavité, and in Paco; and they and others serve in semi-public institutions, such as orphan asylums. The Dominicans occupy four large blocks in Manila, the Augustinians two, and the other orders one block each, all in the walled part of Manila.

The mortgage law that was promulgated in 1894 exempts from the civil record titles to all land on which a Roman Catholic church stands, and all lands belonging to civil or religious corporations, except when sold or transferred to some other party. Property belonging to priests must be registered, but the register is ecclesiastical, not civil. Construction of this provision has been exceedingly loose, as in the case of the Dominican holding of the vast Naic estate. Señor Mabini, former prime minister of the Filipino Government, suggests the appointment of a commission, to go from place to place and hear all cases arising out of land tenure. He says the people want equity rather than law. He says members of the commission should have regard for the ignorance of the people. Against this suggestion is to be placed the action of the Dominicans.

The eight properties of this order near Manila, already mentioned, were hastily disposed of to a so-called English syndicate for the sum of 5,000,000 pesos. The sale was made in Hongkong, between the dates of the battles of Cavité and of Manila. It happened that the cable was

cut, as will be remembered; and before it was repaired, the Dominicans found it desirable to sell their sugar estates, for such they are, to the firm of Andrews & Co., paying 50,000 pesos to be released from their Hongkong hasty deal. Of the 5,000,000 pesos capital, 4,220,000 has been subscribed by French and Spanish capitalists, who are said to reside at Haipon, Tonkin. The other 780,000 pesos is to be put on the market in Manila when conditions better warrant. The times at which the alleged sales were made, the large subscriptions from a place so small as Tonkin, and the secrecy surrounding all, lead the Filipinos to believe that the Dominicans are masquerading as Andrews & Co. I have these facts from first hands. I do not say there is anything wrong in them; simply that Filipinos suspect these and similar transactions, not alone by friars, but by other large landholders.

There are three kinds of Church property:

1. *The Parish.* This is a broad term in the Philippines, and covers not only the sites of the churches, but lands connected with these sites; the privileges, whatever they were, having always been stretched to their utmost in favor of the orders. They include convent, rectory, cemetery, glebe, and even farm lands purchased out of parish incomes. For the most part these lands were presented by the town or by the Spanish Government, and most of the buildings were erected jointly from offerings of the people and taxes. Up to the beginning of this century, Spaniards alone were expected to pay church-tithes for the support of religion; but about that time Spaniards were released, and the government paid salaries of all priests and an annual lump sum to the orders. About the administration of the parish cemeteries, all sorts of hard things are said. They are also denied. But here is one fact and one true incident: Parish cemeteries as kept by the priests are a disgrace, even to a barbarous community. In Peñafrancia, some years ago, the local president was said to be unfaithful in his administration of the town land. A suit was brought, and, pending its decision, the land was turned over to the local priest as administrator. To-day the land is claimed as Church property, although no title has ever passed legally.

2. The second class of Church property is that held by the orders. It consists of lands, buildings, and in some cases shares in business companies; held, not for the personal profit of the ecclesiastics, but for the advancement of the interests of their orders and their work. I am unable to discover, from records or from inquiries, how these properties were first acquired by the orders. They date back to the time of

the beginning of things in the colony. It is said the government made some grants, and the friars augmented them by purchase and by gift. The orders have been a kind of universal trustee.

3. The third class of property is the invested funds, which have in time past been left to the *Mitra* for various "*obras pias*," or pious works. I have seen copies of some of the wills bequeathing these funds. One woman left 300 pesos, to be invested until it reached 1,000 pesos; thereafter, the income was to pay for a requiem mass for her soul, the same to be said on October 27 of each year. A man left 18,000 pesos to be invested—365 pesos for a mass each day in the year; 100 "*bullas de defuncto*" at half a peso each, and so on. A "*bulle de defuncto*" is a general indulgence for the dead that anybody may buy for 50 cents.

The "*obras pias*" of the *Mitra* of Manila netted 83,340.71 pesos in 1893, and 94,421 in 1895. A regular office force is maintained to manage the business, for besides these small accumulations there are large "*obras pias*" for the founding of institutions. The University of Santo Tomas and the School of San Juan de Letran come under this head. There are also 105 chaplaincies for the support of chapels in parish towns.

In the past, I learn that some chief men of the village were called in to witness the examination of parish accounts, but that a decade or two ago, when political troubles in the island began and the people indicated their displeasure, their presence was to be dispensed with. The parish priest manages the financial as well as the spiritual affairs, and has been accountable to his bishop only; or, if a friar, to his provincial and his bishop. So far as I can learn, and I have tried to learn much, Filipinos are willing that property now Church property shall remain such if they (the Filipinos) are considered the Church. Objection is made to the Church being defined as the ecclesiastics, and to the right of the latter to transfer Church wealth to another country. Let me give an illustration.

The Church at Paco was used by sharpshooters, and was destroyed by fire in February, 1898. The walls and tower stood intact, and the building could have been restored for about \$7,000.

Nothing was done to repair it, however, and the archbishop ordered the walls torn down. This was done, and the stone carted away and sold, the archbishop presumably receiving the proceeds, for the people did not; and now the priest has presented to Archbishop Chapelle a bill of \$150,000 to be forwarded to our Government for payment for the destroyed church.

Filipinos nourish a sense of wrong, without being able to specify particulars. Legal questions do not interest them. They put no trust in legal documents, and fear the courts. They want justice more than law, and perhaps vengeance more than either. They want Church properties registered the same as other property. They want wealth given to the Church by them to remain in the Philippines and be used for their benefit. And they want to know how it is used, and to have some voice in its management. The friars are Spanish, and are leaving for Spain. Will they take Church wealth with them? Filipinos do not know whether they will or not. I do not pretend to express any opinion further than this: that Church administration, by its secrecy, if by nothing more, has opened the door for complaints. If the Church in the Philippines did not sow the wind, it was the most powerful agent present when the wind was sown, and it cannot now complain if it is injured by the whirlwind.

Tenants in Luzon make two complaints—(1) that the land they till is not the rightful property of the reputed landlord to whom they pay rent; and (2) that improvements made by them on land tilled by them have simply led to advances in rentals. The land question in the Philippines—or, at any rate, in Luzon—has phases similar to the same question in Ireland, and to questions which caused the anti-rent war in the Hudson Valley in 1842-44. Publicity of all transactions; frankness in dealing with the poor and ignorant; equality of all persons before the law,—priest, peasant, and landed proprietor alike,—these will be able to bring about better things. There is little use in bringing charges for past misdeeds on the part of the friars, if there have been such. Forget the past, make Filipinos know the honest purpose of the present, and the future will furnish the remedy.



THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—ITS PEOPLE, RESOURCES, AND OUTLOOK.

BY HON. HUGH H. LUSK.

THE federal union of all the colonies occupying the great southland which we call Australia is an event of much greater importance to the world at large than many people may at the first glance be inclined to suppose. The great events of history, indeed, are too apt to be connected, in men's minds, with wars, invasions, and violent changes in the political situation of nations; and yet, as a rule, the very greatest changes in the history of human society have little to do with such events. It may perhaps be considered a sign of the times that, of all the important political changes likely to be of wide interest and importance to the world, this latest federation of states has been the outcome of the least violent pressure from without or within of any that history records.

In every other case in which self-governing states have consented to give up their powers of absolute self-government in exchange for a larger political life, there has been an element of external pressure, arising either from present danger from without or the apprehension of such danger in the future. No such consideration has had any discoverable part in bringing about the federation of the British colonies of Australia, which takes effect on the first day of the twentieth century. Too distant from any of the world's civilized and aggressive powers to fear invasion; too confident in themselves and their British connection to feel any apprehension as to their future,—the people of Australia have deliberately elected to become one great people, owning a whole continent, under the impression that a position so unique must carry with it hereafter no common advantages and influence.

This action of the people of Australia has been exceedingly calm and deliberate. Eight years in all have been consumed in dealing with the change—from the time when the first formal convention sat to devise a constitution that might command the assent of all the six colonies, as the basis of a union, to the day when the last of the six accepted, by an overwhelming vote of its people, the constitution which has been finally ratified by the British Parliament. The constitution has been discussed and rediscussed by the people of the various colonies, and amended and reamended by their delegates, until at last it has taken the form of the most democratic constitu-

tion in force in any part of the world at this moment.

Such facts as these alone would entitle the event of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia to special interest among all free peoples; but there are other reasons that lend additional interest to the new departure. These arise partly from the position and prospects of the new federation itself; partly also from the situation of Great Britain at this time, and the probable influence which the commonwealth may have on her future policy and national development. The influence likely to be exerted by any part of an empire—even of an empire so strangely constituted, and apparently so loosely linked together, as that of Great Britain now is—must depend on many things; but it will certainly be in a great degree limited by the wealth and commercial vigor of the dependency, and the energy and aggressiveness of its people. It should be interesting at this time to form some estimate of what these are likely to be in the case of Australia.

A WEALTHY PEOPLE.

The colonies of Australia, though a very young, are a very wealthy community. The really active existence as a free community of the very oldest of them all does not yet exceed sixty years; their career of self-government, which has also been that of their success, has in no single case yet extended over half a century. England, warned by past experience in the case of this country, made haste to divide her great territorial acquisition of the continent of the southern ocean between the young communities of her own children that had undertaken the gigantic task of developing it, and they one and all have proved themselves fully equal to the task. The development of America during the last half-century has been marvelous; but though less known, and less widely appreciated, that of Australia has been no less wonderful. The first difficulty which her people had to encounter was the distance between their country and all other countries likely to afford markets for their goods, or to supply freely the much-needed additions to their numbers.

A voyage to Australia was one then requiring four months for its completion, and demanding

an expenditure of money within the reach only of classes that were not too numerous in England; and thus no rush of population, such as that which swept across the Atlantic between 1850 and the end of the century, could possibly have taken place. And yet, in spite of distance and expense, the increase of population in Australia during the last fifty years has been without precedent in any country except the United States of America. In 1850 there were in the whole of Australia, including within it then, as now, the island of Tasmania, not more than 400,000 whites; to-day there are, according to official calculation, which cannot be far wrong, as nearly as possible 4,000,000 inhabitants—or ten times as many.

The explanation of so remarkable an increase of population in a country where the obstacles in the way of immigration were so great is to be found in its prosperity. It was the great reported prosperity of this country that set open the flood-gates of European emigration, and led millions of emigrants to cross the Atlantic in search of the wellbeing and comfort they could not hope to find at home; it was the same cause that led to the emigration to Australia of many thousands—chiefly of a different class of people from those who selected America as their new home.

The great gold discoveries, indeed, were the means of bringing a population similar in many respects to that which came to California; but since 1860 no influx of that kind has taken place. As a rule, the people who have selected Australia for their new home have been those who had some little capital; and it may well be that it is owing to this fact that the wealth of the country has increased with the startling rapidity and to the remarkable extent to which it has increased during the period.

SHEEP AND CATTLE INTERESTS.

The wealth of Australia was originally pastoral wealth alone. It had early been discovered that her more temperate districts would grow a class of wool finer and more valuable than any other known; and the discovery that the interior of the continent consisted mainly of vast grassy plains seemed to point out the future destiny of the country as a pastoral one. Subsequent discoveries have gone far to correct such an impression; and yet the fact remains that much of the wealth of the new commonwealth is still dependent on its pastoral industries, and is likely, to a certain extent, to continue so in future. At present, Australia is the most important wool-producing country in the world.

In spite of three years of perhaps the most destructive drought ever yet known in the country,

which has just come to an end, there are not less than 112,000,000 sheep pastured on the great plains of the south and east, and not less than 14,000,000 cattle, chiefly in the more northern districts. About one-fourth part of all the world's crop of wool is grown from the sheep, and its quality is such that it is probably worth very nearly, if not quite, one-third of the value. Like all other products of the kind, the price of wool varies from year to year; but the average value of the wool crop of Australia has not during the last ten years been less than \$120,000,000. With the other pastoral products, both of sheep and cattle, the wealth derived from her pastoral pursuits is certainly not less than \$200,000,000 each year—a sum which is equivalent to \$50 for each of her people.

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The wealth of Australia, however, is by no means, as was at first supposed, likely to be confined to her sheep and cattle. Little is known as yet of great districts covering many thousands of square miles of the interior; but in the districts nearest the coast, the discoveries of the last twenty-five years lead to the conclusion that no part of the world is richer in minerals of every kind useful to man than Australia. Of gold, she has for nearly half a century been one of the world's greatest producers; and even now her export yearly amounts to not less than \$60,000,000 in value.

But later discoveries have shown that even gold will not hereafter be the greatest of the sources of Australia's mineral wealth. Vast deposits of coal have already been traced over districts extending many thousands of square miles, both in the eastern and western districts of the continent. Lodes of silver of almost unparalleled richness have been worked, already yielding more than \$160,000,000 worth of the metal, with a present annual production of about one-ninth part of the total yield from the silver mines of the globe. Copper and tin, lead and antimony, iron and quicksilver, have been found in many parts of the country, and are worked already in a few, with results that indicate how vast the mineral production of the continent will be hereafter, when its people are able to grapple with the greatness of its concealed wealth. Last year the value of the mineral products exported from Australia, including gold, amounted to a total sum of very nearly \$100,000,000—or \$25 for every inhabitant.

The Pacific continent is not as yet a great agricultural country; and yet its people not only supply their own wants, but export grain and meat, cheese and butter, to the markets of

Europe. The wines of Australia are rapidly gaining recognition in England and on the continent of Europe as something both new and valuable; she already supplies herself and New Zealand with nearly all the sugar required for their own people, and the culture and manufacture of tobacco are extending sufficiently fast to show that before many years Australian tobacco will have to be reckoned with in the world's markets.

More, even, than this might be said of the wealth of this comparatively unknown continent, if space would permit. We might speak of her diamonds, of which already 150,000 carats have been exported; of her rubies, emeralds, opals, and other precious stones, which have been found in many places, and are beginning to be sought for in a few; but enough has been said to explain and justify the statement with which we set out—that the people of Australia are prosperous, and their country one which is among the most attractive on the globe to persons in search of a land where they and their children may secure comfort and wellbeing. This fact would of itself justify the assertion that the consolidation into a single nation of all the states occupying the continent is an event of large importance to the world; but it is only one of the grounds on which the statement is made.

As six colonies, the states of Australia might, indeed, be good places to live in,—they might enjoy much prosperity also; but for many years to come they could not hope to enjoy any wide influence at a distance from their own shores. United, it is not difficult to see how they may.

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL EXPANSION.

In this age of the world's development two things appear to be chiefly essential to secure the great influence of any people on the affairs of their neighbors and of the world at large. These would seem to be wealth combined with a commercial activity such as brings them into contact with other nations, and the strength and determination of character which assure the world that they are able and willing, if need be, to protect their interests if unjustly assailed. During most of the century just ended, Great Britain has occupied a position among the nations in both these respects which was almost unique. Her wealth was so greatly in advance of that of all the continental nations of Europe that all of them were largely her customers and generally her debtors; and her readiness to defend her own interests at the first sign of attack was notorious, and was backed by resources wholly unequalled by other nations.

The march of events, and the wonderful developments of the century, have largely altered

the position. Other nations have grown wealthy; others have learned to compete with Britain in the world's markets, as well as to supply their own wants; others not only exceed her greatly in population now, but still more in the space for the further expansion of their population at home. The new situation has supplied a new problem for the people of England. It is certain that she cannot hope in the twentieth century to occupy the place she has occupied in the nineteenth, unless she too can develop great powers of expansion among her own people. She has acquired enormous possessions, it is true; but these will not by any means necessarily meet the case. It is even possible that they might prove only a source of weakness, because they offer a temptation to the cupidity of other nations. For strength in commerce, as for strength in possible war, Great Britain can only rely on a real expansion of her own people—one with herself, in as close a sympathy and alliance as may be found possible, while occupying territory large enough and rich enough to give scope for an increase as great or greater than that of any possible rival.

For such an expansion England can look only to her colonies. In them, if the other conditions exist, she certainly has ample room for expansion; in their territories she can find a wealth that is practically unlimited. Of all these colonies, a United Australia is by far the most important to her, for a variety of reasons. It is apparently possessed of the greatest room for profitable expansion; it is certainly at present possessed of the greatest amount of wealth, and gives the greatest promise both of wealth and population in the near future. It is also entirely British in population—a feature possessed only by its near neighbor, New Zealand, besides, among all the great colonies of England.

Canada, indeed, is great and prosperous, and at present she is loyal to the British connection; but most of her vast territory can at best only be slowly reclaimed, and one-half of her people have no natural racial sympathy with England. The prospect in South Africa is still less favorable. There may, indeed, be a healing of sores and a blending of elements in a South African federation hereafter; but it will be long before the past is forgotten—and even if it were, there is scarcely a hope that British blood and British ideas and sympathies would ever be truly in the ascendant there.

The war not yet fully ended in South Africa has served to point this moral so clearly that its true significance can hardly be lost sight of. To that war South Africa has contributed many soldiers; but they have represented less, by far,

than half her people of European origin, while they have been balanced by more than as many who volunteered, probably with still greater enthusiasm, to fight against England. Canada sent gallant volunteers to South Africa in sufficient numbers to be of substantial assistance; but it cannot be for an instant contended that it was the spontaneous action of the whole people, or that there were not many jarring notes of dissent audible to those who cared to listen. From Australia and New Zealand alone there came no divided response to England's appeal, and no jarring note from first to last in the enthusiasm with which their people threw themselves into and gave their money to the cause. They did not wait to be asked for their assistance, but accepted England's quarrel as their own. They have sent nearly three times as many volunteers to the front as Canada did; and they assured the mother country of their readiness to send more, should more be needed. In this there was nothing remarkable, after all; the people of Australia and those of Great Britain are one people. They are one in language, laws, sentiments, and feeling, with no admixture of alien blood, and not one memory of injustice or self-seeking on the part of England, to divide them.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

And in commercial relations the same is true; in New Zealand still more than in Australia, indeed, but very markedly in both. If England's commerce and trade are still to expand in the future, it will be largely by the assistance of her children in the South Pacific. Trade may follow the flag, it is true, for a time; but it needs something more than any mere symbol of authority to retain it. Circumstances are all in favor of such a retention in Australia. At present England is her greatest customer by far for all that she produces; and in return she buys from England more than twice as much as South Africa, and nearly four times as much in each year as the Dominion of Canada. The wool, the metals, the frozen meat, and the surplus agricultural products of Australia go mainly to England, and these constitute year by year an increasing percentage of all that she imports. Already they greatly exceed in value the products from any other of her great possessions, even India falling short last year by \$25,000,000. In that year Australia's total trade with Great Britain was almost equal to that of either France or Germany, and greatly exceeded that of any other nation of Europe, while it was largely exceeded only by that of the United States.

Thus it would be no easy matter to overestimate the value to England of the new common-

wealth as a support either in peace or war in the century which has opened with her federation. Her people, if not yet very numerous as nations are reckoned to-day, are increasing rapidly in numbers. They are already wealthy far beyond the experience of other nations in proportion to their numbers, and they possess a country which gives the promise of enormous expansion in riches. They are not only a people of her own race,—they are her own people, bound to her by every tie that can bind together the locally separated portions of the same nation. They have already shown their willingness to regard her quarrels as their own, even when they have had no direct influence on the policy that led to the quarrel, and have freely spent both their money and their lives to maintain the supremacy of the empire. To some extent this has been a new discovery to England herself. She knew, of course, that her Australian colonies were most friendly; she knew that they were closely united with her in the relations of commerce; but she has only now become fully aware that in them she may find the true expansion of her people and her country, and one sufficiently ample for future needs.

The influence of the new federation will, from the first, inevitably be great, although it will not at first be pronounced. It will be seen in all that takes place in the South Pacific, and it may ere long make itself felt even farther from home. The new commonwealth, it will be found, will not be too modest in suggestions in any matter that affects its own interests, and its ideas on the subject of its interests will expand. The result will be inevitable before many years of the twentieth century have passed,—England must find a way of taking into formal and administrative partnership the people already one with her in the partnership of sentiment and interests.

THE COMMONWEALTH AS A WORLD POWER.

It is in this way that the Commonwealth of Australia is most certainly destined to become a world influence in the early future. Through her, and probably through her alone, can the knotty problem of a British imperial federation be solved; because between her and England, alone of her possessions of the first magnitude, there exist a full confidence and a perfect understanding. How such a system will be worked out, by what steps it will be reached and the difficulties in its way overcome, it would be rash to prophesy as yet. Two things, however, may be regarded as morally certain even now with respect to it: when accomplished, it will open up a new career to the British people, and that career is likely to be of no little service to civilization and humanity.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE KAISER FROM THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

MR. RAY STANNARD BAKER, writing in the January *McClure's* on "The Kaiser as Seen in Germany," gives a very striking picture of that celebrated sovereign taken at close quarters. He says that most of William's photographs are so retouched that there is wholly absent the most impressive characteristic of his face—its singular sternness in repose. "Square iron jaws, thin, firm lips, a certain sharpness and leanness of visage, a penetrating eye,—all speak of invincible determination, pride, dignity. The Kaiser is less a great king than one has imagined, and more a great man." Mr. Baker says the Kaiser is most popular in his own capital, and he gauges his popularity by the number of photographs exhibited. These, he says, number now far into the thousands, and at a single shop there were no less than 267 different pictures of the Emperor, not including the scores of groups and family parties in which he appears.

THE EMPEROR TALKS TOO MUCH.

Mr. Baker thinks that the greatest fault the Germans have to find with their energetic sovereign is that he talks too much. It is not so much that his sentiments differ from theirs as that he expresses them too loudly and readily. Another criticism, not heard now so often as formerly, and one to which the Kaiser is extraordinarily sensitive, is founded on the pro-English attitude of William. Germans cannot forget that the Kaiser is by birth half an Englishman. Many look with only half-concealed suspicion on his cordial relations with his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and his uncle, the Prince of Wales.

WILLIAM A STUDENT OF ENGLISH.

"The Kaiser is an excellent English student, speaking and reading the language perfectly, and following English models in many of his most important departures. One does not forget that the Kaiser, as a boy, was especially fond of Captain Marryat's tales of the sea, and that, in more recent years, he was one of the most enthusiastic admirers of our own Captain Mahan's great book, 'The Influence of Sea Power'—a book which he has used as one of his strongest arguments for a more powerful German navy.

THE NAVY HIS PRESENT HOBBY.

"The German navy and the advance of German shipping are without doubt the Kaiser's

strongest interests at present. Connected with this hobby, and growing out of it, is his deep enthusiasm for what is now the most striking feature of German development—commercial and industrial expansion. No other monarch in Europe takes such a keen interest in the industrial affairs and in the extension of the export business of his domain as William. This interest has arisen largely from the Kaiser's notable talent for taking a broad view of affairs, a talent developed by travel in other countries, and by persistently endeavoring to look upon Germany through foreign eyes. He and other great Germans have not been slow to see that the future prosperity of the country, with its ever-growing population and its ever-insufficient agricultural production, must needs depend largely on its success as a manufacturer and trader. Hence the Kaiser has taken the greatest interest in spreading industrial and technical education, and not long ago he shocked the conservative educational elements of the German universities by paying special respect and attention to the technical schools. For years without number all academic honors and degrees have fallen to the men who have come from the universities. Now degrees are given to certain technical-school graduates, and they are placed on the same level, in many respects, with the aristocrats of the universities. The Kaiser himself attended the recent celebration of this departure at the famous technical high school at Charlottenburg. Those who know how conservative Germany is in educational affairs appreciate the almost revolutionary effect of this departure."

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.

IN order to depreciate Lord Lansdowne, the writer who signs himself "Calchas" in the *Fortnightly Review* devotes some pages to a glowing eulogy of the new great man in Germany, whom he contrasts with England's new foreign minister, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. He says:

"The dynasty of the Bülow's, in the first place, throughout its innumerable ramifications has been one of the most vigorous in Europe, and the name in Germany combines the prestige of the Churchills and Cecils here. The successor of Count Hohenlohe and fourth German chancellor after Bismarck, Bernhard von Bülow, was born in Holstein, and is now fifty-one. We have not a single politician living—for Lord Dufferin's

diplomatic experience came after and not before his parliamentary success—whose training to the business of foreign policy will for a moment compare with that of the Kaiser's new minister."

DIPLOMATIC EXPERIENCE.

Count von Bülow served through the Franco-German War, and there—in "Calchas'" opinion—came into touch with the realities of things which lie behind diplomatic verbiage. After the war was over, "Count von Bülow was attached to the staff of the Berlin Congress, where his father, with Bismarck and Prince Hohenlohe, was one of the three representatives of Germany. He was first secretary at the Paris and St. Petersburg embassies successively. He had been *chargé d'affaires* at Athens during the Russo-Turkish War. In 1888 he went to Bucharest, steeped himself in Balkan politics, and managed the negotiations which resulted in the accession of Roumania to the Triple Alliance. His services were recognized by promotion to one of the first-class embassies, and in 1893 he succeeded Count Solms Sonnenwalde as minister to the Quirinal."

He married an Italian wife, and would willingly have stayed in Rome, but he was too useful and too capable to be anywhere but at the center, so "he was summoned to Berlin in 1897 as successor to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein in the secretaryship for foreign affairs."

"Calchas" is enthusiastic in his praise of the culture, the geniality, the trained capacity of Count von Bülow.

"He has the valuable temperament which is never out of humor no matter what may be the provocation. Robust, engaging, and discreet, he is supple with the suppleness of the tenacious wrestler, a happy but virile and positive personality to the finger-tips."

A SKILLED PARLIAMENTARIAN.

What is still more remarkable, however, he "passed through no orthodox parliamentary process whatever when he appeared before the Reichstag. Yet let us note all the more carefully the fact that he is unquestionably one of the best parliamentary speakers in Europe. There is none more distinct and graphic, more persuasive in manner and matter, or breathing a more personal influence into studiously simple forms."

It is unfortunate, but in the interests of truth "Calchas" is obliged to admit that nearly all Count von Bülow's parliamentary successes have been gained at the cost of England. He says:

"This country has never been spoken to, and has been rarely spoken of, in the tones which Count von Bülow permits himself to use. In his masterly speech upon the new-navy bill, he

plainly hinted that Germany in the twentieth century was destined to succeed England in sea power, as England had succeeded Holland, and Holland, Spain. The case of the *Bundesrath*, however, is the more instructive. Lord Salisbury was driven to express his astonishment at the style of the two notes handed to him by Count Hatzfeldt on behalf of a power with 'which her Majesty's Government believed itself to stand upon the friendliest footing.' These communications were leveled at us in a dictatorial and even menacing tone, which Germany would not use to any other power in similar circumstances."

THE GIRLHOOD OF SARAH BERNHARDT.

IN the January *Lippincott's*, Mr. Albert Schinz writes on "Sarah Bernhardt in Her Teens." He does not succeed in deciding the much vexed question of the age of the great actress, because, he explains, the records which contained the registration of her birth were destroyed in the days of the Commune, in 1871.

"The opinion of chroniclers, however, is that Sarah was born in the month of October, 1844, in a house of the Rue de l'École de Médecine, in the Latin Quarter. Her mother, Mlle. Julie Bernhardt, born herself in Berlin, was a Jewess of rare beauty. She had gone with her parents to Amsterdam, but the home life seemed so dull to her that, at the age of fifteen, she left the house one day and never came back. She had even persuaded her sister Rose to go with her. They went to Paris. Rose was very skillful as a modiste,



MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

and so they decided to open a little shop in the Latin Quarter.

"This, then, was the birthplace of the great actress. In the existing record she is down under the name of Rosine Bernhardt, daughter of Julie Bernhardt. Her father insisted upon her being baptized in the nearest church. Some have tried to infer from this fact that Madame Bernhardt is not a Jewess. I am afraid, if we choose to consider the question from the religious standpoint, that she would not be much of a Christian either; if we look at it from the natural or physiological standpoint, I do not think

that the water of baptism has had great influence toward purifying her blood. She is thus what the Germans so properly call a 'Water-Jewess.' Well, at all events, her very Christian father, after having his child baptized and so stamped for holiness, thought that his duties about her were over, and was never heard of again.

"The mother could not take care of little Sarah, and put her out to nurse. When she came back she was brought up in a rather unorthodox fashion in the little shop of the Rue de l'École de Médecine. She seemed to enjoy, above everything, adorning herself with old artificial flowers, rags, and bows of ribbons, the spoils of the millinery establishment. The students of the university, passing daily before the door, found much amusement in watching the ugly little creature in her fantastic attire.

"At seven years of age she was sent to the Convent of Grand-Champ, at Versailles. There she met Sophie Croizette, her rival-to-be at the Comédie Française. Sophie, with as proud and ambitious a spirit as Sarah, had the equipment of strength, beauty, and a superb complexion, while Sarah was meager, yellow, and of an aspect singularly unprepossessing. From the very first instant, a *sif*, by a sort of intuition, they took a tremendous dislike to each other. Two parties were soon formed in the school, with Sophie and Sarah as their leaders, and not infrequently the peaceful convent-yard was transformed into a battlefield of Homeric violence. Sarah was the more audacious of the two, but was generally crushed by her physically stronger rival. The Sisters were at their wits' end; all punishments proved unavailing, and no means could be found to conciliate the two implacable pupils."

Finally, Sarah became so vigorous in her hostility that the Abbé was forced to send her from the school. Her relatives could do nothing with her, until it occurred to them to make an actress of her. She entered the Conservatoire in Paris in 1859, when she was about fifteen years of age. It was ten years afterward, however, before her histrionic triumphs began.

PROFESSOR ELY ON TAX REFORM.

IN the January *Cosmopolitan*, Dr. Richard T. Ely contributes an essay on "Reforms in Taxation." Dr. Ely, while he sees many faults in our modern system of taxation, and great ones, is not by any means wholly pessimistic. He says we have made progress even in the United States, though here we have moved slower toward the ideal system of taxation than in many other of the great civilized countries. He thinks the

financiering of the recent Spanish War a most encouraging advance over the financiering of the Civil War, and that England and Germany, with all the still existing faults, show a very substantial improvement in taxation, made during the past generation. So far as the national government is concerned, Dr. Ely sees three great reforms needed in the taxing system. "We need flexibility, making it possible to raise and lower public revenues in accordance with the exigencies of the situation. We need, in the second place, machinery which will enable us in all circumstances to avail ourselves of our national resources. We need, in the third place, a tax system which shall compel wealth to bear its due share of the public burdens."

THE FAULT WITH TARIFF REVENUES.

Dr. Ely shows that our dependence for national revenue on the taxation of imports is weak, because the revenues fall off in times of war, when the demand for them is greatest. The same is to a certain extent true of internal-revenue taxation, and the income tax has been declared unconstitutional. The aims of the income tax are to a certain extent attained by the inheritance taxation, and Dr. Ely suggests in addition the taxation of interstate commerce in its various forms.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION.

In State and local taxation, Dr. Ely thinks a first requisite is a separation of the sources of State revenues from those of local revenues. Real estate, for instance, he regards as peculiarly fitted to serve as a source of local revenue, and as a very poor source of State revenue. On the other hand, the corporations doing large business throughout the State are too powerful to be handled by the local political communities, and should be assessed and taxed by the State.

He thinks the great thing to be done in local municipal monopolies is to take from them for taxes that portion of the revenue which exceeds a fair return to capital and labor. Dr. Ely takes the middle ground between those who favor taxation of personal property, as done at present, and those who favor the abolishment of the personal taxes. He sees the arguments against personal taxes, but thinks that it would be wise to put a small taxation upon the rental value of buildings, together with a 1-per-cent. tax upon the inheritance of personal estates, using the word "inheritance" in its broadest sense. In the case of inheritance taxes, Dr. Ely advises a progressive rate in two directions,—inversely as the relationship and directly as the property increases in size.

ATTENDANCE AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

WE are indebted to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for the following statistics of attendance at the leading American universities at the beginning of the academic year 1900-01:

times in different departments of study, but probably the number of duplications would not be more than 100 in any case."

It will be noted that four of the universities included in the table are State institutions.

ATTENDANCE AT THIRTEEN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.	JOHNS HOPKINS.	PRINCETON.	STANFORD.	WISCONSIN.	CHICAGO.	PENNSYLVANIA.	CORNELL.	YALE.	CALIFORNIA.	COLUMBIA.	MINNESOTA.	MICHIGAN.	HARVARD.
Arts	180	745	{ 1,182	827	979	421	716	1,192	{ 1,895	464	{ 1,450	1,228	1,990
Sciences.....	....	421		519	384	336	884	610		540		345	505
Teachers' Colleges.....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....		408		....	....
Total undergraduates.....	180	1,166	1,182	1,346	1,363	757	1,600	1,802	1,895	1,412	1,450	1,573	2,495
Graduate schools.....	163	87	80	95	342	170	190	299	155	383	177	94	337
Theology.....	....	....	....	....	177	....	....	89	....	....	....	....	25
Law.....	....	....	[184]	249	....	344	174	210	121	425	450	809	643
Medicine	288	....	....	....	....	566	323	133	171	751	347	520	597
Dentistry.....	....	....	....	....	....	415	....	....	152	....	105	269	129
Veterinary .....	....	....	....	....	....	57	41	....	2	....	....	....	18
Agricultural.....	....	....	....	189	....	....	....	....	....	....	575	....	34
Other schools .....	....	....	....	....	....	10	113	208	292	....	68	139	....
Total advanced departments.....	451	87	80	533	519	1,562	841	939	893	1,559	1,722	1,831	1,783
Total regular students	631	1,253	1,262	1,879	1,882	2,319	2,441	2,741	2,788	2,971	3,172	3,404	4,278
Subtract double registrations.....	0	0	0	84	18	0	23	205	0	26	35	0	10
Net total	631	1,253	1,262	1,795	1,864	2,319	2,418	2,536	2,788	2,945	3,137	3,404	4,268
Women's colleges .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	254	....	....	447
Summer schools.....	....	....	....	334	700?	....	445	....	433	426	275	251	987
Teachers' courses.....	....	....	....	....	....	230	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total university influence.....	631	1,253	1,262	2,129	2,564	2,549	2,853	2,536	3,221	3,723	3,412	3,655	5,702

Five of these institutions—Harvard, Michigan, Minnesota, Columbia, and California—have a student constituency numbering more than 3,000 each, if summer and special students are counted. The *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* estimates the actual number of separate students in the 13 universities as nearly 35,000.

Commenting on the figures, the Harvard journal says:

"Through its new summer school, Columbia has risen to be the second university in America in number of total enrollments; but the Harvard summer school now includes nearly 1,000 persons, notwithstanding the competition of the recent schools. In all the returns from the universities there is some duplication of names in the summer list and the regular list, and some-

COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS: A NEW METHOD OF FINANCING.

IN the current number of the *Methodist Review* (New York and Cincinnati), Dr. John Big- ham suggests a way by which the annual income of college endowments may be gradually increased. The proposed system is so simple that it seems strange that it has not been generally made use of. It is nothing more nor less than the utilization of compound interest—the scheme employed by the great insurance companies and other strong financial institutions.

Suppose a professorship endowed with \$50,000, yielding, at 5 per cent., a permanent annual salary of \$2,500. Dr. Bigham proposes that a small amount be taken from the \$50,000 and kept intact as an "increment fund." That is to

say, the interest on this small portion, instead of being spent like that from the main endowment, is yearly added to the principal fund, which is by this means gradually increased until, after a term of years, it far exceeds the original \$50,000. At first the professor's income is less than the \$2,500 yielded by the entire endowment, but after some years it becomes equal to it, and afterwards increasingly greater. Taking from the endowment of \$50,000 a reserved increment fund of \$5,000, to be compounded at 5 per cent., the following table gives the results of the new way compared with those of the old :

NEW WAY.				ORDINARY WAY.	Annual difference.
Year.	Increment, 5 p. c. on \$5,000 not used.	Principal.	Total income at 5 p. c.	Total income at 5 p. c.	
1	.....	\$45,000	\$2,250.00	\$2,500	\$250.00 less.
2	\$250	45,250	2,262.50	2,500	237.50 less.
3	500	45,500	2,275.00	2,500	225.00 less.
4	750	45,750	2,287.50	2,500	212.50 less.
5	1,000	46,000	2,300.00	2,500	200.00 less.
11	2,500	47,500	2,375.00	2,500	125.00 less.
21	5,000	50,000	2,500.00	2,500	Equal incomes.
51	12,500	57,500	2,875.00	2,500	375.00 more.
101	25,000	70,000	3,500.00	2,500	1,000.00 more.
201	50,000	95,000	4,750.00	2,500	Income nearly doubled.
301	75,000	120,000	6,000.00	2,500	3,500.00 more.

By the new plan the total available income for the first year is 5 per cent. on \$45,000, or \$2,250—\$250 less than the old plan would yield; but with each subsequent year there is an increase of \$12.50 in the income, with the increase of \$250 in the principal, until, in the twenty-first year, the available principal has grown to \$50,000 and the income to \$2,500, and the two plans produce equal results. From that time on the available income increases at the rate of \$12.50 a year. If the rate of interest is 6 per cent., the stage of equal results is reached four years sooner than at a 5-per-cent. rate. •

A larger increment fund, of course, would yield a greater enlargement of the principal, with a correspondingly increased income. If the increment fund were \$10,000, instead of \$5,000, there would be a yearly addition to the principal of \$500, and the income would be enlarged by the amount of \$25 a year, although in the first year it would be only \$2,000, as against \$2,500 under the old system.

The best plan for all endowments, as Dr. Biggam suggests, would be to add a special increment fund, to be used for the perpetual enlargement of the principal.

A FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS.

TO the second October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Filon contributes an acutely written study of the various attempts which have been made in England to bring culture to the working classes, and to induce in them a somewhat higher sense of social obligations.

Starting in Whitechapel, M. Filon is naturally much struck with St. Jude and its remarkable incumbent. "Le révérend Barnett," says M. Filon, realized that his duty was not solely to preach dogmas, but to civilize the savagery in the middle of which he had been thrown; and it is in such a man as Canon Barnett that M. Filon finds the much-discussed superiority of the Anglo-Saxon, who always feels an imperious need to make a corner of chaos into a fragment of cosmos. M. Filon draws a living picture of the East End as a whole, deprived until comparatively lately of the influence of the directing classes, and where the only aristocracy is the invisible one of the "swell mob." Then M. Filon goes on to show how the social machinery of the East End, though practically the same as that of the West End, has been outgrown. The arrangements which had their origin in the reign of Elizabeth, with modifications introduced by Benthamist philosophers and politicians of the Manchester school, no longer satisfy the public needs. Carlyle and Ruskin came to teach new doctrines; the former, rehabilitating individualism, showed how much could be done by character and the force of example, while the latter, in his fantastic and marvelous way, showed that the social revolution might be avoided by enabling the working classes to understand and feel and allow all that we understand and feel and allow.

THE INFLUENCE OF TOYNBEE AND ELSMERE.

These new ideas fermented naturally enough in the universities, where, with characteristic energy, the endeavor was immediately made to realize them in action. In Canon Barnett the new enthusiasm found an ideal ally. In addition to his ordinary curates, he appointed lay curates, among whom the noblest, the purest, and the most characteristic figure is that of Arnold Toynbee, after whom Canon Barnett's first settlement was called, as if he were its patron saint. The career of this singularly practical mystic is well known, and M. Filon gives an admirably written appreciation of the man, whom he sums up by saying that at the early age of eighteen he had eliminated from his heart all thought of gain or personal ambition, and that he had promised to give his life to goodness and truth—and, in fact,

did give it. Side by side with Arnold Toynbee M. Filon places Robert Elsmere,—not that he thinks for a moment that Elsmere was a real person, but because he feels that in her most famous creation Mrs. Humphry Ward caught and crystallized the vague ideas and sentiments which were then, and are still, floating in the minds of the young and ardent. M. Filon also does justice to Mrs. Ward's work in the settlement which is more particularly her own in Bloomsbury. Thence he passes on to the settlement made by Mansfield College in West Ham, and to Mr. Lidgett's Bermondsey settlement; nor does he forget the remarkable work done by the women students of Girton and Newnham, of Somerville, and of Lady Margaret. In fact, M. Filon brings his characteristic French thoroughness to the study of the subject; he clearly understands that the object of these settlements is not primarily to teach anybody a trade or a profession, but to teach them to be men and citizens. The teaching of trades is regarded as subsidiary to the great aim of raising the intellectual life and establishing the great principle that, though a workman may be necessarily a mere machine while he is in the factory, yet the moment he leaves it he becomes a thinking, sentient being again. M. Filon passes on to the university extension movement, which, he points out, brings the cup of knowledge to the lips of people like Thomas Hardy's hero, "Jude the Obscure." The principle of giving the workmen a chance appears also in that remarkable experiment, Ruskin Hall, at Oxford.

M. Filon's general conclusion appears to be that it is necessary to develop more and more the individual initiative of the workman, and not to impose upon him modes of action, of amusement, and of thinking which are not made for him,—in other words, he must be left to create his own traditions and to find his ideal.

BOSTON LITERARY GOSSIP BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

"THE Beacon of American Literature—Boston," is the subject of much interesting gossip by Mr. Douglas Sladen in the *Leisure Hour* for December.

"SWEET REASONABLENESS" GONE SOUR.

He tells curious incidents of two celebrated English visitors—men of letters, certainly, but hardly men of manners. He says:

"When I knew him [Holmes] . . . the great center of literary life in Cambridge was the hospitable house of Mr. Houghton, the publisher, where so many notable English authors have been entertained, two of whom, Dickens and

Matthew Arnold, gave mortal offense within these walls. For Matthew Arnold's special delectation, Boston beans, which are prepared with bacon and are so identified with Boston literary life and Boston Sabbaths, had been provided as an *entrée*. Instead of being pleased, he was very sarcastic, and said it was an outrage bringing a dish which smelled like that into polite society. This took place at a dinner-party, and his onslaught outraged every one present except the host."

DICKENS' LOSS OF TEMPER—AND OF MUCH BESIDES.

One is scarcely less sorry to read this about Dickens:

"Dickens' ebullition of temper, which cost his heirs and assigns so dearly, took place in the library. Mr. Houghton said to him that, as he could not prevent other houses republishing Dickens' works without payment, since there was no copyright, he could not afford to pay him more than a 5-per-cent. royalty, but he was prepared to pay that. It was at a time when the American greenback had been terribly depreciated by the war. Dickens completely lost his temper, and said: 'Well, if you won't give me more than that, I don't want any of your dirty money. It is not worth anything, anyhow.' When Mr. Houghton told me this story he added that, just for his own satisfaction, he had always kept an account of the money that would have been paid to Dickens and his heirs, and it amounted to a good many thousand pounds."

"THE AUTOCRAT'S" ONLY REVENGE.

In pleasant contrast to these instances of British boorishness is the story which Oliver Wendell Holmes told when sitting in his library taking a cup of tea:

"'Look at this, Mr. Sladen,' he said, showing two newspaper cuttings pasted side by side; 'that is the only revenge I ever took.' The first of the cuttings was a virulent review of Holmes' 'Dorothy Q.,' published when it first came out. The success of the poem was instant and absolute. Some busybody told Dr. Holmes who had written the review. The merry, good-hearted little man took no notice of it at the time; but years later, when he came upon a paragraph in another paper announcing the failure and suicide of the man who had written the review, he cut it out and pasted it alongside of the review."

A SMART JUVENILE REJOINDER.

A very ancient excuse for defective table manners was very properly snubbed by a small juve-

nile, to Dr. Holmes' great delight. Mr. Sladen, after recounting another incident, continues :

"It was almost immediately after this that he had the passage-of-arms with my boy, who was then about seven years old, which tickled him so immensely. The child was in his natural place—near the refreshment-table. 'Why don't you help yourself, little man?' said the Doctor. 'Because I haven't any fork,' responded the child. 'Never mind; fingers were made before forks.' 'But not my fingers.'"

These are a few samples of a most entertaining essay.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *Arena* for December, Prof. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia University, makes a plea for the endowment of psychical research in this country, especially emphasizing the need of provision for the study of insanity. Professor Hyslop regards the phenomena of abnormal psychology, indeed, as the field demanding most attention from the psychical researcher. To accomplish the scientific study of such phenomena, however, there must be a large endowment.

"I do not say how it should be given; this is not my task at present. But it will require, simply to start the work, the annual income of not less than \$1,000,000. It will soon expand until a much larger sum will be necessary. Its organization and prosecution for any length of time cannot be effected with less than \$40,000 a year. The maintenance of a psychopathic hospital in its staff and appurtenances, and of a staff for investigating coincidences and apparitions and mediumistic phenomena, will not be easily carried on without adequate resources—if the work is to be scientifically done; and it should not be done at all unless it is done in the most scientific manner. Some idea of the present situation can be seen from the fact that the American Society for Psychical Research, a branch of the English body, is not able to do more than pay its office expenses from the fees of the members, who number only about five hundred. The Piper experiments are carried on wholly by private contributions. The society has no funds for paying its secretary, and for the lack of means he had to give up his experiments for a whole year. Besides, there is on record about 1,000 coincidental hallucinations which the American branch cannot investigate as they deserve, simply for the lack of men and money.

BEARINGS ON SPIRITISM.

"It is the scandal of the scientific world that a field that promises the best results for humanity, no matter whether spiritism be accepted or

refuted, cannot receive due attention, while expeditions to the North Pole, deep-sea dredgings for 'missing links,' and biological studies about man's origin from protoplasm can receive their millions without any apparent difficulty. The results for the benefit of insanity may be incalculable, if we can discover the means of curing it in cases hitherto inaccessible to medical methods. All of this can be accomplished without directly meddling with spiritistic questions, though it will be impossible to probe these phenomena thoroughly without throwing light one way or the other on the claims of spiritism—either for confirmation or refutation. On either side of this latter problem the interests of the human race are such that it must, after the challenge which the Piper case presents, find a solution. It cannot afford to neglect spiritism and its argument for a future life, if that doctrine be true; and it cannot afford to be fooled, if it be false. Science, morality, religion, and politics are all equally concerned with the outcome, no matter what it may be."

SURVIVALS OF TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

IN the December *Green Bag*, Mr. George H. Westley describes several interesting modern survivals of the ancient custom of trial by ordeal. It is common enough to find such customs among savage tribes, but Mr. Westley shows that this medieval practice has persisted almost down to our own day among our own people. The first instance is one related by Judge Bennett, of Newfoundland :

"A few years ago he was visiting one of the small villages of the island, when a woman came to him with the complaint that a pair of blankets which she had hung out to dry had been stolen. She asked the judge to turn the key on the Bible to discover the thief. He of course refused, assuring her he had no such power; but as the woman continued to urge him, he proposed another plan. He told her to get a large iron pot and a crowing bird, and to summon all the men in the neighborhood to gather that evening at her house.

"When the company had assembled, the rooster was put under the pot, the lamp was extinguished in the house, and the men were led outside. One man, whom the judge suspected as the guilty party, protested strongly against the proceeding, declaring his disbelief in any such idea as it involved. However, they were required in turn to go in and touch the pot, the understanding being that when the guilty one should do so, the cock would immediately crow.

"Each man went in and returned without the expected sign, and the man who had protested

against the proceeding now appealed to the fact to show the folly of it. The judge, however, called them into the house ; and the lamp being relit, he remarked on the strangeness of the affair, and then suddenly asked them all to hold up their hands, when it was found that this man's hands were clean, showing that he had never touched the pot at all. He at first attempted to deny his guilt, but on being threatened with being sent to jail, he gave up his plunder.

CASES IN VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW YORK.

“While we indulge in a smile at the superstitious credulity or gullibility of these New-foundlanders, let us not forget that the judicial ordeal is not unknown in our annals. Even the Civil War is less recent than the belief in some parts of our country that a murdered body will bleed or give some sign at the approach of the murderer. In 1868, at Verdierville, in Virginia, a suspected assassin was compelled to touch the body of a woman found murdered in a wood ; and in 1869, at Lebanon, Ill., the corpses of two murdered persons were exhumed, and two hundred of the neighbors were marched past and made to touch them, in hope of identifying the criminals by the bleeding of the bodies.

“In 1833, when a man named Getter was on trial in Pennsylvania for the murder of his wife, among the evidence which was allowed to go to the jury was that of a female witness who said : ‘If my throat was to be cut I could tell, before God Almighty, that the deceased smiled when he [the murderer] touched her. I swore this before the justice, and also that she bled considerably. He touched her twice. I also swore before the justice that it was observed by other people in the house.’

“The ordeal of bier-right, as it was called, was employed in New York in 1824, when a suspected murderer named Johnson was led from his cell to the hospital where lay the body of his victim, which he was required to touch. The man's dissimulation, which had before remained unshaken, failed him at this test ; his overstrung nerves gave way, and he made confession of his crime. The proceedings were sustained by court, and a subsequent attempt at retraction was overruled.”

Among the tests employed in the Philippines, up to a recent date, were these : “A needle was thrust into the scalps of two litigants, and the one from whom the blood flowed most profusely lost the case. Or two chickens were roasted to death and then opened, when the owner of the chicken which was found to have the largest liver was held to be defeated.”

THE DUELIST'S VADE MECUM.

AS most people are aware, the duel still flourishes exceedingly in France. Accordingly, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. André attempts to provide his readers with what may be called the duelist's *vade mecum*. He very properly attaches a very great importance to the choice of seconds. In France it is most usual to ask a near relation to undertake the delicate task of making all suitable arrangements, and, if it be possible, of leading one's adversary to make a suitable apology. It is not given to every one to be a good second ; such an individual must be able to determine whether the offense has been such that a duel is really necessary ; he must also try and judge impartially which of the two combatants has the right of the choice of weapons. Even when a duel is well over, the second's task is not ended, for it will then be his business to bring the two enemies together again. Some seconds are very anxious that a fight should take place ; others, on the other hand, will do almost anything to avoid it. In any case, the second must be careful to make every possible arrangement : it is his business to hire the carriage which will take his principal to the place of action ; it is his part, also, to find a discreet and skillful surgeon. When the second is himself a bad-tempered man, it often happens that the first duel leads to others between the friends of the different parties. Certain Paris doctors make quite a reputation in connection with their friends' dueling exploits. One well-known medical man was supposed to bring the duelist whom he accompanied to the ground good luck ; accordingly, his company was eagerly sought for, the more so that he was always on the lookout for some excuse to stop a duel going on to a tragic conclusion.

THE DUEL AS A FRENCH INSTITUTION.

The fact that Frenchmen of all ranks and of all ages are expert fencers naturally makes the sword the favorite dueling weapon. It is quite a mistake to suppose that Europeans are not fond of physical exercise ; but instead of playing football, they prefer the equally violent exercise brought about by fencing. Pistol duels are a far more serious matter ; for though it often leads to absolutely no result, it has occurred again and again that a duelist has shot his adversary stone dead, and this without meaning to do so. The more serious the duel and the causes which have led to it, the less likelihood there is of the fact becoming known, even to a man's intimate friends. Every year a considerable number of fatal ‘accidents’ occur ; but in nine cases out of ten the secret is well kept, even the victim's relations agreeing to prevent the matter be-

coming public. There is in France no public-inquest system, and dueling is still so much a recognized part of French life, that only when foul play is suspected does the law interfere to punish a man who has killed his adversary in a so-called "affair of honor."

LEROY-BEAULIEU ON THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

TO the first number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for November, M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu contributes a long and informing article on the problem which confronts Western civilization in the Celestial Empire. Of the events which led up to the siege of the legations he has nothing particularly new to say, noting merely the obvious points of the territorial and commercial ambitions of the powers in China, the frequently unfortunate behavior of foreigners toward natives, and the inability of the court in Peking to understand the real factors of the situation. At the same time, however, he puts rather more bluntly than one is accustomed to see, some of the causes which have contributed to this inability on the part of China to understand the objects of the Western powers. Europe was astonished that the Chinese court should have blindly believed in its power to resist the whole civilized world; but M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks it must be admitted that China has learned nothing by the past, not even by the taking of Peking in 1860 by the Franco-English expedition, nor by the Japanese victories of 1894-95. Europe has humiliated and irritated China, but has not known how to make herself feared and respected. He attributes this, to a great extent, to the unfortunate action of Italy in regard to the San-Mun affair. It will be remembered that Italy demanded territorial concessions, and then allowed herself to withdraw. The affair of Fashoda, duly noted in Peking, diminished the prestige of France and indirectly that of Russia too; and, finally, the checks which England suffered in South Africa at the hands of a small and ill-equipped body of farmers naturally served to strengthen the contempt of the Chinese for the Western powers.

EUROPE'S DESIGNS.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, though not seeking to conceal the blindness of Europe before the crisis, does justice to the efforts put forward by the powers when once the crisis was realized. Naturally, more interesting than his analysis of the past is his estimate of what ought to be the objects of Europe in the future. M. Delcassé has laid them down as satisfaction for the past and guarantees for the future. Europe, face to face

with China, must avoid falling into the two chief errors of the past: excess of severity and impatience on the one hand, and excess of indulgence on the other. To demand new territorial concessions, too sudden and too deep reforms, would, M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks, result in serious popular movements and perhaps complete anarchy, leading to the necessity for intervention on an enormous scale in order to avoid the partition of China. Russia is not yet ready, England is handicapped by the Boer War, Japan is playing a waiting game; while the United States is, or was quite recently, anxious to get rid of the Chinese problem as soon as possible, and on any reasonable terms. France is resolved to play the rôle of conciliator, for the partition of China would be exceedingly distasteful to her. There remains Germany, whose policy, which at one moment threatened to be alarmingly enterprising, would seem, from the recent Anglo-German agreement, to have taken a calmer and more reasonable complexion.

A PROGRAMME.

It follows from all this that M. Leroy-Beaulieu fears rather an extreme of indulgence than an extreme of severity in Europe's dealings with China. The great necessity is to make a permanent impression upon the imperial court; no solution must be accepted which would leave China with the illusion that she has triumphed over the "foreign devils." The punishment of the guilty officials is not the only means of making such an impression. M. Leroy-Beaulieu recommends that the walls of Peking should be razed, the summer palace of the Empress destroyed, and the Forbidden City occupied with troops until the return of the court. The destruction of the Forbidden City would be a mistake, because it would probably have the effect of driving the court to remove the capital far into the interior of China. The payment of a reasonable indemnity and the dismantling of the Taku forts would, M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks, complete the satisfaction which should be exacted for the past, and would, at the same time, constitute the best guarantees for the future. It is useless to demand fresh rights for Europeans in China; it is quite enough if the Chinese can only be induced to observe the ample rights already guaranteed by treaty. M. Leroy-Beaulieu adds the sensible advice that for the rest, Europe should leave the Chinese more at peace for the future; that Europeans should not insist on building fresh railroads,—in fact, that they should not "rush" the progress of Western civilization in China, but leave it to work out its natural progress. Dismemberment of China, he thinks, would bring with it a great risk of general war.

THE FUTURE OF NEW ZEALAND.

SIR ROBERT STOUT, Chief Justice of New Zealand, contributes to the *Australasian Review of Reviews* an article upon "New Zealand in an Island Federation." Sir Robert Stout maintains that "from the very early days of the colony, settlers dreamed great dreams of their civilizing mission in Polynesia. There are now in the colony large and valuable reserves set apart by the government fifty years ago for educational purposes, in which the trust . . . runs as follows: 'In trust for the education of children of our subjects of all races, and of children of other poor and destitute persons, being inhabitants of islands in the Pacific Ocean.'"

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF THE FIJIS.

In order to fulfill that trust, the New Zealanders are casting covetous eyes at the Fiji Islands. The New Zealand House of Representatives has already passed a resolution asking Fiji to enter into the political system of New Zealand, on which proposal Mr. Chamberlain has at present put down his foot. It is 1,140 miles by sea from Auckland to the capital of the Fiji Islands. The people of Fiji, through delegates and by petitions, asked in 1884 and 1885 to be annexed to New Zealand. In 1885, two Samoan chiefs came to Auckland on the same mission. The colonial office turned a deaf ear to their warnings, and Samoa was in 1889 partitioned between Germany and the United States. In 1890 the British resident appointed to the Cook group was selected by the New Zealand government. What is now proposed is the formal annexation of the Cook group, and of some adjacent islands that have been under British protection and management for some years.

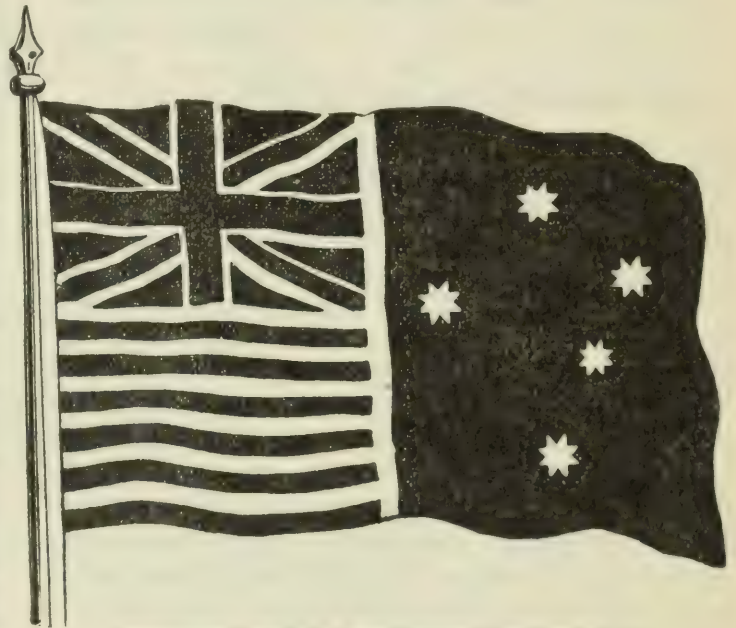
New South Wales, which does four times as much trade with the Fijis as Auckland, protests against the proposed extension of New Zealand's sovereignty. Against this, Sir Robert Stout protests. He reminds them that New Zealand paid part of the cost of annexing New Guinea, and now that she is undertaking at her own expense the government of islands in her range of influence, is it too much to ask Australians to assist her with kindly recognition?

The Hon. W. McMillan, in a brief paper following Sir Robert Stout's, says he thinks that the difference of opinion between New Zealand and New South Wales concerning Fiji "may possibly be one of the first of the imperial difficulties arising out of the growing nationhood of Australasia." Mr. McMillan thinks that New Zealand is pursuing a wicked and selfish policy in standing outside federation. She simply de-

sires to get all the advantages of commercial reciprocity without any of the responsibilities arising out of political connection. "Australia," he declares, "will not receive New Zealand into the commonwealth unless she subscribes to all the vital provisions of her vital constitution, and not only makes herself one with her in trade and defense, but one with her . . . in her political destiny."

A NEW FLAG FOR AUSTRALASIA.

THIS is a print of the suggested flag for Australasia, which won the prize of £25 offered by the Melbourne *Evening Herald* for the best design for a federal flag. It is flaunted in



PROPOSED DESIGN FOR AUSTRALASIAN FLAG.

colors on the cover of the *Australasian Review of Reviews* for October, and a very showy flag it is. The five stars of the Southern Cross appear in clear relief upon a red background, and the flag itself is not unlike a blend of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Fitchett, editor of the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, is now offering a prize of £50 for the best design for a federal flag. The competition is open to the whole of Australasia, and the six Australian prime ministers of the federating colonies have undertaken to act as judges. The competitors may decorate the flag with what they please, whereas in the Melbourne journal it was stipulated that the federal flag must include the Union Jack and the Southern Cross. All designs must be sent in not later than February 1. If, in the opinion of the judges, no better design than that which carried off the prize in the Melbourne competition is submitted, the £50 will not be awarded, but a consolation prize of £10 will be paid to the designer of the flag judged to be the

best among those sent in. Mr. Fitchett hopes that this competition will have the effect of "giving birth to a flag which will hold a proud and long-enduring place among the flags of the civilized world."

MADAGASCAR'S PROGRESS AS A FRENCH COLONY.

IN the December *Sunday at Home*, the Rev. W. E. Cousins, of the London Missionary Society, writes on Protestantism in Madagascar under the French flag. His first chapter deals with French "suspicion and opposition." He speaks of the childish delight the Malagasy subordinate officials show in their French uniforms, and of their keen appreciation of the "liberal salaries paid regularly, month by month—an experience absolutely new to government officials in Madagascar." He continues:

"Great material changes are taking place. Roads and bridges, telegraphs and telephones, are bringing distant parts into closer relation to one another. Postal communication has been greatly facilitated. A good police force has been organized, and the general administration has been much improved. The law courts command the respect and confidence of the natives because of the impartiality of the judges and the prompt dispatch of business; and an admirable system of land registration has been introduced. In brief, we may say that, under its new government, Madagascar has in five years made more rapid advance than could have been hoped for in a century under the sluggish and unprogressive ways of the Hova government."

CAPE COLONY AS A WORLD-ORCHARD.

"A COLONIAI" contributes to *Good Words* an interesting study of fruit-growing at the Cape. The Cape is much nearer, he points out, to the great markets than the Australias are; the Cape has an almost ideal climate for fruit-growing;—that it has done so little in this way is due, he confesses, to lack of energy. "Before the enormous influx of population which has taken place during the past twelve years, the waste of such fruits as peaches, apricots, and pears, tons of which were either thrown to the pigs or allowed to rot in the orchards, was incredible." Grapes were absurdly cheap, and "of the balance wine and brandy had to be made." So it came about that "strong alcoholic *vin ordinaire* could be bought at one penny a bottle, while brandy was proportionately cheap!" Thanks to the agitation begun by the Afrikaner Bond, "the Cape is, we believe, the only civilized country in the world which places no excise

on its brandy." Happily, energy is being directed to developing an over-sea trade in fruit:

"Some enterprising men have persevered in shipping grapes, plums, and peaches to London every season, but the trade has never succeeded in attaining large proportions. The fruit is carried in the large cool chambers of the fine mail-boats. . . . Whenever the fruit has been put on Covent Garden Market in good condition, it has always fetched high prices, the plums and peaches being especially appreciated."

POSSIBILITIES OF FRUIT-GROWING.

Among the fruits mentioned as growing in summer are apricots, melons, pears, apples, figs, and strawberries; in winter, oranges, lemons, guavas, and loquats. There are, besides, the Cape gooseberry (the size of a marble, inclosed in soft pod), the quince, and the Kei apple (a yellow, plum-like fruit). The granitic soil near the Cape yields better quality of flavor; the calcareous soil farther north produces inferior flavor, but three or four times the quantity. Irrigation is the chief want. In Natal, sugar, tea, pine-apples, bananas, papaws, and mangoes all thrive. The writer sums up by saying:

"One may say that, given a good farm in a convenient locality, with capital enough to tide over the two or three years during the growth of the fruit, a man ought to do well. Even during the years mentioned above, a smart man can depend upon making money out of annual crops, such as melons, tomatoes, green mealies, etc. He will have to buckle to and work for himself, as white labor is scarce and dear, and the colored man is not always intelligent."

MICROBES IN CHEESE-MAKING.

AN instructive article in the *Popular Science Monthly*, by Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, explains the function of microbes in what is termed the "ripening" of cheese. This ripening proves to be a twofold process, the first change being a chemical one, which results in altering the chemical nature of the cheese in such a way as to render it more easy of digestion. This chemical change, however, is not the cause of all the flavors which develop in the cheeses, and another factor must be sought. This factor is found in the plant growth upon and within the cheese. The flavors can generally be traced directly to this growth. Professor Conn has found, too, that the ripening is carried on in a fashion designed, at the same time, to stimulate the growth of some species of plants and to check the growth of others. Professor Conn has made a careful study of this relationship.

BACTERIAL FLAVORS.

While it is generally believed that the flavors are due to the growth of microscopic plants, the subject has proved a difficult one to investigate. It has been found that molds play little or no part in ripening the hard cheeses, but Professor Conn attributes to bacteria a large, if not the chief, share in the production of the flavors. He says :

"Experiment has shown that bacteria grow abundantly in the cheese during the ripening ; that some species of bacteria can produce in milk flavors similar to those found in the ripened cheese ; that treatment which prevents the growth of bacteria prevents also the development of the flavors in the cheese. Further, in the manufacture of the famous Holland cheese (Edam cheese), the cheese-makers have learned that by planting certain species of bacteria in the milk out of which the cheese is to be made the ripening may be hastened and made more uniform. In Holland, about one-third of the cheese is made by thus inoculating the milk with 'slimy whey,' which is simply a mass of whey containing in great numbers certain species of bacteria. These facts indicate strongly that the bacteria are agents in this flavor-production. But, at the same time, the subject has proved so difficult of investigation that our bacteriologists are as yet by no means satisfied with the results. Indeed, they differ very decidedly in their conclusions. Some believe that the ripening is chiefly due to the same class of bacteria which produce the souring of milk ; others think it due to bacteria which produce an alkaline rather than acid reaction ; some believe it to be a combination of the two, while others, again, decide that cheese-ripening is a long process, involving the action of many species of bacteria, and perhaps of molds as well. The difficulty lies in the fact that, since the ripening is a long process, many species of bacteria are found in the cheese at different times. This makes it almost impossible to determine what is the cause of the ripening and what is only incidental.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

"It will be readily understood that the problem of cheese-ripening is one most eagerly studied by bacteriologists. The immense financial interests involved in the discovery of definite methods of handling the manufacture and the ripening of cheese would insure this, entirely independently of any scientific interest. A very large per cent. of cheeses are ruined by improper ripening, and the discovery of methods for preventing this loss would mean the saving of millions of dollars annually. Moreover, many favorite cheeses have

hitherto been capable of manufacture only in certain localities, probably because these localities are filled with the peculiar species of micro-organisms needed for their ripening. If it were possible to cultivate the requisite organisms and use them for artificial inoculation, it might be possible to manufacture any type of cheese anywhere. Already it has been found that new cheese factories may sometimes be stocked with the proper micro-organisms by rubbing the shelves and vessels with fresh cheeses imported from localities where the desired variety is nominally made. It is evident that immense financial interests may be involved in the proper scientific solution of the micro-organisms for cheese-ripening, and the practical application of the facts to cheese-making."

THE AUTHOR OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

THE series of "Capitals of Greater Britain" now being sketched in the *Pall Mall Magazine* has reached Wellington, New Zealand. Mr. Tom L. Mills, in the course of his well-written paper, recounts the beginnings of the eight-hour-day movement in the British colonies.

"A modest and now much-defaced marble tablet over the meager drinking fountain outside the city's free public library is the very slight tribute paid by Wellington workers to the man whose forethought won for New Zealanders, and other colonials, the eight-hour workday. Samuel Duncan Parnell, a carpenter, London-born—who never owned allegiance to a trade's union—single-handed, when first he set foot on Port Nicholson's beach, stipulated for, and eventually obtained for himself, and afterwards established and fostered for the benefit of his fellows, the practice of the principle of equal division of the twenty-four hours—

Eight hours' labor,
Eight hours' rest,
Eight for recreation
And what seemeth best.

"There has been much argument in the colonies and Great Britain upon the origin of the shorter workday, and it was not until a short time before his death that Parnell himself established his claim as the founder of the movement, and the present writer has independent evidence supporting the claim. Parnell fought in the workshop and at mass-meetings on Petone Beach, Wellington, for the principle during the time between February 7 and March 7, 1840 ; he made it the custom of his trade and other trades in Wellington ; it spread to other parts of the colony, thence over to Victoria ; and he lived to see the establishment of an annual eight-hour day (Labor Day) set apart as a state holiday in the land of his

adoption, and died in Wellington in 1890, in his eightieth year.

Perhaps the name of Parnell will some day, when the claim of labor to leisure has been more universally recognized, suggest rather Eight Hours and New Zealand than Home Rule and Ireland. Certainly Samuel Duncan has achieved more than Charles Stewart.

THE ANCIENT ART OF TAPESTRY.

ROYAL tapestry at Windsor is the subject of a pleasantly instructive and well-illustrated paper by Mr. Ernest Jessop in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for December. The writer distinguishes between tapestry and embroidery by saying that in tapestry the picture forms the actual fabric, whereas in embroidery it is worked on an already existing material. He goes on to observe: "The so-called Bayeux tapestry is not, properly speaking, a tapestry at all, but an embroidery some seventy yards in length and rather over half a yard in height. Its execution is of the crudest; but containing, as it does, some 530 figures, it is a valuable record of the costumes, arms, and manners of the eleventh century, the period at which it was embroidered." The art of tapestry-making in Europe, the writer affirms, dates from the time of the Crusaders. Its checkered progress in connection with the British court is then traced. In conclusion, the writer notes that at the Gobelins factory in France "a weaver now possesses a choice of over fourteen thousand tones of color, and can only make about nine square yards of tapestry in a year, the retail value of which is about £350. The looms and tools used are of the simplest description, but it is a matter of at least fifteen years' education to produce the combination of the artist's eye and the workman's hand which constitute a fine tapestry weaver." Yet an Egyptian fresco painted some three thousand years before our era is still extant which shows "two girls working at a loom constructed on almost identical principles with those now in use at the Gobelins factory."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

IN the December *Forum*, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, a British journalist, replies to the statement frequently made in this country that the development of British shipping has been due to government subsidies. He declares that the mail subsidies paid by the British Government are simply remuneration for cargo carried. He says:

"Mail subsidies, as granted by the British Government, are payments for services rendered—and payments screwed down to the small-

est possible dimensions by a department notorious for economical methods (which some call parsimony), in turn strictly supervised by treasury officials ready to pounce down upon every sixpence of unnecessary outlay. These mail payments are accompanied by such onerous conditions that they do not bring a profit to the recipients. They involve the building of very expensive vessels, the dispatch of these vessels on time whether cargo space or passenger berths be full or empty, the arrival on time at fixed points under heavy penalties for delay regardless of weather and coal famines, and a very considerable addition to the working expenses of ordinary service. They are only attractive indirectly in respect of the prestige attaching to the right to fly the royal-mail flag; and many of these mail-steamship owners will confess to you, in the confidences of private intercourse, that the game is not worth the candle."

THE SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Mr. Taylor gives the following facts regarding the British subsidized lines:

"The Peninsular and Oriental and the Cunard companies are, perhaps, the best known of the subsidized mail-steamship companies of Great Britain; but they are by no means the best-paying of British steamship companies. And, after all, these mail subsidies are unimportant and even trifling in amount, when taken in relation to the value of the shipping engaged and to the magnitude of the maritime commerce of the empire. There are only six ocean mail contracts worth taking into consideration at all. These are classified hereunder:

Service.	Company.	Annual subsidy.
United States (outward) ..	Cunard and White Star (divided)	£130,000
India, China and Japan (out and home)	P. & O.	245,000
Australia (out and home) ..	P. & O. and Orient Co.'s (divided)	170,000
West Indies (out and home)	Royal Mail Steam Packet.	80,000
South Africa (out and home)	Union and Castle	135,000
Canada, including overland and ocean service to the East		60,000

In all, this is considerably less than a million of money divided among seven companies, owning in the neighborhood of 160 vessels, and representing a capital value, in the aggregate, of not far from £20,000,000.

"These seven companies on our list possess some of the finest, largest, and swiftest—which is to say the most costly, for speed means money—steamers in the world, which have to be kept up always at the highest point of efficiency. And as against the payments to them, the government

collects postage on the mail matter, which, it is computed, reduces the amount actually paid by Great Britain for ocean mail service to about a quarter of a million sterling per annum. If we were to take the fiscal view of these mail subsidies that Mr. Chamberlain does, and regard them as grants in aid of British shipping, then the actual cost to the exchequer is only £250,000 per annum! Is that worth talking about in affairs of such magnitude? This payment, however, is really not in aid of British shipping, but in aid of the colonies and dependencies, for whom we have undertaken to convey postal matter at a rate so cheap that it leaves a deficit. The mail contracts are all open to public competition, and they are only given to the same companies over and over again because no others come forward able and willing to undertake them as efficiently for less money."

DOES GOVERNMENT HELP THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY?

The fleets of these subsidized lines, according to Mr. Taylor, form but a small section of Great Britain's merchant fleet, although they include the highest types and the finest specimens of marine architecture and engineering skill. The White Star Line, however, makes its profits, not out of its subsidized mail boats, but out of its non-subsidized cargo boats. The "tramp" steamers control more of the world's ocean commerce than do the great "liners." These "tramps" are not only not supported by subsidies, but are greatly hampered and burdened, Mr. Taylor says, by shipping laws and officialism.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth than the supposition which seems to prevail in America that British shipping owes its success and prosperity to government help. On the contrary, successive parliaments and ministries have acted, and enacted, as if their darling object was to fetter and cripple the industry as much as possible. Little does the American shipowner know what an Old Man of the Sea is the marine department of the board of trade on the back of his British colleague. We have free trade in shipping, it is true, but that does not connote free trade in shipowning. It implies, not protection in the American sense, but restriction of the British, and practical protection of the foreign, shipowner. And yet, thanks to steam and steel, we own half the world's tonnage and do a good deal more than half the world's sea-carrying trade. And the only country in the world that can ever compete with us in the same lap is the United States. It is not for us to show how it may be done, but the present writer is very decided in his opinion that it will not be done by means of state bounties."

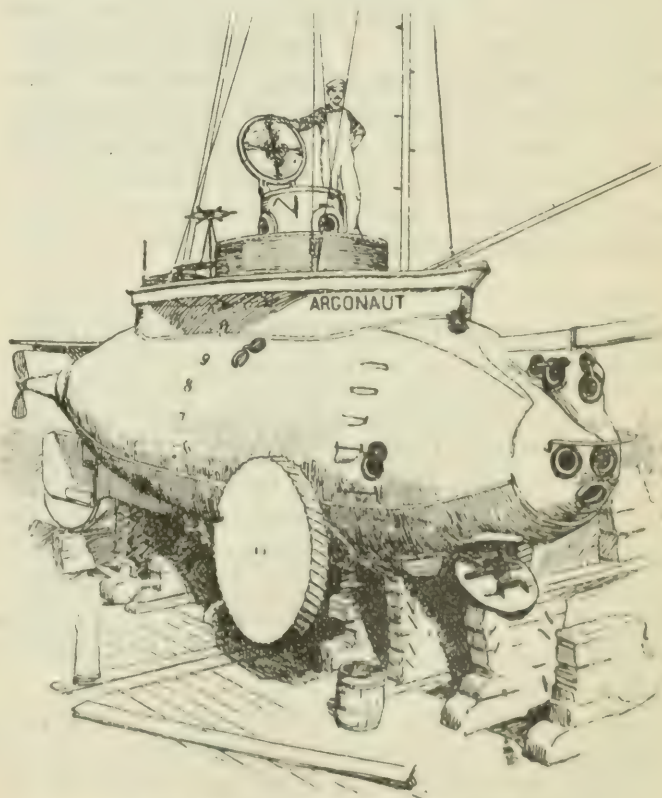
THE USE OF STEEL IN SHIPBUILDING.

Regarding the use of steel for ships, Mr. Taylor notes, at the end of his article, two interesting facts:

"The first steel vessel built in the United States was constructed of steel plates imported from Glasgow, which was in 1895; and in the present year of grace (1900) American steel plates are being imported into Glasgow for the construction of ships there! Here is a change indeed, reminding us of the time when the wood-shipbuilders of Tyne and Wear and Clyde used to draw the bulk of their ship-timber and naval stores from America. It may be that in the age of steel, a material of which she is now so large a producer, America will recover her position in the maritime race. But other nations also produce steel, and as a shipbuilder she can hardly recover the commanding position her vast forests gave her in the days of wooden walls. Meanwhile, as a builder she will have to multiply the produce of her shipyards sixfold, and as a shipowner she will have to increase her registered tonnage tenfold, before she can be on equal terms with Great Britain, and that will not be done in a day or two."

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

IN the *Popular Science Monthly* for December, Prof. W. P. Bradley describes the recent inventions for submarine navigation — particu-



THE "ARGONAUT" IN DRY DOCK.

larly the torpedo-boat *Holland*, and the *Argonaut*, a craft intended for peaceful pursuits. The latter boat, said to be the only attempt at submarine architecture not primarily designed with reference to use in war, is the invention of Mr. Simon Lake. The *Argonaut's* purpose is to save property, not to destroy it, and she is equipped accordingly.

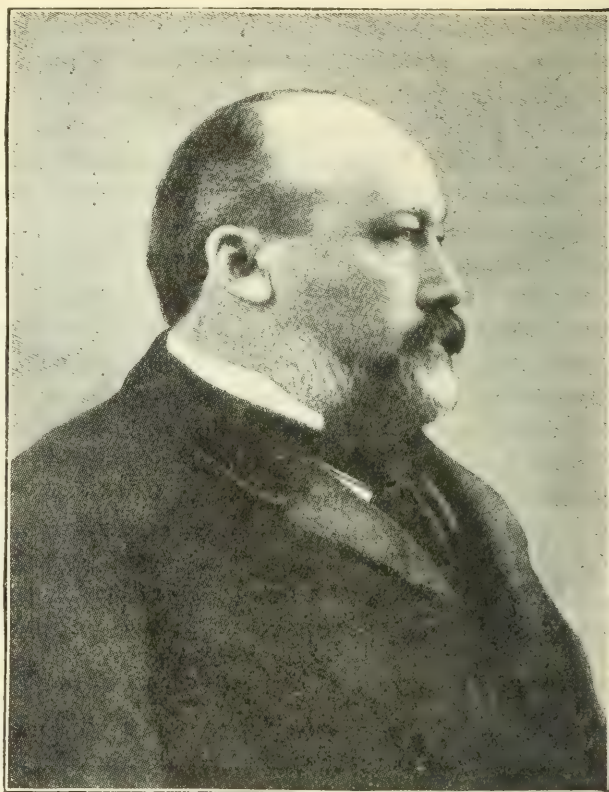
"She is built to travel on the bottom, and is provided, accordingly, with wheels like a tricycle. Except in war, there is scarcely a single valuable object which can be served by navigation between the surface and the bottom. The treasures of the deep are on the bottom. On the bottom are the sponges, the pearls, the corals, the shell-fish, the wrecks of treasure-ships and coal-ships, and the gold-bearing sands. On the bottom are the foundations of submarine works, explosive harbor defenses, and cables. To the bottom the *Argonaut* goes, and on it she does her work.

"Propelled at the surface by her gasoline engines, she looks much like any other power-boat. The upper part of her hull is that of ordinary surface-going boats. Underneath, she has the ovoidal form. Conspicuous on her deck are the two vertical pipes by means of which, during submergence, fresh air is drawn from the surface and the vitiated air within expelled. On the deck are also a derrick and a powerful sand-pump, for use in wrecking or in submarine construction, while a powerful electric lamp in her conical under-water bow illuminates the field of her operations. Most interesting is the sea-door at the bottom forward, through which divers enter and leave the boat when on the ocean floor, the inrush of water into the diving compartment being prevented in the meantime by air pressure within, equal to and balancing the water pressure without. The *Argonaut* has already traveled, it is said, hundreds of miles on the surface and scores on the ocean bottom."

THE BUILDER OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE is the subject of an interesting character sketch by Mr. Henry Harrison Lewis in *Ainslee's Magazine* for December. Mr. Lewis tells how the Illinois farm boy of fifty years ago became a railroad telegraph operator, and then, after years of apprenticeship in various responsible positions, the general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and finally general manager, and virtually builder, of the Canadian Pacific.

The engineering difficulties encountered in building the road north of Lake Superior and through the Canadian Rockies are suggested by Mr. Lewis in the following paragraphs :



Courtesy of *Ainslee's Magazine*.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE.

"Twelve thousand railroad navvies, and from 1,500 to 2,000 teams of horses were set to work, involving the use of a dozen steamers for the transport of material and provisions. It was a small army in number; but its motive, creation instead of extinction, made its work of wonderful interest. The problem boldly faced by the new general manager was one calculated to daunt the most venturesome and daring spirit. In his preliminary and personal survey he had found what he afterward characterized as '200 miles of engineering impossibilities.' The country it was necessary to cross was a waste of forest, rock, and muskeg (bog), out of which almost every mile of road was hewn, blasted, or filled up, and in places the filling up of muskegs proved to be a most difficult task.

RAILROAD-BUILDING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

"There were moments during the work when even William Van Horne's stout heart almost failed him. Discouraging reports from surveyors and engineers, the discovery of unexpected obstacles, and the varied phases of weather—rain following cold and floods following rain—made the task hard beyond the comprehension of ordinary men. But there was that in the old Dutch stock of the Van Hornes, and perchance in the American spirit of the Illinois-born man, which caused him to hammer away at the problem until he finally succeeded. It is well to say, in passing, that if William Van Horne had accomplished

nothing else, his victory over the engineering difficulties afforded by the line along Lake Superior's north shore would give him fame enough for one man. While the work of constructing the Lake Superior north-coast line was progressing, other portions of the great systems were receiving the attention of the tireless general manager and his assistants. The Rocky Mountains, that formidable barrier of interminable snow-peaks, had to be pierced.

"To those who have traveled over the Canadian Pacific from Montreal to Vancouver, the feat of building even a single-track railroad under such conditions and through such a marvelous country is almost past understanding. The obstacles presented along the north shore fade into insignificance when compared with those encountered after entering the majestic Rockies. Every conceivable engineering problem was encountered and overcome. Trestles, bridges, cuts, and fills without number were employed; and to achieve all this, money was spent with a liberal hand. It was like campaigning in a hostile country. To rout the forces of nature called for a vast army of men, and this army required a commissary corps as efficient as one accompanying a military body. Pick and shovel, dynamite and blasting powder, formed the weapons of offense; temporary rails and engines the transportation; great hordes of Chinese and Indians the rank and file; intrepid and skillful Canadian, English, and American engineers the staff,—and at the head of it all, the general-in-chief, was William Van Horne, the Illinois boy, who, twenty years before, had started in his railroad career as a cub telegraph operator."

A MANY-SIDED RAILROAD MAN.

From the point of view of versatility, Sir William Van Horne has been compared with Cecil Rhodes.

"He is an artist of undoubted ability, and a connoisseur in music. He reads Spanish, Italian, and Japanese with facility, and has made an exhaustive study of the art, history, and literature of Japan. His interest in the latter country has caused him to undertake an extended history of Japanese art, which will be published in many volumes, illustrated in color by Sir William himself, with sketches of all the exquisite gems in his own collection.

"In his palatial home in Montreal this product of Illinois soil has a magnificent collection of paintings, ancient and modern. The Dutch seventeenth-century school is largely in evidence, while modern French, English, and Spanish are represented. In addition to the engrossing cares of a railroad magnate, having under his super-

vision a gigantic corporation valued at two hundred million dollars, Sir William has found time to become a prosperous amateur farmer in two provinces, and to cultivate special species of mushrooms. To-day he is still comparatively young—only fifty-seven years of age—and from all appearances he has barely commenced to employ his talents."

AN EXPERT IN MANY LINES.

Sir William Van Horne's wide diversity of interests is suggested by the following incidents:

"A short time ago a special writer visited Montreal for the purpose of securing material for several magazine articles. One was on the Canadian Pacific. To obtain this, he interviewed Sir William Van Horne. The next subject on his list was the paper-pulp industry. He applied to a Canadian paper company, and met with this reply:

"If you want anything on that subject see Sir William Van Horne. He is at the head of the largest paper-pulp concern in the country."

"The third item called for information about the new coal and iron developments at Sydney, Cape Breton. A visit to a Montreal trade review resulted in this response:

"Better see Sir William Van Horne. He has the largest interests there."

"The special writer finally returned to New York. A commission from a prominent weekly figured in the mail awaiting his return. It called for an article on a new Cuban commercial syndicate—one recently organized on a stupendous financial scale. The letter from the weekly paper ended with these words:

"The information, in all probability, can be obtained from Sir William Van Horne. He heads the syndicate."

STABILITY IN RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

WRITING on "Some of the Consequences of Railway Prosperity," in *Gunton's Magazine* for December, Mr. H. T. Newcomb shows that at the average freight rate received during 1899 the railroads "had to perform transportation services equal to moving more than 400,000,000 tons of freight one mile in order to obtain revenue sufficient to meet the cost of oiling the wheels of their locomotives during the year, yet in seven years the average freight rate has declined over 19 per cent., and the end is by no means in sight. The difference between the revenue received in 1899 and that which would have been collected at the rates of 1892 would have paid all the railway dividends distributed in the later year and met all the taxes levied upon them by the various State and municipal

governments whose jurisdictions they traverse. On the other hand, had the freight traffic of 1899 been so low as that of 1894, the railways at the rates of 1899 would have earned less than they did by more than \$3,000,000. Such a deduction from earnings would obviously have thrown a very large portion of the railway system into insolvency.

"Nothing is more certain than that traffic cannot permanently continue as abundant as it was during 1899 and the second half of 1898. The minimum of 1894 will probably never be reached, but the reduction of 14 per cent. from 1893 to 1894 probably suggests what is possible in that direction without fixing a limit. The railways have generally made strenuous efforts to provide for handling traffic at low rates, and have probably reduced the average cost per passenger and per ton per mile below that of a few years ago; but most, if not all, of this advantage has already accrued to passengers and shippers in the form of reduced rates, and the low cost is also largely dependent upon a large volume of traffic.

VALUE OF A POOLING SYSTEM.

"From these facts the conclusion is inevitable that as the volume of traffic is not likely to advance, and may even decline, it is undesirable that rates should be reduced below those now in force. To insure this stability there is as yet no method that can take the place of that evolved by the railways themselves, and unfortunately rendered illegal by the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce law. Neither railway managers nor the public must delude themselves with the belief that the comparative stability of rates achieved during 1899 can be duplicated during a year of meager traffic in the absence of greater identity of railway interests than has yet been secured. Some of the danger-spots of previous years may have been removed, but it requires no prophet to declare that others will develop whenever traffic becomes scanty. Therefore, the whole industrial fabric which rests upon railway prosperity or may be affected injuriously by railway losses waits, as it waited in 1892, for the enactment of legislation that will legalize the contracts for the division of railway traffic. Such legislation has received the approval of every informed and intelligent student of transportation, and has been indorsed by a majority of the interstate commerce commission."

Mr. Newcomb makes it clear, at least, that the present era of railroad prosperity is not due to higher charges than were collected during the years of depression. Both passenger and freight rates averaged much lower in 1899 than in 1892, or in any of the intervening years.

MR. BRYAN ON THE ELECTION.

IN the *North American Review* for December, Mr. Bryan considers the election of 1900, concerning himself—"first, with what has actually happened; second, with the causes which have produced the results; and, third, with the influence which the election will exert upon the future of the country."

"Under the first head, Mr. Bryan has only this to say:

"The Republicans have won a signal victory, a much greater victory than the preliminary polls made by either party indicated. At the time this article is written, the returns are not sufficiently complete for careful analysis; but, generally speaking, as compared with 1896, the Republicans lost in the East and gained in the West, while the Central and Southern States showed comparatively little change. Again, speaking generally, the Democrats gained in the large cities, and lost in the smaller cities and in the country."

The Republican victory, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, was due to "money, war, and better times." That is to say, the Republicans had the advantage of a large campaign fund—for legitimate purposes; they also had the advantage that always accrues to an administration while a war is in progress—the old argument that it is not safe to swap horses while crossing a stream; but the most potent argument they used was the comparison of present conditions with those of 1893-96.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

In Mr. Bryan's analysis of the influence of the election on the future of the country, his discussion of the money question is especially significant. He says:

"When, in 1896, the money question was the paramount issue, the Republicans used the tariff question to alarm those who worked in the factories, just as they, this year, insisted on discussing the money question, when a graver and more important question was to be settled. In 1896 we met and answered the arguments made by the Republicans in favor of their monetary system, and they were compelled to resort to coercion to win; but in this campaign we could not make the money question prominent, because to have done so would have turned attention away from the question of imperialism, which we regarded as paramount.

"To consider this election as decisive of the money question would be as absurd as to have regarded the election of 1896 as decisive of the tariff question. It would be more reasonable to regard the late election as conclusive upon the question of imperialism, or upon the trust question, both of which were discussed more by our

people than the money question. But, as a matter of fact, an election is not necessarily conclusive upon any question. The tariff question was prominent in the campaigns of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892, and entered into the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and yet no tariff reformer believes the tariff question settled. Prior to 1896, all parties declared in favor of bimetallism, although many of the leaders in the Democratic and Republican parties favored the gold standard. In 1896, all parties were pledged to bimetallism, but the line was drawn between independent and international bimetallism, while the last campaign involved other and more serious questions. If any person is disposed to believe that the campaign of 1900 turned upon the money question, let him watch Republican legislation, and he will see that the party in power construes the result as an indorsement of Republican policies upon several other subjects. The increased production of gold has lessened the strain upon gold, and has to some extent brought the relief which Democrats proposed to bring in a larger measure by the restoration of silver; but there is no assurance whatever that the gold supply, even with the new discoveries, will be sufficient to maintain the level of prices. Favorable conditions have given us an abnormal share of the world's supply of gold, but the scarcity of the yellow metal abroad is already leading to the export of gold, while the increase in the issue of bank-notes is evidence that we are still short of money here. The Republicans defend the gold standard, not by logic, but by giving it credit for better times. When prosperity fails, the gold standard will lose its charm."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

"**I**S Democracy a Failure in the Spanish-American Republics?" This question heads an article in the *Methodist Review* by the Rev. J. M. Spangler. Although this writer makes no effort to minimize the weaknesses of these states, or the corruptions and perversions of their governments, he is convinced that the democratic will in the end triumph in all of them. He says:

"As far as a more perfect form of government is concerned, the conflict, though a silent one, is and ever has been between the principles of democracy as expressed in the different state constitutions and the traditions of Old-World monarchy which completely bound the people in the beginning, and through which almost countless dictators have ruled and robbed the people. But the outcome has been decided gains in every quarter for republicanism. For the constitutions have remained throughout as the only perfect ideals, and the principles of democracy have

thus been held up as the safest guide in political affairs, while the people have theoretically learned to love democracy and to hate despotism. Dom Pedro was turned out of Brazil and sent adrift forever, so far as his nation was concerned, not because he was a bad man or an unworthy ruler, nor yet because the country was not prosperous under his guidance, but because the love of democracy had become contagious, and was so steeped in the blood of the people that his presence could no longer be endured. And it is safe to say that in ages to come no other monarchical government will ever be tolerated on Spanish-American soil. There is not the slightest danger of reaction toward despotism. The people have seen enough of that. And, while their eighty years or so of national existence have been too short a time to get rid of the ethnic follies and despotical wretchedness with which they were loaded in the beginning, most of the educated people are alive to these evils, and the nations are growing away from them as rapidly as could be expected."

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

Mr. Spangler maintains that in many things Spain left these countries a full two hundred years behind the general progress of the world, and yet he thinks that the average of these nations may now be "favorably compared to England in the very best days of her formative period." Legislation in Chile, Argentina, and Mexico is permeated with the reform spirit, and is thoroughly liberal. While it is true that the constitution of Bolivia favors dictatorial power, it is also true that civil liberty, security of life and property, equality of rights, freedom of speech and of the press, the right to remain or to leave the country without prejudice, and equality in the imposition of taxes are all guaranteed to the people.

"To show how far these nations have come toward respectability since colonial days, we may state that travelers are quite safe in going about anywhere or everywhere, without firearms. The writer recently crossed the Andes Mountains at Lima, took a horse at the terminus of the railway, and traveled among the people of the Peruvian highlands, going from village to village all alone, without guide and without arms of any description. We have known scores of others to do the same; and, generally speaking, one is just as safe—perhaps far safer—in journeying alone among the inhabitants of the Andes Mountains as he would be in Texas or in Arizona.

FEDERATION.

"Taking the field as a whole, one can easily see that a few of the smaller of these republics

must change for the better, or in time they will be absorbed by their more prosperous neighbors in the best interests of humanity. Little Paraguay, for example, would be better off as a province of the Argentine Republic; and the Central American states would be at once lifted to positions of respectability if placed under a protectorate of the United States and compelled to behave themselves. Yet the most of the Spanish-American republics are slowly working out their own salvation; and there is no reason for believing otherwise than that they have taken a permanent place among the family of nations. The railway, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric motor, and the general application of science to industrial uses, together with the grand principles of liberty and of equal rights vouchsafed the people in their written constitutions, are inspiring in these states a spirit of progress which, compared to that of some of the Old-World empires, is truly remarkable. And, while some of the states of Europe—notably Austria-Hungary and Spain—have so much smoldering discontent among the masses as to make their future uncertain, and while the whole of Africa, and of Asia, including China—where empires and kingdoms have failed—has been, or is now being, parceled out among the nations, it is evident that most of the republics of the two Americas have permanency. Moreover, it needs no prophetic vision to indicate that before the middle of the new century the democracy of Spanish America may obtain almost immeasurable power and greatness by combining to form one great nation—the United States of Spanish America.”

SPAIN'S NATIONAL ATTITUDE.

IN the *International Monthly* for December, Mr. Arthur E. Houghton, writing on “The International Position of Spain,” defines the popular attitude in relation to the changed national status resulting from Spain's loss of her dependencies. On the whole, it appears from Mr. Houghton's account that the Spanish people have become quickly reconciled to their national losses.

“Of course, if a foreigner does question the Spaniards on so delicate a point, they will think necessary to affect resentment against the United States for what they still consider unjustified interference; against Great Britain for having played into the hands of the United States and paralyzed the continental powers; against the latter for not having more effectually interposed; against the Cubanos and Puerto Riquenos particularly for their alleged ingratitude toward the mother country. All this is only a sur-

face demonstration which Castilian pride and dignity deem indispensable for appearances' sake. Where they talk among themselves about the consequences of the colonial and American wars, they display their characteristic vigor and frankness in confessing that the loss of the colonies is a good riddance. They bitterly charge the colonies with having been a burden on their finances; a constant drain upon their best male population, through army, navy, and emigration; a drag upon their resources of every kind; a source of weakness and a clog in Europe, as they felt themselves sorely vulnerable in distant and chronically disaffected *provincias de ultramar*; last, but not least, a cause of corruption and demoralization, as the lawless and profoundly corrupt habits of their colonial administration of every kind had aggravated, if possible, the very unsatisfactory state of their own administration at home.

IMPROVED COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

“They are of the opinion that the material advantages derived from the colonies by Spanish capital, industries, agriculture, shipping interests, were but a poor set-off against the greater evils of their rule beyond the seas. Their idea is, therefore, after a more or less prolonged period to settle down within their peninsula, become engrossed in the reorganization and development of the abundant resources of their soil and of their mines, to feed their trade in new channels, husbanding and concentrating all their energies and their spirit of enterprise, both in the peninsula and in fields nearer at hand, so they will after all, in the long run, have improved their international position. They illustrate their modern contention by pointing out, for instance, that their diplomacy will have henceforth not only a better vantage-ground from which to go on trying to induce the Spanish-American republics to consent to closer relations, commercial and political, with the old mother country, now that she has severed all connections with the New World, but also a better starting-point for negotiations such as the Madrid foreign office is prosecuting with Minister Storer, to put the commercial and all relations between Spain and the United States on a better footing, on the principle of reciprocity of concessions. They are convinced that the Government of the United States will not drive too hard a bargain in their negotiations, and will let its adversary have as favorable a treatment, if not a better one, than France, Germany, and Portugal in American markets, and especially so in the West Indies. On these terms Spain will not object to grant, at least to the imports of the United States, concessions that would soon make it feasible for the products of American industries, agriculture,

and mines to compete with British and with continental in a country where they have long been denied most favored nations' treatment. About the same reasons are given to show that the future of Spain will no longer have any obstacle in the way of very cordial intercourse with Germany, Japan, China, Russia, her old competitors or troublesome neighbors in the Philippines."

PERILS OF THE ITALIAN MONARCHY.

SIGNOR RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI, son of the Liberator, writes in the *North American Review* for December on "Monarchy and Republic in Italy." Regarding the relative strength of parties in Italy at the present time, Signor Garibaldi says:

"The Socialist party is powerful on account of its intense activity and the favor its theories meet with among the lower classes, but it has against it the feeling of repulsion felt by the middle classes.

"The Republicans are weakened by the incapacity of their leaders and by their want of party discipline; but they have a good hold, both on the lower and middle classes, and, through their Garibaldian traditions, on the younger portion of the population of the country.

"During the last general elections these two parties doubled their numerical strength in the Parliament, and registered about a fifth of the total number of members.

"This means that, eliminating the members elected by government influence, and the large number elected for local, not political, reasons, the anti-monarchists are in Parliament of about equal strength with the monarchical Conservatives, only that these last appear to be in a majority because they have the support of the local members, who would to-morrow be as good Republicans as to-day they are Conservatives.

"But it is a curious paradox that the monarchy at present only exists through the non-interference of its bitterest enemies; for, if the Pope to-morrow raised the veto of the '*Non expedit*,' the enormous amount of influence brought to bear on the political elections would at once place the monarchical faction in a hopeless minority."

WEAKNESS OF THE KING'S POSITION.

"I have only my army left," the late King Humbert is reported to have said, after the disastrous battle of Adna, in Abyssinia, and, according to Signor Garibaldi, that is very nearly the position of the monarchy at the present moment. It is now an open secret that Humbert was prudent enough to save up and place in English securities 100,000,000 francs as a provision

for his family in case of need. In Signor Garibaldi's opinion, the assassination of Humbert has not greatly modified the situation. "It has simply produced a suspension of hostilities, the general attitude being one of expectation and observation toward the young King, who is really 'an unknown quantity.'

"If Victor Emmanuel III. remembers that if he wears the Iron Crown it is mainly owing to the popular elements—for history has revealed that the Piedmontese school of diplomats, with Cavour at their head, looked upon the struggle for the liberation and unity of Italy rather as a means of aggrandizing the Piedmontese monarchy than as the realization of a high ideal, the reconstruction of a great nationality, of which, in fact, they were rather afraid;—and if he exercises the strength of will he is said to possess to free his crown from the state of bondage in which it was under Humbert, and make it take its true position of mediator between the different political schools, using his influence and royal prerogatives in favor of those classes that most need comfort and guidance, the monarchy in Italy may yet have a long lease of life, for patriotism is a strong quality in the Italian heart, and he would find sincere, if unexpected, support from sources now hostile to him and his crown.

"But, naturally, his bitterest enemies will then be those who have hitherto used the crown as an instrument to further their own ends, and who, looking upon his childless condition as a danger to the monarchy, do not hide the possibility of his being replaced by some other member of his family.

SUPPORT FROM THE ANTI-MONARCHISTS?

"And it would be a curious thing if the anti-monarchists should one day be obliged to defend the crown, acting on the principle that 'a devil you know is always better than one you don't know.'

"But everything is possible in this country of ours, where, a few months ago, we saw the revolutionary members of Parliament actually defending the Statute of the Kingdom against its natural friends and supporters, the monarchical Conservatives.

"In fact, the young King at present is like a man on a tight-rope: the slightest slip will precipitate matters, and it depends very much on his cool-headedness and nerve whether the monarchy will remain or not what it is at present—graphically described to the writer of the present article by an English statesman, when he said: 'We look upon the monarchy in Italy as a house of cards; the first hostile breath of wind will blow it down.'"

THE BUILDING OF A GREAT BRIDGE.

MR. FRANK W. SKINNER, an editor of the *Engineering Record*, invests his article in the January *McClure's* on "Great Achievements in Modern Bridge-Building" with much dramatic interest. He tells us that the great bridges of the world are distinctly a modern product, and have all been built within the past quarter-century. The bridge thrown across the Ohio in 1863, with a span of 320 feet, was then an unprecedented performance. Now single spans are constructed of over 1,700 feet in actual length, and some have been designed, and will certainly be put up, having spans of no less than 3,000 feet.

The great factor in this advance has been, of course, the improvement in the manufacture of steel for this purpose. Steel has no competitor as a material for great bridges; but even with this material, the cost of construction increases with the square of the increase in the span. Mr. Skinner tells us that this factor of cost sets about the only limit to the length of modern-bridge spans, as almost any length is mechanically possible now.

EVERY BRIDGE A SEPARATE PROBLEM.

Every bridge is a separate engineering problem by itself, and no set of formulas can apply to all cases. "The truss, or skeleton, of separate steel pieces must be so arranged as to convey to the abutments in proper proportions the loads from its own weight and the weights it is intended to carry. The impact and vibration from the vehicles which are to cross it must be determined. The strain of wind and storm beating against it must be calculated. The almost irresistible expansion and contraction of the mass of metal under the influence of summer heat and winter frost must be provided for. All these problems are solved by the computer in his plan. His designs predetermine to the fraction of an inch how much a thousand-foot span will deflect under a load of one or twenty locomotives. It is all figured out before a bar is cut or a stroke given toward actual construction.

THE METALLURGIST AND STEEL-MAKER.

"After verifying the designs, which are in the field of the mathematician, the next step is to put these designs into form, a task which falls to the lot of the metallurgist and steel-maker. This is by no means an unimportant part of the process. The steel which is to form the bridge is turned out in bars, many of them so strong that singly they could sustain the pull of 14,000 horses hauling on common roads, so ductile that a short bar will stretch half its own length before

giving way, so tough that great bars when perfectly cold can be tied into hard knots without cracking.

"Following the plans, the bars, plates, and shapes are formed into flexible chains, the weakest links of which can sustain loads of a million pounds each; into huge girders which alone could carry the heaviest trains across an ordinary street; into riveted braces so large and long that eight-oared rowing-shells might easily be stored in them. To join the separate parts together, solid steel bolts as large as stovepipes are provided. And the holes for which these bolts are destined are bored and polished to an accuracy of a hundredth of an inch in position and diameter. These features of the work are the best measures of the tools, hydraulic forgings, and electric machinery employed by the manufacturers, who have capital aggregating many millions invested in shops equipped solely for turning out bridge material.

PUTTING UP THE STRUCTURE.

"The outcome of all this is the finished bridge in the form of a hundred car-loads of rods, bars, braces, girders, columns, and boxes of rivets. They are dumped down at some spot, perhaps in the heart of a wilderness, where the problem of handling them may become one of appalling difficulty. From them the builder must evolve his bridge. The huge, inflexible pieces must be fitted together with watchmaker's precision, and the 100,000-pound masses must be swung high in air to form part of a self-sustaining structure over a hitherto impassable torrent. Or perhaps the situation is of another sort, and the acres of forged and riveted members are destined to span a river in angry flood or with treacherous bottom, or to replace a weakened structure without interrupting the traffic of hundreds of daily trains or fleets of vessels."

NOTES ON EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.

THE last number of the *Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Botanik* contains an article by Hans Winkler describing a series of investigations carried on in the famous zoölogical laboratory at Naples which are not only interesting in themselves, but have an important bearing on the laws of development of form and function in plants and animals.

However complex the structure of a plant or an animal may be, all its organs have been differentiated from a mass of protoplasm apparently alike throughout. What causes one portion to become a hand and another an eye, or one part of a protoplasmic mass to become a root and another part exactly like it to become a stem, is a mystery. Is there some inherent property by

which a certain definite area becomes an eye or a hand, or are the rudiments of eyes and hands or roots and stems distributed equally in all parts of this mass, and is one or the other called into form in response to external forces acting upon it? Can different organs be developed by varying the forces to which the protoplasmic mass is exposed?

We do not know whether fish-eggs and frog-eggs are by nature spherical, or whether it is because this is the form of least resistance against the water which presses against them on all sides. Crystals take many shapes in response to purely mechanical laws. To what extent do the same forces operate in organic life?

The experiments described were made upon a flowerless aquatic plant that grows normally with its roots in the sand and its leaves in the water.

HOW PLANT GROWTH MAY BE INFLUENCED.

Plants having roots and stems already developed were placed upside down, with leaves buried in the sand and roots floating in the water in strong light. The roots changed to stems and leaves, while the parts buried in the sand became roots. Plants with all leaf-parts removed recovered and grew like normal ones when planted upside down in the sand. From other plants the roots were cut off and the leaves buried in the sand, leaving only the end of the stem projecting upwards and exposed to the light. In a few days most of them had produced a new stem, with leaves where the root was before. A portion of stem cut from either the root or leaf part of the plant formed a leaf-stem if exposed to the light, a rootlet if placed in the dark. A piece cut from the stem in the middle part of the plant, between the roots and the leaf parts, developed leaves at both ends when all parts were exposed equally to the light.

The force of gravity is one of the influences causing the downward growth of roots and upward growth of leaf-stems, it being possible to reverse the direction of growth experimentally by nullifying this force; but in these experiments the growth of root or leaf-stem was in direct response to the influence of light or darkness, and not in response to gravity.

REPLACING OF LOST ANIMAL ORGANS.

The writer compares his work with experiments made upon some animal forms to determine their powers of regeneration. Under ordinary conditions a lost organ is replaced by one typically like it, a crab replacing a lost claw by another similar to it, or a worm developing a new head exactly like its old one, in case it has lost that organ; but it has been found that exceptions to this rule occur under changed conditions, and that a lost organ may be replaced by

one typically different in both form and function under the influence of outside forces.

The hydra is an aquatic animal which has attained great prominence on account of its marvelous powers for maintaining its corporeal entity regardless of the loss of parts of its body, either from voracious enemies or experimenting scientists. In shape this animal resembles a short, thick tube, having at one end a mouth surrounded with a mass of petal-like arms which serves for a head, and at the opposite end, in place of feet, a fibrous outgrowth that anchors it to the rocks. If the head gets nibbled off by marauders in the sea, the hydra rises to the occasion and produces a new one. If a portion taken from the body, between the head and the foot, is left floating free, so that all sides come in contact with the water, a head will develop at each end, instead of a head at one end and a foot at the other, as is usual when the hydra is in contact with some solid substance.

If one end of a portion cut in a similar way from the body was buried in the sand, the free end left exposed to the water developed a head, whether that part came from the head or foot portion of the hydra.

It has been found that crabs which have had their eyes removed will develop organs like antennæ if placed in unusual relations to natural forces.

In some other animals, placed in a position opposed to the force of gravity, it was found that certain organs were arrested in their growth and then made to grow as other organs.

THE KIND OF MEN THE BOERS ARE.

MRS. J. R. GREEN was fortunate in receiving a permit to visit the Boer prisoners in St. Helena. One lady, a member of the Society of Friends, who wished for a similar privilege, was peremptorily forbidden by the colonial office to set foot on the island, although she was much less suspected politically than Mrs. Green, whose views on the subject of the war are very well known.

Mrs. Green made good use of her opportunity. She went to St. Helena, and sojourned for a time in the midst of the Boer colony which has been established in the famous island prison of Napoleon. She has come back more enthusiastically pro-Boer than she was before she went, and that is saying a great deal. She writes with great restraint in the *Nineteenth Century*, but there glows between the lines which she permits herself to indite the fervor of a great passion for these victims of British policy. Of the Boers, she says:

"They received me with the utmost politeness

and good breeding, and in all my intercourse with the farmers I found the simple and dignified courtesy of a self-respecting people."

FOREIGN TRIBUTES.

She conversed with Boers, old and young, rich and poor, and also with the foreigners, of whom there are many. She says :

"If we may judge of sincerity by the sacrifices men will make, they have given proof enough. All had risked in the cause of the Boers their whole possessions and their lives. The foreigners were men whose words deserve attention. Not one of them, it must be remembered, was a mercenary. Not one had been a paid soldier."

She found these foreigners full of the praises of the Boers. One of them, who had good reason to complain of their failure to support him, had no regret for having espoused their cause, and "in spite of all, he would willingly go back to fight for a people with so superb a passion for freedom and so devoted a love of country."

The only fault they find with the Boers is that they are too good prisoners. They say that the Boer "gives his jailers no trouble to speak of ; that his camp is made hideous morning and evening when every tent group starts its own favorite psalms all at the same time, and the air rings with the discord ; that he believes every word in the Bible ; and that he complains occasionally that his defeat was a punishment for the unbelief of his Latin allies."

RELIGIOUS INTENSITY.

Psalm-singing at three o'clock in the morning, it must be admitted, is rather trying to people who wish to sleep. But Mrs. Green is much impressed by the sincerity and the simplicity of their religious faith.

"I have read and heard, as we all have, a cheap and vulgar mockery of the Boer religious services. But no observer can go to the Sunday gathering of the camp, and sit in the very midst of the people, as I did, without seeing a sight that is not laughable—old, far-seeing men 'waiting still upon God ;' while on some, not all, but in truth on some of the younger faces (very poor men, I thought), there was an ecstasy of rapt entreaty for 'a present help in time of trouble.'"

"'How could you face war?' I said to a trembling old man of sixty-five, who had volunteered to fight. 'I prayed to the Lord,' he said ; 'I gave myself and my family to His care. And it was wonderful to see how He strengthened us. There was not a tear. One daughter carried my rifle, the other my bandolier ; and my wife (she is sixty-three) carried my bag. They were all quiet ;

you would never have thought I was going away. I did a soldier's duty ; I did what I had to do.'"

LED, BUT NEVER DRIVEN.

Of the general character of the Boers, she says :

"I spoke to a German of some tale of suffering. 'Ah, that does not matter,' he said ; 'they can bear hardship, but kindness is the thing they need. For they are a kind people.' On one point they were all agreed : 'You can lead the Boer by friendship ; you can never drive him.' The Germans realize, too, his quite extraordinary qualities as a pioneer in settling waste lands, and the use which might be made of this by sagacious governors.

"The Boer had also, in the Scandinavians, Danes, and Swedes, most loyal and understanding friends. But not more so, perhaps, than settlers of English blood gone to the Transvaal from America, the Cape Colony, and elsewhere. These were well-educated, upright, independent men, who could see with English eyes."

It is not surprising that she should say :

"There is many a true Englishman, who has reflected on the story of his own people, who, if he himself could see into the tents of the Boers, must feel grief and awe that sorrow of the quality there shown should lie under the English flag."

"A Linesman's" Eulogy.

An interesting pendant to Mrs. Green's article is the paper contributed by "A Linesman" to *Blackwood's Magazine*. He speaks as a soldier, and although he says many strong things concerning the lack of veracity on the part of the Boers, and complains much about their white flag, he vehemently denounces the calumnies to which they have been subjected in the London press. He says :

"Poor Boers ! Yes, you must go under ; you are an anachronism, a stumbling-block, a 'black patch' upon the map of progress ; but before you disappear, hear a soldier confess that this is all that is amiss with you. You are *not* vile, cowardly, or even more treacherous than a similarly compounded *olla podrida* of undisciplined Europeans would be. You are not impossible. Nay, you are very possible indeed, and will, under cleaner rule, emerge from the pit into which you have fallen, to plant your ungainly, useful feet upon sunlit ground again. We have beaten you, but pride in the victory should be sufficient consolation."

The "Linesman" has wit enough to see the absurdity of charging with cowardice a handful of men who have kept the whole force of the British empire at bay for more than twelve months. He says that individual cases of hero-

ism are numerous, while they have shown evidence "of collective heroism, withal, astonishing in a soldiery brought up in a school of pure individualism. Witness the stanch stand in the trenches at Pieter's Hill, under a rain of huge projectiles the like of which no soldier has ever seen before ; or the dash upon Broadwood's guns at Tigerpoort ; or the forlorn hope against Wagon Hill, when, if the British army had not been blessed with souls as bold, it had surely lost a division from its list, and a town from its safe-keeping. The British army can ill brook such enemies being labeled 'cowards.'"

DISCIPLINE "OF THE BEST."

What specially calls for his admiration is the marvelous manner in which the Boers have held together under the crushing blows of the closing period of the war. He says :

"There are not many instances in history of an army sustaining misfortunes so many and so grievous, and yet remaining an army. When we consider the composition of Botha's force, the perfect freedom of his men to come and go as they please, the certain safety for them if they basely go, the certain peril if they stoutly stay,—that they stay and present front after front, endure smashing after smashing, is to my mind a spectacle as admirable as it is marvelous, and to a British soldier—who wants to get home—exasperating ! The discipline that can do these things must be of the best, for meanwhile an article of the creed is jogging every conscience : the farm is going to rack and ruin, and another month's idleness for the plow means that most awful of catastrophes, a cropless spring."

Yet, notwithstanding all this, he still thinks that the masses of the Boers, who, he says, are really a simple, pastoral people, are only fighting because they are told to do so. Surely this would be an even greater miracle than to suppose that they are fighting under the inspiration of a religious or patriotic idea.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, in the *Contemporary Review*, forecasts the "Social Future of England." The people of England are, he argues, essentially undemocratic. "The serious decline of England as an industrial center has begun." Germany and America have started their industrial career with the new machinery ; England is still hampered with the old. The advent of the yellow man into the competitive arena will still further lessen England's industrial chances. Extension of empire does not involve extension of markets ; the whole tendency, especially under stress of the yellow peril, is

toward self-supporting communities. From the race for industrial supremacy, England is bound to retire.

A PLEASURE-GROUND FOR THE RICH.

No longer predominantly industrial, England might, were she a democratic country, develop a vast peasant ownership, like the French or Swiss. But the English tendency is not democratic, and is townwards. The other alternative, which the writer thinks most probable, is that England will become the pleasure-resort, the historical museum, and possibly the academic center of the English-speaking world. And what of the people of England ?

"The mass of English people, on this hypothesis, will more and more tend to be the ministers in some way of this new rich class of English-speaking peoples who will repair, for purposes of health or culture, to their ancestral seats."

A NATION OF SERVANTS.

Mr. Clarke calls attention to the steady growth of the servant class ; the vast armies of the serving classes employed in the watering-places which line the coast ; the servile population involved in the forest of hotels which have sprung up in central London. The heavily burdened family estates in England can only find relief in two ways : "either marriage for money, or sale for money ;" in either case, a rich establishment, with an immense growth of the servile class.

"For all these reasons, England will certainly prove an attractive spot to the rich, whatever comes of her present industrialism. Situated as she is close to the historic lands of Europe, and yet nearest of all the lands to the American continent, ships from all the world calling at her ports, with an old and well-ordered society, a secure government, an abundance of the personal service desired by the wealthy, a land of equable climate, pleasant if not grand scenery, a large and ample life organized for sport, amusement, and the kind of enjoyments pleasing to the leisured classes—how can England help being attractive to the wealthy people who speak her language ?"

AN ATHENS FOR GREATER ENGLAND.

Then there are the historic interest and antique repose which cling to England's most famous resorts. And Mr. Clarke suggests that English universities might by a judicious provision of post-graduate courses attract American and colonial youth. "Indeed, the quieter, less industrial England of the future might well be as Athens to the younger Roman Empire—a source of culture, a fountain of humanizing influences."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE January *Century* begins with a new story from the pen of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

Mr. E. V. Smalley gives a readable account of the workings of the United States Patent Office, which since 1883 has issued annually more than 20,000 patents. At the end of the war the number of patents granted was about 6,000, but it rose rapidly to 13,000 by 1867. Mr. Smalley says that one of the old examiners of the Patent Office estimates that about one invention in twenty-five repays the cost of taking out a patent. Some of the most insignificant devices have been most profitable. The toy consisting of a small ball attached to an elastic string is said to have produced a profit of \$50,000 a year. The gimlet-pointed screw has earned more than a million dollars for the inventor, and the roller-skate has made as much for its patentee. The copper tip for children's shoes produced about \$2,000,000 of profits, the spring window-roller pays \$100,000 a year, the drive-well has earned \$3,000,000, and the stylographic pen is credited with producing a net income of \$100,000 annually.

Mr. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, makes us acquainted with a wild and picturesque country in a paper on "Running the Cañons of the Rio Grande," and Sir Walter Besant, in an article entitled "Shadow and Sunlight in East London," gives an account of the Inner Belt—the region of the English metropolis which is overcrowded to a horrible degree.

THE COST OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright chose "What the Government Costs" for some statistics of the federal government since 1791, including the relative cost of administration during the century. He shows in a table that, while the population was increasing since 1791 from 3,929,214 souls to 76,295,220, the net revenue increased from \$4,409,951 to \$567,240,852, and the net expenses from about \$2,000,000 to \$487,000,000. Thus the expenditure per capita for the cost of government has increased in one hundred years from 49 cents to \$6.39. In 1865 the net expenditure was \$1,297,555,224, and the per-capita expense \$37.34, this hugely exceptional year being, of course, on account of the war expenses.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE most prominent feature of the January *Harper's* is the beginning of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's "A Short History of the People of the United States." Professor Wilson combines so felicitously the qualities of littérateur and historical scholar that it would be difficult to suggest an American better fitted for the task of doing this piece of work. The magazine has illustrated the opening chapter, headed "Before the British Came," in an unusually handsome and intelligent way.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, writing under the title "My Japan," tells us that the energetic little nation has produced many changes and vast improvements in the country since his first visit, in 1876. He says there are now excellent hotels in Tokyo, and the drawing-room of the substantial Japanese citizen is decorated with

chairs, sofas, and other furniture familiar to Caucasian civilization. Mr. Bigelow describes the details of his visit in the household of a Japanese friend, and comes to the conclusion that the Japanese has no monkey-like desire to copy indiscriminately everything European, but has only taken what he considers good. For instance, the modern and regenerated Japanese have made no effort to appropriate European drama, music, and painting, and seem to care nothing for them. Mr. Bigelow does not approve of the appropriation by the fashionable Japanese ladies of European dress, and he hopes that the tailors of Tokyo will devise a costume combining with the practical virtues of the European skirt the artistic charm of the native robe.

This January number of *Harper's* continues the very attractive "Love-Letters of Victor Hugo," printing a charming picture of Hugo's sweetheart, Adèle Foucher, who later became Madame Hugo.

The magazine is largely made up this month of short stories by George Bird Grinnell, Alice L. Milligan, Henry B. Fuller, and others.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the January *Scribner's*, Mr. Henry Norman continues his very excellent and important series on "Russia of To-day" with an account of his visit to the Caucasus and Tiflis. He says that although the attention of the traveler in the Caucasus is apt to be monopolized by its romance and picturesqueness, to the exclusion of its practical and commercial interests, these latter are hardly inferior to its more dazzling side, and they are growing and destined to grow in amazing fashion. Nature has endowed the country with a climate in which anything will flourish, and the soil holds mineral wealth in vast variety and infinite quantity. Mr. Norman thinks that if M. De Witte, the minister of finance, lives, and no war comes, the next ten years will see a whole world astonished by the commercial development of the Caucasus.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

In "A Comparison of the Armies in China," Mr. Thomas F. Millard confesses that any honors this inglorious war of the allies on the Chinese empire has to bestow must fall upon the Japanese. The little brown soldiers of the Mikado have shown to the best advantage.

They came to the work intelligently equipped in understanding of the situation, with its many requirements, and in means to deal with it. Mr. Millard particularly comments on the superiority of the Japanese signal corps, their field medical corps and hospitals, and, above all, in their commissariat and army transport.

ADVERTISING NUISANCES.

Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball tells something of "The Fight Against Advertising Disfigurement" which is going on in England under the auspices of the Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising, which, starting eight years ago, now bears on its roll over one thousand members, and enjoys the support of a group in Parliament. He thinks we should take to heart the

efforts of this group, and of the people in Germany and France who are limiting the "uglifying" of the streets and rural scenery, and that we should not forget, in our efforts to save Niagara Falls and the sequoias, etc., that very little has been left for the humbler rescue of every-day scenes and streets. Mr. Kimball goes on to describe and advocate some of the movements which are described in greater detail in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in Mr. Sylvester Baxter's article.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have reviewed in another department Dr. Ely's essay, "Reforms in Taxation," which appears in the January *Cosmopolitan*.

The *Cosmopolitan* for the first month of the new century shows a decided advance in sumptuousness of illustration, especially in the drawings made by Mr. Mansfield Parrish to accompany Mr. E. S. Martin's comments on "Knickerbocker Days in New Amsterdam." Mr. Martin, in reviewing the Dutch era of New York, finds that the Hollanders are successful colonizers, successful traders, and eminent financiers; they are pious, prudent, and persistently brave. The only fault he finds with them is that there are not more of them. "There are enough of other nationalities, but somehow the supply of Dutchmen has not been adequate to an improvement of the opportunities which the earth offered to Dutch character."

A good, practical article, considering its brief dimensions, is contributed by Mr. E. A. A. Grange, telling "How to Judge a Horse." Mr. Grange takes up the different items in the outer structure of the animal seriatim, and tells what each should be for particular purposes in a way intelligible to the layman.

PARISIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Emil Friend writes on "The Paris Press." He says there are fifty-one papers now published in Paris, but adds that in that capital they are born and die after the manner of the proverbial flea. Mr. Friend gives estimates with rather bitter adjectives of such Parisian journalistic stars as Rochefort, Drumont, Paul de Casagnac, Catulle Mendès, Arthur Meyer, Jules Lemaitre, and others. Mr. Friend says that *Le Temps* has taken the place that *Figaro* used to have. In power and dignity and reliability, it resembles its English namesake. Like the *Times* of London, it upholds in the generality of politics whoever or whatsoever is in force.

THE VALUE OF AMERICANISMS.

Prof. Brander Matthews appears in his favorite magazine subject of "Americanisms." He thinks that for an Englishman to object to an Americanism as such, and regardless of its possible propriety or its probable pertinence, and for an American to object to a Britishism as such,—either of these things is equivalent to a refusal to allow the English language to grow. He agrees with Mr. Lang that it is unfair to call a word an Americanism or a Britishism simply because it is used by a prominent American or Briton. For instance, Mr. Walter Pater's "evanescing" is a Paterism, not a Britishism; and Mr. Edison's "endorsement" is not an Americanism, but an Edisonism. Whatever our crimes in philology, Professor Matthews contends that Americans have kept alive or revived many a good old English word, and that our British cousins ought to be properly grateful for it.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the January *McClure's* we have selected Mr. Frank W. Skinner's article on "Great Achievements in Modern Bridge-Building," and Mr. Ray Standard Baker's account of "The Kaiser as Seen in Germany," to quote from in the "Leading Articles."

The January *McClure's* gives the first installment of an exceptionally attractive series of stories and scenes of farm life by Martha McCulloch-Williams, under the title "Next to the Ground." This first essay takes for its humble subject "The Hog;" nor does Mrs. Williams fail to give the tusker an interest quite aside from that felt by those readers with a taste for spare-ribs. Her really epic glorification of the hog is founded on her careful observations in Mid-Tennessee farming. Her descriptions are very racy of the soil, and really give a new and unusually agreeable flavor of nature-study.

One of the most notable appearances in the New Year's edition of *McClure's* is the beginning of the "Recollections of the Stage and Its People," by Clara Morris, the well-known actress, which shows that lady to be no novice on the literary stage. Her initial chapter, dealing with "My First Appearance in New York," is decidedly readable and well written.

In the series of "Unpublished Chapters of History" there is an article on "The Last Days of the Confederate Government," compiled from papers left by Stephen R. Mallory, secretary of the navy in the Confederate cabinet, describing the last cabinet conferences of the Confederacy and the negotiations for Johnston's surrender.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for January contains another article by Mr. William Perrine on famous belles of American society, in which he speaks of the irresistible fascination Aaron Burr had for all women. The famous Madam Jumel was one of Burr's most fanatical admirers. She described him as the perfection of manhood, as a combined model of Mars and Apollo. "His eye was of the deepest black, and sparkled with an incomprehensible brilliancy when he smiled. But if enraged, its power was absolutely terrific. In whatever female society he chanced by the fortunes of war or the vicissitudes of private life to be cast, he conquered all hearts without an effort; until he became deeply involved in the affairs of state and the vexations incident to the political arena, I do not believe a female capable of the gentle emotions of love ever looked upon him without loving him." Madam Jumel was finally married to Burr when he was nearly eighty and she nearly sixty; but the marriage was an unhappy one, and the two soon separated.

The *Ladies' Home Journal's* report on the result of its offer of a series of cash prizes for outdoor photographs taken by amateurs is a remarkable comment on the vastness of the ramifications of a great modern periodical. The editor reports that in three months the returns almost swamped the Philadelphia post-office, which delivered 26,400 photographs to the magazine.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

A writer in this January number gives a useful hint to mothers in the reminder that they may obtain free, on application to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, many valuable pamphlets covering the field of household economics.

"Some of these are 'The Nutritive Value and Cost of Foods;' 'Souring of Milk and Other Changes in Milk Products;' 'Meats: Composition and Cooking;' 'Milk as Food;' 'Fish as Food;' 'Sugar as Food;' 'Bread and Bread-Making;' 'Household Insects,' in which much useful information is given as to their extermination. Besides these, there are special treatises on bee-keeping, mushroom-growing, poultry-raising, butter-making, asparagus-culture, and other subjects interesting to women who live in the country, to be had for the asking."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Albert Schinz's reminiscences of "Sarah Bernhardt in her Teens," in the January *Lippincott's*.

The magazine begins with a stirring novelette by Cyrus Townsend Brady, "When Blades are Out and Love's Afield," with the scene laid in the American Revolution.

Anne Hollingsworth Wharton writes on "Washington: A Predestined Capital," giving the early history of the ten-mile square which General Washington chose for the site of the federal city, and which this writer tells us was once the capital of a powerful Algonquin nation.

Miss Lucy Monroe describes some "Odd Clubs"—the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Tavern Club in Boston, the Players' in New York, the Pegasus and Clover Clubs in Philadelphia, and the Little Room, the Forty Club, the One Hundred and One Club, and the Two Million Club in Chicago. The most whimsical of all the curious organizations she describes was the Whitechapel Club, which once existed in Chicago, whose favorite amusement was to send telegrams as long as its funds lasted to any man or organization that happened to be prominent at the moment.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

TWO of the articles appearing in the December *North American*—Mr. Bryan's comment on the election and Signor Garibaldi's discussion of "Monarchy and Republic in Italy"—are reviewed in another department. The number opens with an essay on "Modern Government"—a theoretical study of constitutional monarchy—by Balzac.

A WARNING AGAINST ANGLO-SAXON PLUTOCRACY.

Lord Charles Beresford, writing on "The Future of the Anglo-Saxon Race," says that democracy is threatened by a worse tyranny than that of kings or ecclesiastics:

"British society has been eaten into by the canker of money. From the top downwards, the tree is rotten. The most immoral pose before the public as the most philanthropic, and as doers of all good works. Beauty is the slave of gold, and Intellect, led by Beauty, unknowingly dances to the strings which are pulled by Plutocracy."

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Mr. Mark B. Dunnell, in a learned review of the points at issue in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, gives particular attention to the Treaty of Constantinople, on which the Hay-Pauncefote convention is in part based. Mr. Dunnell thinks that the neutralization of the Nicaragua Canal would be of advantage to this country

for many reasons, but he sees no reason why the Constantinople treaty should be followed in the provision for a neutral zone of only three marine miles at each end of the canal.

NATIVE TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Major Louis L. Seaman advances several arguments for the employment of native troops in our colonial possessions, especially in the Philippines. Dr. Seaman contends that, whereas each fighting man now serving in our Philippine army costs the Government more than \$1,000 in gold a year, for pay, subsistence, cost of transportation service, and medical attendance, the native Chinaman or Filipino can be enlisted in unlimited numbers for \$10 a month, and can be subsisted for \$4 more. The total cost of this kind of soldier Dr. Seaman estimates at \$200 in gold a year, or about one-fifth of our present expenditure per man.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Frederic Harrison writes on "Christianity at the Grave of the Nineteenth Century;" Charles Whibley on "The Jubilee of the Printing Press;" John P. Holland on "The Submarine Boat and Its Future;" Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton on "Progress of the American Woman;" Miss Elizabeth Robins on "Madame Bernhardt's 'Hamlet';" Sir A. C. Lyall on "Brahmanism;" and W. D. Howells on "The New Historical Romances." Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer contributes her second paper on "New York and Its Historians," and the Rev. Moncure D. Conway some "Memories of Max Müller."

THE FORUM.

IN the December *Forum* there is an article by Mr. Benjamin Taylor on "The Development of British Shipping," from which we have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. John Ball Osborne, a joint secretary of the Reciprocity Commission, contributes a valuable article on "The Work of the Reciprocity Commission." In explaining the situation at the time of the Hon. John A. Kasson's appointment as plenipotentiary for the United States, Mr. Osborne admits that the passage of the Dingley tariff act "aroused a feeling of exasperation and resentment throughout the commercial world, because of its high protective duties." Mr. Osborne states that in many instances these duties were made especially high in order to permit of reciprocal concession under the reciprocity section of the law and still leave ample protection. When Mr. Kasson undertook his labors in 1897 there was little disposition among the foreign governments to negotiate reciprocity treaties. Since that time, however, there have been negotiated treaties with France, the British West Indies, Argentina, Nicaragua, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador. The last four conventions named had not been submitted to the Senate up to the present session.

CHINESE BANKING.

Ex-Minister Charles Denby, writing on "The Chinese System of Banking," states that the system, inconvenient as it appears on first inspection, is really well adapted to the people—at least in some respects. The foreigner's bank account is kept either in Mexican dollars or in taels, as he prefers. Drafts on London are in pounds sterling. Ordinary accounts in the stores in Shanghai are kept in Mexican dollars. The commer-

cial business is done mostly in taels. A tael is usually worth about \$1.40 in Mexican. Although China has resisted all schemes for the establishment of a foreign mint, as understood in Western countries, it is said that China coined iron money 2,600 years before Christ. There does not exist in China any state bank, so called. The issue of paper money dates back to the earliest historic period. "As there is no profit to a government in the business of banking except in the issue of paper money, and as only a bank of issue requires special privileges, China has, as a state, nothing to do with banking. There is, however, in each province a private bank, which performs the functions of the treasury for the government and receives the taxes." These banks perform all the usual functions of a private bank. There are also private banks of emission, but they are not numerous. The government tolerates, rather than favors, these banks of issue.

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF PROTECTION.

Mr. John P. Young, of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, who has recently written a book on the subject, contributes to this number of the *Forum* a paper on "The Economic Basis of the Protective System." Mr. Young considers the part of the distributor in our economic system as secondary to that of the producer. In his theory of protection, therefore, the thing to be aimed at is the bringing of the producer and consumer together. He would have the raw material produced in any one country, manufactured and consumed in that country, thus doing away with the middleman. As soon as new countries acquire skill and capital, as the United States have done, the application of this skill and capital on the spot of production "will result in an enormous saving of human energy, and of that great source of energy—coal."

CAN THERE BE A CUBAN REPUBLIC?

Mr. J. I. Rodriguez considers the same question that was raised by Mr. Walter Wellman's article in the December number of this REVIEW—"Can There Ever Be a Cuban Republic?" His idea of the solution of the problem is on the line of annexation to the United States. He holds that all the friends of Cuba at present, "instead of sowing distrust, and promoting and encouraging aspirations which can never be realized, should strive, on the contrary, to help the Cuban problem to be solved in the only way which is possible and natural, and the only way which can be satisfactory to all the parties concerned—namely, by making the connection between Cuba and the United States of America organic and permanent. No Cuban who has a dollar, or desires to make it honestly, aspires to any other thing; and those among the insurgents of 1895 who know what they are talking about concur in this opinion." In support of his views, Mr. Rodriguez cites an opinion expressed by the venerable President Cisneros, that "Cuba is properly American, as much as is Long Island, and I believe that there can be but one ultimate disposition of it—to be included in the great American sisterhood of States."

PROGRESS IN PENOLOGY.

The Hon. S. J. Barrows, who has been making a special inquiry into recent advances in prison reform, summarizes as important indications of progress the higher standard of prison construction and administration; the improved personnel in prison management; the recognition of labor as a disciplinary and reform-

atory agent; the substitution of productive for unproductive labor; an improvement in dietaries; new and better principles of classification; the substitution of a reformatory for a retributory system; probation, or conditional release for first offenders; the parole system of conditional liberation; the Bertillon system; the study of the criminal's environment; the separation of accidental from habitual criminals; and, in general, the new emphasis laid upon preventive, instead of punitive or merely corrective, measures.

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

The Hon. John Barrett, in defining our interests and obligations in the Pacific, says: "Russia, Germany, France, and England are well provided with rendezvous and possessions along Asia's Pacific shores. We are now to determine whether we shall have our own or forever depend on other nations. We own the ground in right and theory, if not in practice; and we hope soon to be able to build thereon the fabric of good government, which will bring with it peace, order, and prosperity."

WOMAN'S HIGHER EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Miss Anna Tolman Smith, who served on the international jury of the Paris Exposition, educational section, has contributed to the *Forum* a study of "The Higher Education of Women in France." The reading of her article shows that in France there has been developed a type of liberal education essentially feminine. In the classical colleges for men, the three characteristic studies for men are Latin, philosophy, and mathematics. In the programmes for young women, Latin and philosophy are wanting, and mathematics is greatly simplified. German and English take the place of Latin, and for philosophy there is a course in ethics. Miss Smith states that the laboratory facilities for the women's schools in France are generally excellent, in many of them better than in the older classical colleges for men, but they are used mainly by the teachers for illustration. Domestic economy and hygiene are made very prominent. Drawing is connected on the decorative side with needlework. "The practical results, in the form of original designs for costumes, laces, and embroideries, were displayed in the exhibits, and formed, to the American eye, a very novel feature of college education."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Secretary Perry S. Heath, of the Republican National Committee, writes on "Lessons of the Campaign;" Mr. Henry Litchfield West outlines "The Programme for Congress;" the Hon. Truxton Beale writes on "The Education of a Millionaire," Dr. Helen C. Putnam on "Vacation Schools," and Mr. George C. Locket on "American Coal for England."

THE ARENA.

FROM the December number of the *Arena* we have selected Prof. James H. Hyslop's paper, entitled "The Wants of Psychological Research," for review and quotation in another department.

The opening article of the number, by Johannes H. Wisby, embodies some of the impressions of the United States recorded by Holger Drachmann, the great Danish poet, who recently paid a visit to this country without the fact becoming known outside of a small circle of friends. Drachmann describes Americans as "a people

capable of being youthfully enthused and inspired ; a people witty and jovial in spite of their haste ; an honorable people, incapable of forgiving insults, but rather partial to a good joke ; an odd people of intermingled temperaments and many queer habits ; a people accustomed to ice-water at every meal and a drop of whiskey at every corner of the street ; a people given to church-going, yet drawing the line for their devotion at a bad sermon ; all in all, a people that fights well and drinks well, and makes a pile of money ! For they are certainly dancing around the golden calf over there, and it is the biggest calf of its kind in the world."

A DANGER-TENDENCY IN BRAIN-STUDY.

Prof. A. C. Bowen directs our attention to a certain danger besetting psychological investigation as at present conducted. Speaking of the emotions and sensations, Professor Bowen says : "When a student becomes accustomed to analyze his feelings, to weigh this one against that one, to try to discover how they come and how they go, to measure their intensity and duration, and to set down the results in figures in a notebook—all of which are the constant and legitimate business of the professional psychologist—he himself has started a habit that, if abnormally developed, may result in a certain process of dehumanization. He may come in time to lose the power of quick, strong emotion. Feeling in general, except perhaps the purely professional one, or that of extreme pain, may come dangerously to be regarded as so much stimulus for experiment."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Frank Parsons proposes certain "Remedies for Trust Abuses ;" Mr. B. O. Flower reviews the career of "The Greatest Black Man Known to History"—Toussaint L'Ouverture ; Rev. J. H. Batten writes on "The Problem of Municipal Government," Mr. Joseph Dana Miller on "Apostles of Autolatry," Mr. Charles W. Berry on "The Principle of Human Equality," and Mr. Bolton Hall on "The Land Question and Economic Progress."

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

BESIDES the article on "The International Position of Spain," from which we have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month," the December number of the *International Monthly* (Burlington, Vt.) contains elaborate papers on "The Evolutionary Trend of German Literary Criticism," by Prof. Kuno Francke ; "The School and the Home," by Prof. Paul H. Hanus, and "Archæological Progress and the Schools at Rome and Athens," by Arthur L. Frothingham, Jr.

THE NEGRO'S ECONOMIC VALUE.

Mr. Booker T. Washington contributes a valuable paper on "The American Negro and His Economic Value." Mr. Washington cites many instances to refute the statement frequently made in the North that the Southern negroes are making little or no progress in the acquirement of property or in the promotion of business enterprises. In this inquiry, Mr. Washington has had only practical ends in view, and has asked practical questions. He sent letters to about four hundred white men scattered throughout the Southern States asking these three questions : (1) Has education made the negro a more useful citizen ? (2) Has it made him more economical and more inclined to acquire wealth ?

(3) Has it made him a more valuable workman, especially where thought and skill are required ? Mr. Washington states that answers came from three hundred, and that nine-tenths of them answered the three questions emphatically in the affirmative. A few expressed doubts, but only one answered the questions with an unmodified "No." In each case, he was careful to ask his correspondent to base his reply upon the conditions existing in his own neighborhood. Mr. Washington presents statistics of negro business men in various Southern cities, showing that the negro is gradually branching out in nearly all lines of business. In Birmingham, Ala., for instance, there are five negro bankers and brokers ; in Nashville, Tenn., there are nine negro contractors, and in Richmond, Va., there is a negro engaged in insurance and banking, with a capital of \$135,000.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December contains a new feature in the shape of the publication of the text of Mr. J. M. Barrie's play "The Wedding Guest." There is a short story by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, entitled "St. Gervase of Plessy," and two very carefully written literary reviews, one by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, dealing with "The Autumn's Books," chiefly novels, and the other by Mr. Aflalo, entitled "The Sportsman's Library—Some Books of 1900." There is also a very brief paper describing Maeterlinck's latest drama, "Bluebeard and Aryan ; or, Useless Liberation."

THE CYCLIST-SOLDIER.

Mr. H. G. Wells, forsaking his familiar field of scientific romance, shows in this paper that he is not less capable as a merciless critic. He takes as his text the second *Cyclists' Handbook*, published by the British war office, which he subjects to the most scathing criticism. Mr. Wells makes merciless fun of the present little handbook, and then presents the public with a sketch of the way in which he would use England's force of 1,500 cyclists. Mr. Wells may be all wrong ; but there is no doubt that his picture of what might be done by such a force, equipped and organized as he describes, appeals very strongly to the imagination of the ordinary man. Imagine, he says, what a cyclist force of 1,500 men, capable of moving 12 miles an hour, and of covering 120 miles in a day, could do.

"The cyclist section could creep like a noiseless snake all round the outposts and make a spluttering of shots here, and anon a spluttering ten miles away,—it would, for all practical purposes, be a twenty-three barreled Pathan sniper in seven-league boots. It could hide as no cavalry could hide, do evil, and presently get away faster than ever cavalry rode."

THE KAISER'S MUSTACHES AND SPEECHES.

Mr. Ludwig Klausner-Dawoc's paper upon the German Kaiser opens with the remark that "Nobody will deny that the German Emperor is the most interesting sovereign alive—perhaps one of the most interesting monarchs in the history of the world."

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Klausner-Dawoc is qualifying to be prosecuted for *lèse-majesté*, for he suggests that the Kaiser is too much of a jack-of-all-trades to be master of any ; and in the course of his article he gives us a new piece of information to the effect that the famous turned-up mustaches of the

Kaiser are now turned down ; for, says Mr. Klausner-Dawoc :

"Alas ! the new mustache à la William II. has already gone, and will not rival in history the *Henri Quatre*, the beards and mustaches of Napoleon III., Victor Emmanuel, etc. The Emperor has got tired of turning his mustache upwards, and the thousands of captains, lieutenants, heroes of the Stock Exchange, and other young men are left in the lurch—most of all the hairdresser who had invented a sort of machine to force the mustache to take the unnatural but imperial flight skywards, and who named his machine '*Es ist erreicht*' (it is achieved), which is now a byword in Germany."

As for the Emperor's speeches, over which Mr. Klausner-Dawoc groans and is troubled, he says :

"William II. does not so much speak as an Emperor, scarcely as a *political* or *public* orator, but more as a poet who is under the influence of his inspiration and carried away by it, by his rhymes and rhythms. The fact is, that when speaking he delights, as poets do when they are writing, in hyperboles, metaphors, and all sorts of exaggerations, and he thinks as little as a poet does that his words will always be taken literally."

At the end of his article, however, he lights on the safe side ; and it is to be hoped that the writing of this passage may be regarded as an extenuating circumstance should he ever have the ill-fortune to be prosecuted for poking fun at the Kaiser :

"Mystic as he may seem (we ourselves don't quite believe in his mysticism, which very likely, too, is only a means to further his ends), he is above all a modern sovereign, a thoroughly modern man,—so much so that he even gave university privileges to technical schools, that he is about to modify classical learning in the high schools, and that not one year has elapsed since he ascended the throne without a law being passed in favor of the working classes."

A NEW ATTACK ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The London County Council has been so much attacked for doing too much, and going too fast, that it is quite a welcome change to read Mr. C. S. Jones' article, in which he roundly assails the council for doing too little. His subject is the housing question ; and he declares that the net result of the council's activity in this matter is "that the council has displaced, or helped to displace, about 15,000 persons, and has rehoused 11,000. In fact, the result of ten years' work, at a cost of over a million sterling, has been to render over 4,000 persons houseless."

He presses strongly for the building of houses in the outskirts of London, and he accuses the council of resorting to every subterfuge and excuse to escape doing its plain duty.

THE DOOM OF THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

"Mair siller ! Mair siller !" is the cry of Dr. William Wallace in his paper on "The Scottish University Crisis :

"A lump sum of not less than £1,500,000 is required to place all the Scottish universities in such a position that their degrees would be regarded as of equal value with those of England, Germany, or even of America."

If they do not get this money, either from the state or from some munificent millionaire, Dr. Wallace tells them that "the fate of these institutions will be sealed. They may drag on for many years of inglorious life,

giving second-rate degrees to second-rate students. But they will have lost their place in British education and the national life of Scotland."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE general complexion of the December *Contemporary* is academic, with theology and philosophy as preponderating tints.

WHY RUSSIA "VACILLATES."

"A Russian Publicist" discusses Russia's foreign policy. He refers the alleged vacillation of Russia, notably in Chinese affairs, to the water-tight compartments of Russian administration ; there being no common cabinet or premier, each minister goes his own gait, subject only to the Czar.

So the minister of war telegraphed, with the Czar's authority, the annexation of the right bank of the Amur, while the foreign minister formally declared Russia's decision not to take any part of Chinese territory. The writer urges that peace is an economic necessity to Russia, that the foreign office needs to be in close touch with the finance ministry, and that in order to develop her resources Russia needs freedom and alliance with the Western peoples far more than mere extension in the far East. He considers that Count Lamsdorf, though at first necessarily reserved, has now put his foot down, meaning resolutely to carry out his predecessor's policy of crippling the influence of the military party.

IN DEFENSE OF CROMWELL.

Mr. John Morley's Cromwell is examined by Mr. Samuel Gardiner, with much generous recognition of its value. But Mr. Gardiner remarks on Mr. Morley's complete ignorance of manuscript sources, and takes strong exception to Mr. Morley's suggestion that Oliver's conduct was "oblique" in appearing to consent to the self-denying ordinance. The facts, according to Mr. Gardiner, go to show that Oliver was perfectly sincere, and did think of retiring from the country overseas. He did not, as Waller said, believe at that time he had "extraordinary parts." Though this want of self-knowledge may seem almost incredible, yet, Mr. Gardiner urges, "it will have to be taken as the root-fact of the situation." Mr. Morley, it would seem from Mr. Gardiner's criticism, has not sufficiently accepted Cromwell's humility. Mr. Gardiner does not feel that Mr. Morley's horror at the employment of force is quite justified in the case of Charles' death. The policeman employs force to arrest the criminal ; the judge employs force to execute the murderer ; the army did no more when it set up the court which sent Charles to the block for taking up arms against the nation. Mr. Gardiner objects to Mr. Morley's statement that the British constitution has proceeded on lines that Cromwell utterly disliked. He argues that Cromwell attempted prematurely to bring into existence the main principles of the present constitution. Mr. Gardiner closes by comparing Cromwell in politics with Bacon in science—a position not shaken by the fact that modern men reject the methods of both.

A WORLD WITHOUT RELIGION.

Mr. Goldwin Smith closes the century for the *Contemporary* with a doleful wail over the decadence of

religion. He essays a bold task—nothing less than a general survey of the whole field of the science of religion, from its dim origins up to Christianity; and all pronounced untenable, with perhaps a saving clause for the faith of Zoroaster. Rome in her latest dogmas has openly broken with reason. Criticism has destroyed the infallible book on which Protestantism was based. Even the evidence for theism is destroyed. "Science has substituted evolution for creation, and evolution of such a sort as seems to shake our belief in a creator and directing mind." Philosophy shows a first cause unthinkable. Skepticism is rife in all classes: atheism is making way among the quick-witted artisans in all countries.

"The churches and the clergy of late have, perhaps, been giving the believer in righteousness and humanity reason for grieving less at their departure; flag-worship and the gospel of force can be as well propagated without them; yet their departure simply as moral and social organizations would leave a great void in life, and it is difficult to imagine how that void could be filled."

The tendency of all thought is toward the belief in "a universe without guidance or plan, the relation of man to which can never be known." He concludes by insisting that "our salvation lies in the single-minded pursuit of the truth. Man will not rest in blank agnosticism: he is irresistibly impelled to inquiry into his origin and destiny." There are, as perhaps the writer will later show, other "irresistible impulses" which offer clews.

OTHER ARTICLES.

From this groan of terror and despair it is pleasant to turn to Mr. Massingham's "Philosophy of a Saint," as he describes Tolstoi's "Life," with its glorification of love as the law of our being. He quotes the sage's saying, "Go on loving and loving more, and you mix more with the eternal movement of life."

Mr. H. Graves exercises powers of abstruse reasoning on "A Philosophy of Sport," and insists on recreation without reference to earning a livelihood as its principal element.

M. Schidrowitz "dreams" that the outcome of the Austrian deadlock is the assumption by Franz Joseph of absolute power. The Austrian Kaiser is not older than William, King of Prussia, on the battle-day of Sadowa, "and William reigned twenty-two years after that victory."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE December number of the magazine which takes its title from the nineteenth century, is a very good one. Its editor, however, gives us no hint as to what he is going to call his review in 1901. To keep on calling it the *Nineteenth Century* would be rather an anachronism; and the title *Twentieth Century* is already appropriated.

"DARWIN'S BULLDOG."

Mr. Leslie Stephen publishes an admirable appreciation of his friend, Professor Huxley, of whom he says:

"He made original researches; he was the clearest expositor of the new doctrine to the exoteric world; he helped to organize the scientific teaching which might provide competent disciples or critics; and he showed most clearly and vigorously the bearing of his principles

upon the most important topics of human thought. His battles, numerous as they were, never led to the petty squabbles which disfigure some scientific lives. Nobody was ever a more loyal friend; but he was a most heartily loyal citizen, doing manfully the duties which came in his way, and declining no fair demand upon his coöperation."

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

Prince Kropotkin writes one of his admirable papers on recent science, in which he tells us all about the progress that has been made in the investigation of the nature of the Röntgen rays, and also of the Becquerel radiations, which have for the last four years eclipsed even the Röntgen rays themselves. The concluding part of his paper is devoted to an account of the patient and elaborate investigations which have been made to discover the connection between mosquitoes and malaria. The following passage is an excellent illustration of this painstaking, laborious modern scientist:

"Dr. Ross conducted his inquiry in South India in a truly admirable scientific spirit. For two years in succession he used to breed mosquitoes from the pupæ and to feed them on the blood of malaria patients, hunting afterwards in their organs for a parasite similar to the malarial 'hemamœba' of man. He had already dissected a thousand of the brindled and gray mosquitoes—but in vain. One can easily imagine what it means dissecting a thousand gnats under the microscope, hunting for parasites in the epithelial cells of the gnats' intestines. And yet Dr. Ross did not abandon his work. At last, in August, 1897, he found in two individuals of the large dapple-winged species epithelial cells containing the characteristic malarial pigment."

THE FRENCH WOMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Lady Ponsonby gives us the first half of a paper in which she draws a parallel between the French women of the eighteenth century and the women of our own time. It is entitled "The Rôle of Women in Society." It is impossible to summarize it; but the following extracts give a hint, at least, as to the drift of a very charming essay. In France, in the eighteenth century, Lady Ponsonby points out, "the rule of women became the principle on which rested, not only the government of the family, but also the control of the state. The woman who could reign undisputed over husband, lover, or king was unable to cope with the attack on society by the new destructive forces of the intellectual world, and fell into a more and more hopeless condition, and became a helpless prey to her nerves. This downward course was marked by stages which have a strange likeness to phases of social life in England at the present day."

The reader will await with interest the next number, to see how the parallel will work out in the twentieth century.

THE BALFOUR POLICY IN IRELAND.

Mr. Horace Plunkett writes on "Balfourian Amelioration in Ireland." It is a defense of Mr. Gerald Balfour's policy of endeavoring to kill home rule with kindness, against which a certain section of the Irish Unionists are in open revolt. This revolt, Mr. Plunkett thinks, was uncalled for. The accusations brought against Mr. Balfour were unjust, especially in relation to the land question, and he is full of admiration of the way in which Mr. Balfour reformed local government in Ireland.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE December number of the *National* is distinctly alive and actual. "Young England's" cry for "A New Fourth Party" will probably make most stir. Mr. Reeves' record of "The State as Moneylender at the Antipodes" may be found to contribute more to material progress.

ENGLISH JUDGESHIP PARTY PRIZES!

A writer signing himself "E.," after an admiring tribute to the unimpeachable impartiality of her Majesty's judges, goes on to lament that judgeships are almost exclusively given as a reward for party services, and lie as much in the hands of the "whips" as in the chancellor's. As a consequence, British judges are declared to be very defective in legal erudition: "The ordinary judge, from the Lords downward, would be puzzled by even such a ludicrous test as the solicitors' final examination." Of the present bench, "some of its judges are destitute of all but a slight smattering of legal knowledge; others are acquainted with the 'Annual Practice' and a text-book or two." If this be so, the writer may well exclaim: "The system is essentially rotten." This is the cure he recommends:

"The remedy, therefore, must be drastic and speedy. The only sure and effectual way to deal with this anomalous evil is to take away the legal patronage from the lord chancellor and place it in other hands. And whose? Well, I would tentatively suggest that a committee of judges and barristers should be appointed for the express purpose of nominating the highest and lowest judicial officers for the consideration of the crown. If this were done, the canker of party politics would cease to gnaw at the effective administration of the law."

GERMAN AND ENGLISH CHILDREN COMPARED.

Miss Catharine Dodd compares German and English school-children on the strength of 196 German and 600 English answers to her two questions: "Which would you rather be—a man or a woman—and why?" "Which man or woman of whom you have ever heard or read would you most wish to be—and why?" Fifty per cent. of the girls wished to be like Queen Louise, and 40 per cent. to be like the holy Elizabeth of the Wartburg. "The German boy's heroes are chiefly inspired by the military spirit, the scholarly ideal, and hatred to England." Bismarck, Blücher, the Kaiser, and Frederick the Great are their chief military heroes. Several would like to be President Krüger, because he had won three battles over the English: "it is a glorious thing to beat the English." In general, Miss Dodd acknowledges the German teaching of history and literature to be more systematic than the English; but the pious, domestic, and subordinate character of the German woman is extolled at the expense of her individuality. "Our girls are at least allowed to develop naturally and to think independently." The German boy is "a person of character, of aspirations and dreams."

"The English boy is far below him in aspiration, yet in the matter of forming a healthy judgment the English boy is immeasurably his superior. . . . The German boy does not play: he has no playground. He becomes introspective and argumentative at an early age. While the English boy is a healthy young barbarian, the German boy is rapidly becoming a mature thinker. The English boy passes out of his stage of barbarism and becomes almost civilized in time, but the

German boy never civilizes. At best the German man is still half child, half philosopher, and often whole pedant."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Galton deplors the bad habit of the last fifteen years or so, that Australian governors should spend a great deal more than their official salaries, and urges that the new order now being set up should do away with this abuse.

Coulson Kernahan discusses the question, "Is Emerson a Poet?" and answers Yes and No—in effect, "sometimes." "He was never more than a note-book draughtsman."

Major C. B. Mayne objects to the proposal to make church parade optional in the British army. He regards it as part of the homage and service due from the nation to its Supreme Ruler and Governor, and would make the attendance of officers compulsory too.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is a good number, although rather overlaid with articles about the Boer War. It opens with a paper upon British army organization, written by one whose object is to point out "some radical defects in our present system of training and administration, being absolutely convinced that unless these defects are remedied all attempts at reform in other directions, and all increase of expenditure, will in the end prove unavailing. The root of the whole matter is—the assumption of the offensive policy for our home army."

WANTED—AN ASIATIC OFFICE.

The last article deals with the organization of the British foreign office, and recommends that the administration of the empire should be remodeled. The writer says:

"The official divisions into foreign, Indian, and colonial do not, in fact, correspond with the natural divisions, and any recasting of the offices concerned should be based upon the natural rather than the artificial classification. What seems most urgently needed, and it has been pointed out repeatedly for years past, is an Asiatic department which would relieve the colonial office of the charge of Hongkong, the Straits, Borneo, New Guinea, and other distant possessions, and the foreign office of China, Japan, Korea, Persia, etc. With such a distribution of labor, each department might be able to train its staff and concentrate its efforts on its appropriate work, which might then have some chance of being efficiently done. The India office would have its hands quite sufficiently occupied with India proper, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Ceylon, which is by nature a pendant to the Indian peninsula. The colonial office would be enabled to do more justice than it possibly can at present to the great and growing English communities in the three continents before mentioned."

A GHOST STORY.

The best paper in the magazine, however, is an admirable ghost story, a weird tale entitled "The Watcher by the Threshold," by John Buchan. Whoever Mr. Buchan may be, he is a man who knows his subject, and is not writing out of his own imagination. It is a story of the haunting of a living man by a kind of evil spirit, the suggestion being that it is the disem-

bodied spirit of the Emperor Justinian, who for some strange reason obsesses a commonplace Scotch squire, and nearly drives him mad. But the tale must be read in its entirety to be appreciated. The Psychical Research Society might profitably address an inquiry to Mr. Buchan.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

“**H**OW is dear old Ireland?” asks Mr. Thomas E. Naughten in the *Westminster* for December. He thinks the question may be safely answered in a cheerful spirit. He rejoices in the downfall of priestly domination which the clerical dead-set against Parnell after the divorce began, and which the defeat of Tim Healy's party in the recent elections signalized. The triumph of the United Irish League under William O'Brien the writer regards as “a triumph of anti-clericalism.” He pronounces compulsory land-purchase the only Irish question of importance likely to be dealt with in the next Parliament. He sums up the situation by saying:

“There is much matter for congratulation in the Irish life of to-day; and, if we have some dark clouds hovering on the horizon, we have also many encouraging rays of light. There is a decided tendency, growing in force every day, to drop the old shibboleths and settle down to a sensible policy of industrial achievement. We have plenty of resources which only need development, and signs are not wanting that the time for their development is near at hand. One hundred years ago, Ireland was a scene of direst misery and wildest disorder. To-day she is holding up her head with the buoyancy of youth, and forging her way through the waves of discord to the haven of prosperity and peace. One hundred years hence she may have reached the port in safety.”

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Mr. Walter Sweetman puts forward a very mild “Plea for the Orange Free State.” He is bold enough to argue that “the first interest of this great empire is justice; while the second—just because it is the most prosperous empire—must be peace.” He says:

“It seems very shocking that our honest soldiers should have to go on killing these worthy farmers, and burning their houses, and starving their families to death, simply because the British voter, who sits at home in ease, will not be contented with any form of peace that does not insist upon the annihilation of these little states, one of which, at least, has done no wrong.”

The Orange Free State has “done no wrong,” because it has only stood honorably by the alliance formed with the Transvaal—an alliance permitted and almost as much as suggested by the convention of 1884.

ROBERT BURNS AND LANDLORDISM.

Mr. William Diack writes on Burns as a social reformer, a phase of the poet which he feels to have been overlooked—nay, even willfully suppressed:

“Burns must speak. . . . The corruptions of the Kirk and the petty tyrannies of Scottish landlords are alike condemned in the most scathing terms. Many of those stirring rhymes have been ruthlessly suppressed by his timid, time-serving editors, who feared either to ruffle the political waters or to call down upon themselves the ire of offended landlordism. Chambers, Currie, and even Hogg, one and all suppressed them. Even yet—curious to relate—while his attacks on the elders and ministers of the Scottish Kirk are freely admitted into

his works, his equally sarcastic onslaughts on the landlords and statesmen of his time are still tabooed by his publishers. In the selected editions they never find a place; in the ‘editions for the people’ they are conspicuous by their entire absence.”

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. P. Gooch contributes a very lucid survey of the situation in Austria in view of the coming elections. The alternatives set forth are modified extension of home rule by districts to Bohemia, or repetition of the existing deadlock, which latter would lead in turn to personal rule by the Emperor, or the introduction of something approaching to universal suffrage in place of the present class franchises.

Honora Twycross urges that we set ourselves against the reign of force and uphold ethical against cosmical tendencies.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

ONE of the best of the papers in *Cornhill* for December is that in which the Rev. Roland Allen describes some of the “Causes which Led to the Preservation of the Peking Legations.” Judging from the narrative, it was pure luck and not foresight which saved the legations. The bringing in of the native Christians was due to a generous desire to save them, and was regarded as a disadvantage; but, as things turned out, without their help the legations would have fallen. There were nearly four thousand natives in the defended area, yet the besieged never suffered from serious privations. It was chance that intervened here also. A large Chinese grain shop was discovered in Legation Street, which had been replenished only a few days before. Mr. Allen says that on many occasions the Chinese would have destroyed the legations. They were often on the point of success, but lack of persistency or ignorance of the true position forced them to abandon their advantages and to change the point of attack.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

Mr. G. M. Smith, of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., describes his first meeting with Charlotte Brontë. The following is his description of the effect which the reading of “Jane Eyre” had upon him:

“After breakfast on Sunday morning I took the MS. of ‘Jane Eyre’ to my little study, and began to read it. The story quickly took me captive. Before twelve o’clock my horse came to the door, but I could not put the book down. I scribbled two or three lines to my friend, saying I was very sorry that circumstances had arisen to prevent my meeting him; sent the note off by my groom, and went on reading the MS. Presently the servant came to tell me that luncheon was ready; I asked him to bring me a sandwich and a glass of wine, and still went on with ‘Jane Eyre.’ Dinner came; for me the meal was a very hasty one, and before I went to bed that night I had finished reading the manuscript.”

Of the authoress personally, Mr. Smith says:

“My first impression of Charlotte Brontë's personal appearance was that it was interesting rather than attractive. She was very small, and had a quaint, old-fashioned look. Her head seemed too large for her body. She had fine eyes, but her face was marred by the shape of the mouth and by the complexion. There was but little feminine charm about her; and of this fact she herself was uneasily and perpetually conscious. It may

seem strange that the possession of genius did not lift her above the weakness of an excessive anxiety about her personal appearance. But I believe that she would have given all her genius and her fame to have been beautiful. Perhaps few women ever existed more anxious to be pretty than she, or more angrily conscious of the circumstance that she was *not* pretty."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. S. G. Tallentyre, writing on "The Road to Knowledge a Hundred Years Ago," describes the methods of education then prevalent.

Mr. A. M. Brice tells the story of the "Amazing Vagabond," Bamfylde Moore Carew, who flourished in the first half of the eighteenth century.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

LORD ROSEBURY, in the *Monthly Review* for December, pieces together, with a commentary, the correspondence between Pitt and Lord Auckland on the subject of Pitt's "love episode" with Miss Eden. It was Pitt's ruined fortune and impaired health which prevented his marriage. The correspondence with Lord Auckland is written in the formal style of the last century, and does not even mention the lady by name; nor does it throw much light on the actual state of Pitt's feelings.

THE BOERS' FIELD GUNS.

"Galeatus," writing on "Field Guns," makes the following statement as to the number of guns actually possessed by the Boers:

"Of modern material, there were some twenty Krupp field guns and four 4.7-in. Krupp (not Creusot) howitzers. There were sixteen Creusot 14.33-lb. field guns, and four Creusot 15-cm. guns (Long Toms), and four 7.5-cm. Maxim-Vickers, two of them taken by the Boers at the time of the Jameson Raid. These were all the modern-type guns (except the considerable number taken from us, and about thirty-five 1-pounder pom-poms) of which the two republics could dispose. The French field gun which the Boers used had the French service caliber of 2.95-in., with a 14.33-lb. projectile and a velocity (on paper) of 1,837 feet. The maximum eleva-

tion allowed by the carriage is stated at 20 degrees, and the range of the projectile at eight kilometers, or 8,747 yards. Simple calculations prove that this range is exaggerated, and that the probable maximum would not exceed 7,800 yards."

MOROCCO IN PERIL.

Mr. H. M. Grey contributes an article entitled "A Coming North African Problem," in which he deals with French encroachments on Morocco and predicts trouble in the future. Morocco is the only North African state which has not fallen under the dominion of foreigners; but it is in a rapid state of decay, and when the French have established a belt of empire from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, Morocco will be hemmed in on all sides. The usual remedy of the alarmist is to seize something; and if war should break out between France and Morocco, Mr. Grey advises that England should seize Tangier!

INTERNATIONAL ETHICS.

Mr. L. Villari deals with the question of how far Christian and private morality should be employed as standards in international relations. His conclusion is that the moral law in politics must be modified by expediency.

AN IMPERIAL FLAG.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes pleads for the institution of an imperial flag which all British subjects should have a right to fly. In England there is nothing equal to the tricolor or the stars and stripes, but only half-a-dozen flags each restricted in use to a different class. Mr. Clowes thinks that the simple St. George's Cross would make the best flag for the empire, and that it should have precedence over the existing flags, which should, however, be maintained.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. William Archer, writing on "An Academy of the Dead," lays down the laws which should regulate burial in Westminster Abbey, if it should be enlarged, or in any national Pantheon that may be established. Edith Sichel writes on "The Religion of Rabelais," and Mr. R. E. Fry on Giotto. Mr. Anthony Hope's novel, "Tristram of Blent," is continued.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S review for November fully maintains its high reputation. We have noticed elsewhere M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article on the Chinese problem.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

M. d'Ursel contributes to the first November number an account of a visit which he paid to the Congo State at the beginning of this year. Although M. d'Ursel had previously been concerned with the administration of the State in Europe, this was his first visit to the Congo. He was told by the Belgian officials that the natives had a delightful time, and were much happier than the whites, for they worked very little, and all their wants were fully provided for. Most of the tribes are still cannibals, not because there is any lack of other food, but owing to the idea that in eating a person one is doing him honor; thus, a brave enemy will be eaten on the theory that his warlike qualities are assimilated by those who eat him. M. d'Ursel adds

that the whites are very seldom eaten, only about a dozen cases in twenty-five years being known, though he apparently does not see that this fact reflects somewhat upon the bravery of the Belgians. M. d'Ursel describes the missionaries, notably those at Boma, and the difficulties which confront the good priests of the various orders in dealing with people who are characterized by the most primitive instincts, and have no conception of Western morality. The missionaries mainly devote themselves to the children, and this plan also meets with the approval of the State administration. M. d'Ursel visited a school near Boma where 400 children are being educated to become—some soldiers, some laborers. They are easily taught to drill, and the various forms of artisan's work did not appear to be beyond their intellects. These youths are married as much as possible to the girls who are educated by the Boma nuns. The priests and nuns have an apparently adequate organization of hospitals and dispensaries, each of which bears the name of the town or province in Belgium which subscribed for it. The administra-

tion appears to regulate the importation of alcohol with considerable strictness; the import duty is very high, and the sale of spirits is forbidden in the whole of the Upper Congo. As regards the reported cruelties of the officials, M. d'Ursel points out that there are black sheep in every body of men; but he declares that abuses, when proved, are invariably remedied, and that officials guilty of wrongdoing are punished.

THE FRENCH BUDGETS OF THE CENTURY.

M. Roche has an article, full of statistics, in which he traces the development of French finance as exhibited in the annual budgets throughout the nineteenth century. His aim is only to furnish facts, which may be interpreted according to the various needs of the political historian or the social philosopher. It is a striking fact, as showing the growth of expenditure in France, that the nineteenth century began with a budget of rather over \$167,000,000, while the twentieth century will begin with a budget of \$806,000,000—an increase of nearly fivefold.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Vicomte de Vogüé contributes an interesting survey of the exposition which has just closed. Apart entirely from its subject, the article is an admirable example of a most beautiful literary style. M. de Vogüé explains very justly the events which militated against the success of the exposition, notably the Boer War, which aroused British susceptibilities; the murder of King Humbert; and finally, and perhaps the most important of all, the crisis in China. It is wonderful in the circumstances that the exposition was so magnificently successful. It was opened long before it was really ready, while the financial arrangements were injured by excessive speculation. M. de Vogüé seems to think that of all the nations who came to Paris bringing the varied fruits of their art and their industry, none furnished more marvelous lessons than Japan. The delicacy and originality of her art were an old story; but the practical craftsmanship and the triumphs of the Japanese in agriculture, engineering, and so on, were new.

REVUE DE PARIS.

IN the *Revue de Paris* for November, contemporary politics are left severely alone; on the other hand, there are two contributions of the highest historical interest—that in which M. Masson, the great authority on Napoleon, attempts to tell the story of all that led to the divorce of Napoleon and Josephine, and that in which M. Lemoine discusses the relations of the French bishops and the Huguenots at the close of the seventeenth century. M. Masson takes the very worst possible view of Josephine's character; he even goes so far as to say that, very soon after her marriage to Bonaparte, she, rather than he, was already contemplating the idea of a divorce.

THE FRENCH BISHOPS AND THE HUGUENOTS.

In the second November number there is a vivid account of the relations which existed between the French bishops and the Huguenots thirteen years after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Greatly to the sur-

prise of Louis XIV. and his advisers, the task of violently converting the Huguenots into good Catholics was found to be anything but an easy one, and those who were so converted did not prove very desirable citizens. It was then, after years of ineffectual effort, that the king made up his mind to hold a general consultation with the bishops as to what must be done. Each bishop was asked to furnish a report; and these, which have all been preserved, make very curious reading. According to one great ecclesiastic, whose diocese covered a large portion of southern France, there were three types of Huguenots—the gentlemen, who had practically no religion at all; the tradesmen, who took their religion more seriously; and the peasantry, who were ardently attached to Calvinism, and who were willing to suffer anything rather than give up their faith. The question was complicated by the fact that the Huguenots were suspected of keeping up connection with foreign relations inimical to France. Several bishops more enlightened than their fellows greatly regretted the revocation of the Edict, and pointed out that all those Huguenots who were a credit to the country, rather than give up their religion had emigrated to England and other Protestant countries. It was generally admitted, also, that those who outwardly conformed should not be compelled either to attend mass or to receive the sacraments unless they were willing to do so. But every bishop had his own theory as to how the Huguenots were to be treated: the kindly and charitable soul wished to try persuasion, not force; the more determined and self-willed ecclesiastics wished to go almost any length. There seems to have been one moment when it was absolutely decided to allow universal freedom of conscience. But Louis XIV. had an intense dislike to being made to go back on his word; accordingly, the terrible responsibility rests with him and with him alone, and it was his dislike to own himself in the wrong which led to endless difficulties and to the disappearance from France of some of her worthiest sons.

A TOUCHING STORY.

Yet another historical article concerns Stanislas Leszczyński, the father of Louis XV.'s Queen. Although married to the King of France when still a child, Marie Leszczyńska never forgot her home or her father, the King of Poland. Scarce a week went by but she sent him a present; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays she wrote him long letters, and he on his side wrote to her as constantly some of the most charming letters ever penned by a father to a daughter. The correspondence went on for upwards of forty years, and once every twelve months King Stanislas spent a few days at Versailles. The queen always remained, even after sixty, the exiled king's adored child. His death was very tragic. On February 5, 1776, he being at the time eighty-eight years of age, he was severely burned; and after lingering something like a fortnight, during which time he constantly wrote to her bright, cheerful letters in order that she might not know his terrible condition, he died. Marie Leszczyńska only survived him two years, and their correspondence is now about to be given to the world for the first time.



NOTES ON THE SEASON'S BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

THE two lives of Oliver Cromwell published in 1900, the one by Governor Roosevelt (Scribners) and the other by Mr. John Morley (Century), have done little to confirm the prediction ventured quite freely in England that the favorable estimate of Cromwell which has prevailed since Carlyle's panegyric appeared would be reversed by posterity. Doubtless the Lord Protector's reputation in the field of practical statesmanship



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JOHN MORLEY.

(Drawn from life by J. W. Alexander.)

has suffered some loss of impetus; for both the English Liberal and the American "expansionist" have measured their hero by other standards than those employed by Carlyle, while their judgment has undoubtedly been saner. But in so far as these two biographers have succeeded, from their separate points of view, in making us see Cromwell as a man among men, with all the limitations of his age, they will, on the whole, strengthen the admiration of the English-speaking world for Puritan England's austere ruler.

Another English statesman of the Liberal school has just completed a work that is attracting more than usual attention on both sides of the Atlantic. We refer to Lord Rosebery's *Napoleon: The Last Phase* (Harpers). In this remarkable character study, the former premier of Great Britain makes this candid admission: "If St. Helena recalls painful memories to the French, much more poignant are those it excites among ourselves." Indeed, throughout the work Lord Rosebery does not hesitate to censure the sordid and contemptible conduct of the British officials toward the imperial prisoner, criticising especially the conduct of Lord Bathurst, the member of the British ministry who was individually responsible for the regulation of Napoleon's daily life at St. Helena, and leaving little to be com-

mended in the management of the entire affair. Lord Rosebery's verdict on Napoleon is announced in the concluding pages of his book: "He loses the balance of his judgment, and becomes the curse to his own country and to all others." "His neighbor's landmarks become playthings to him." "His island enemy is on his nerves; he sees her everywhere; he strikes at her blindly and wildly." "He has ceased to be sane. The intellect and energy are still there, as it were in caricature; they have become monstrosities." "The truth is that the mind of man has not in it sufficient ballast to enable it to exercise or endure for long supreme, uncontrolled power. The human frame is unequal to anything approaching omnipotence." "Had Napoleon proceeded more slowly," says Lord Rosebery; "had he taken time to realize and consolidate his acquisitions, it is difficult to limit the extent to which his views might have been realized. But the edifice of his empire was so prodigiously successful that he would not pause even a moment to allow the cement to harden. And, as he piled structure on structure, it became evident that he had ceased to consider its base."

The life of *Daniel O'Connell*, in the "Heroes of the Nations" series (Putnams), has not been written by an Irishman. Perhaps, in the light of the bitter controversies that raged during O'Connell's lifetime, this fact may be regarded as a negative kind of advantage. The author, Robert Dunlop, M.A., contributed the article on O'Connell to the *Dictionary of National Biography* several years ago, and the impartiality of that essay has been preserved in the present volume.

In his study of *William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man* (Macmillan), Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's task has been to present the personality of the man Shakespeare as he lived and worked in Stratford and London. Accepting the results attained by the great Shakespearean scholars of our time regarding historical facts as related to Shakespeare's career, Mr. Mabie has reproduced for his readers the environment of the actor and playwright with unusual vividness. The work is profusely illustrated with portraits, with views of places and buildings connected with the drama in Shakespeare's time, and with beautiful reproductions of the landscape of Shakespeare's country.

The two-volume *Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley*, by his son, Leonard Huxley (Appleton), will be as cordially welcomed in this country as in England. Whatever Huxley wrote was eagerly read in the United States, and his lectures have brought him into personal relations with many American scientific men. Some indication of Huxley's influence on the educational movement in our country is afforded by the fact that he was chosen to make the principal address at the opening of the Johns Hopkins University, in 1876. The son has seen fit to make his father's letters, or extracts from them, tell the whole story, so far as possible. The result is a very perfect picture of a character at once strong and fine. Almost simultaneously with the publication of this authorized and final biography appears a volume entitled *Thomas Henry Huxley: A Sketch of His Life and Work*, by P. Chalmers Mitchell (Putnams). This is an unpretentious outline of the public side of Huxley's career, with an account of his contri-

butions to biology, to educational and social problems, and to philosophy and metaphysics.

The Life of Edward Fitz-Gerald, by John Glyde (Stone), is a book that will find not a few readers among American devotees of Omar Khayyám. Most of the materials for this biography of the eccentric translator of Omar were obtained from people who knew him personally and could describe his habits and his characteristics. An introduction to the volume is furnished by Mr. Edward Clodd, the president of the Omar Khayyám Club.

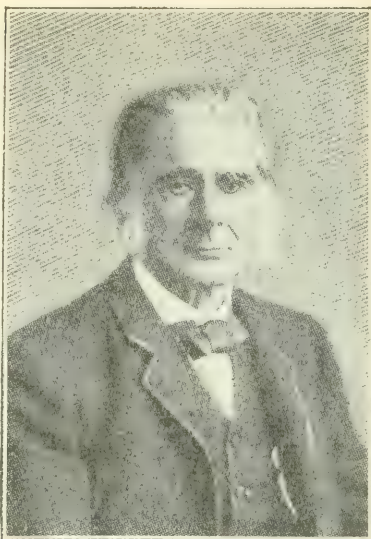
The frontispiece is a portrait of Fitz-Gerald in photogravure.

A new *Life of Mrs. Booth, the Founder of the Salvation Army*, by W. T. Stead (Revell), is another English biography that cannot fail to command attention on this side the Atlantic. Mr. Stead knew Mrs. Booth well, and highly esteemed her influence in "the making of modern England." His tribute to her memory should, perhaps, be regarded rather as an expanded character sketch than as a biography in the ordinary sense of the word.

What gives to *The Rossettis* (Putnam's) an interest quite distinct from that of other biographical sketches of Dante Gabriel and Christina Rossetti is the inclusion of studies of certain representative paintings by Dante and Gabriel Rossetti contained in the collection of Mr. Samuel Bancroft, Jr., of Wilmington, Del. This collection represents almost every period and style of Rossetti's art, and reproductions of most of the works have been made for the present book directly from the originals, which in two cases have never before been reproduced. Other valuable features of this book are a list of the more important writings of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, arranged in chronological sequence, a chronological list of his paintings and drawings, and a list of Christina Rossetti's poems. Miss Cary's book forms a valuable contribution to the existing Rossetti literature.

All of the volumes thus far issued in the "Builders of Greater Britain" series (Longmans) have to do with the problems of colonial acquisition which have faced Great Britain for many years, and which have only recently become topics of current political discussion in the United States. This is especially true of the sketch of *Sir Stamford Raffles: England in the Far East*, by Hugh Edward Egerton, the author of *A Short History of British Colonial Policy*. Especially interesting are the chapters on the conquest and government of Java, 1811-16. In 1819 this "builder of Greater Britain" wrote: "The extent and high value of our possessions in India render the acquisition of further territory, particularly in new and less civilized countries, comparatively unimportant and perhaps objectionable."

Henry George's brilliant career in American letters



THOMAS H. HUXLEY.

Frontispiece (reduced) of "A Sketch of His Life and Work," by P. Chalmers Mitchell.

and politics, and its dramatic close, will not soon be forgotten in this country. His son, Henry George, Jr., has had exceptional advantages in the preparation of the life of his father just issued by the Doubleday & McClure Company. The elder George left many journals and autobiographical writings, and the son himself was closely associated with his father's work in all the latter years. The episodes of George's life,—his boyhood and life at sea, his fierce struggle with poverty in California, the writing and publishing of *Progress and Poverty*, and the later years of authorship, lecturing, and political campaigning, ending with his sudden death during the New York mayoralty campaign of 1897,—are all events of interest in themselves, and few recent biographies are more replete with picturesque incident.

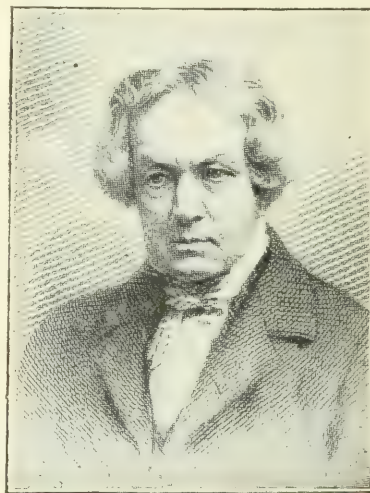
Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days, by Geraldine Brooks (Crowell), is a collection of narrative sketches of such historical personages as Anne Hutchinson, aptly described as the "founder of the first woman's club in America;" Margaret Brent, "the woman ruler of Maryland" in 1650; Madam Sarah Knight, "a colonial traveler" in 1704; Eliza Lucas, of Charleston, afterwards wife of Chief-Justice Charles Pinckney; Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, Elizabeth Schuyler, Frances Mary Jacqueline La Tour, and Sarah Wister and Deborah Norris, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Joseph S. Walton has written a painstaking account of *Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), in which he sets forth the part played by Weiser in guiding and controlling the Indian policy of colonial Pennsylvania and the South, thereby postponing the threatened rupture with the Six Nations until the English colonies were prepared to cope with the French.

Mr. Edward Robins, the author of *Echoes of the Playhouse*, has prepared interesting biographical sketches of *Twelve Great Actors* (Putnam's). The personalities included in this group are Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Junius Brutus Booth, Forrest, Macready, Mathews, Fechter, Edwin Booth, Burton, Edward A. Sothorn, and John Lester Wallack. Each sketch is prefaced by a portrait in photogravure, and there are various other illustrations interspersed through the book. Another

volume by Mr. Robins includes sketches of *Twelve Great Actresses*—Anne Bracegirdle, Anne Oldfield, Margaret Woffington, Frances Abington, Sarah Siddons, Dora Jordan, "Perdita" Robinson, Frances Ann Kemble, Rachel, Charlotte Cushman, Adelaide Neilson, and Ristori.

Mr. Clement Scott's little volume on *Ellen Terry* (Stokes) is notable for its quotations from important letters relating to the early appearance of Miss Terry, and other documentary materials of



WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY.

Frontispiece (reduced) of "Twelve Great Actors."

great interest bearing on the career of this great actress. In a companion volume, Mr. Edward A. Dithmar tells the story of *John Drew*, who has long been famed as our most successful American "society" actor, and is now sustaining the title rôle in "Richard Carvel." Each of these little books is profusely illustrated from photographs.

Lincoln at Work (Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor), by William O. Stoddard, is a volume of sketches made up from material contributed by Mr. Stoddard originally to the *Christian Endeavor World*. Mr. Stoddard saw Lincoln under various circumstances, in his capacity as one of his secretaries at the White House, and this volume of anecdotes and descriptive scenes from the life and career of Lincoln has special interest and value. Mr. Stoddard declares that under all circumstances, in comparison with the men about him, Mr. Lincoln's greatness and superiority were evident.

In the series of "Beacon Biographies" (Small, Maynard & Co.) the latest addition is a sketch of *J. Fenimore Cooper*, by Mr. W. B. S. Clymer. These lives of eminent Americans, published in a form and size convenient for the pocket, and each equipped with an authentic portrait, a chronology, and a bibliography, furnish just the information relating to personal careers that is lacking in school text-books of history and literature. Every high-school student in the country should find the time to read these attractive little volumes.

So successful have been the "Beacon Biographies" thus far, that the publishers have projected a similar series having for its subjects the careers of English worthies. In the "Westminster Biographies" the life of *John Wesley*, by Frank Banfield, and the life of *Admiral Duncan*, by H. W. Wilson, have come from the press. In the United States the lives of few Americans are more familiar than that of Wesley, while of Duncan it may be said that few eminent Britons are less known here.

A slightly larger page constitutes the main outward difference between the "Riverside Biographical Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) and its forerunners, the "Beacon Biographies." There certainly was room for a sketch of *James B. Eads*, the engineer who built the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi jetties, and Mr. Louis How has written an entertaining account of this energetic Westerner's career. *Andrew Jackson*, by W. G. Brown, and *Benjamin Franklin*, by Paul E. Moore, are later issues in the series, while the lives of other eminent Americans are announced for early publication.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, who has had such a long, varied, and industrious career as a literary worker in New York City, has found time from her indefatigable work in editing the *Critic* to write *The Autobiography of a Tom-Boy* (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Miss Gilder



FRANCES ANN KEMBLE.

(Reduced from portrait in "Twelve Great Actresses.")

was born on Long Island, but spent most of her earlier years at Bordentown, N. J. No family name is better known in the literary activities of New York, for one of her brothers is the editor of the *Century Magazine*, and another an editor of the *Critic*. The *Autobiography* is a very spirited and wholesome story, which will be well placed in any wholesome girl's hands.

Dr. Lewis R. Harley's monograph, *Francis Lieber: His Life and Political Philosophy* (Macmillan), relates the more significant facts in a singularly inspiring career. Dr. Lieber came to this country, an exile from the German fatherland, in 1827, and for a period of forty-five years, as a writer and teacher of political science, he exerted a marked influence on American thought. Lecturing at South Carolina College for nearly a score of years, and at Columbia College in New York City for fifteen years, Dr. Lieber was able to impress his ideas on hundreds of pupils. He first taught American youth to respect German scholarship.

A new edition of Mr. Austin Dobson's admirable memoir of *Henry Fielding* comes from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. The author has reverified his statements and added, either in the text or in notes, such bits of fresh information as have come to his knowledge since the publication of the earlier editions.

Each year brings us at least one significant book of literary reminiscence, and the last year of the century has proved to be no exception to the rule. In Mr. William D. Howells' *Literary Friends and Acquaintance* (Harpers) we have a most delightful fund of anecdote and personal recollection regarding the men and women who have had a leading part, during the past fifty years, in the creating of a distinctively American literature. Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Julia Ward Howe, Bayard Taylor, Celia Thaxter, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and Oliver Wendell Holmes are



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MISS JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

(Author of "Autobiography of a Tom-Boy.")

among the personalities included in Mr. Howells' familiar company; and what American writer of to-day is better qualified than Mr. Howells himself to surround his characters with the "atmosphere" of the literary Boston and the literary New York of a generation ago?

The latest issues in Marion Harland's "Literary Hearthstones" series (Putnams) are *Hannah More* and *John Knox*. These studies of the home life of the writers and thinkers represented are sympathetic and entertaining.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Of the books of 1900 in the purely literary field, Mr. E. C. Stedman's *An American Anthology* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) comes easily first in importance. In this handsome volume, Mr. Stedman has grouped the American productions in verse, from 1787 to 1900, which illustrate his earlier volume, *Poets of America*. He warns the reader, in his full and careful Introduction, that the *Anthology* is not, and is not meant to be, a treasury of imperishable American poems, in the sense of Palgrave's classical compilation of English poems. The volume is, "in a sense, the breviary of our national poetic legacies from the nineteenth century to the twentieth. Now that it is finished, it seems to the compiler, at least, to afford a view of the successive lyrical motives and results of our first hundred years of song, from which the critic or historian may derive conclusions, and possibly extend his lines into the future." Mr. Stedman has refrained from cutting any of the poems which appear in the *Anthology*, and his aim has been to present a poet variously and at his best. Some poems have been included which were not written by poets—the notable productions of "masterful personages, not writers by profession," as well as the texts of "hymns, patriotic lyrics, and other memorabilia that have quality." Mr. Stedman's system of classification has been chronological instead of in groups, each animated by a master, as in the *Victorian Anthology*. After the *Anthology* proper, which occupies nearly eight hundred pages of two columns each, Mr. Stedman has appended biographical sketches, giving briefly the facts in the lives of each and all of the writers whose verses are quoted in the volume. Following this is an index of first lines, then an index of titles, and finally an index of authors, so that every detail of the scheme of the work is fitted to harmonize in utility and intelligent coördination with the loving and masterly labor of the editor. The book is handsomely bound in red cloth, with a frontispiece composed of eight exquisite vignettes of Longfellow, Poe, Whittman, Whittier, Bryant, Holmes, Lowell, and Lanier.

In his *Study of English and American Poets* (Scribners), Dr. J. Scott Clark adopts the "laboratory method" in his attempt to point a way to the study of the English classics which will produce positive results. This method "consists in determining the particular and distinctive features of a writer's style, in sustaining this analysis by a very wide consensus of critical opinion, in illustrating the particular characteristics of each writer by carefully selected extracts from his works, and in then requiring the pupil to find, in the works of the writer, parallel illustrations."

That kindly and witty philosopher, Mr. E. S. Martin, publishes a wholly charming little volume of essays under the enticing name, *Lucid Intervals* (Harpers), which discourse genially and shrewdly of such subjects

as "Children," "Husbands and Wives," "Riches," "Some New York Types," and other social topics of interest to every sane man, but more especially to those men and women within the atmosphere of Manhattan Island.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne leaves one freer to admire his felicity of phrase and grace of method in his newest, handsome little book of essays, *Sleeping Beauty and Other Prose Fancies* (John Lane), for there is decidedly less obtrusion of Le Gallienne than one has been led to fear by earlier utterances. The essays are in miniature, no less than twenty-two getting within the covers of this neat little volume. One of them briefly gives the author's impressions of America, another defends Mr. Stevenson from Mr. George Moore's strictures, while the most striking number of all is largely occupied in "showing up" what is cheap and bad in some of Mr. Kipling's works. Mr. Le Gallienne admits that "The Absent-Minded Beggar" is a "fascinating jingle;" but he thinks it "unworthy to represent so great and so distinguished a country as England at such a moment."

Dr. Ferris Greenslet makes his study of *Joseph Glanvill* (Macmillan), his life and his writings, really a study of English thought and letters of the seventeenth century. The chapters on the Cambridge Platonists and the ghost stories and witchcraft superstitions of the period are especially well done and useful.

Mr. Raymond Macdonald Alden, of the University of Pennsylvania, has written a monograph on *The Rise of Formal Satire in England Under Classical Influence*. This monograph, which has been published for the university, will be found useful for purposes of reference.

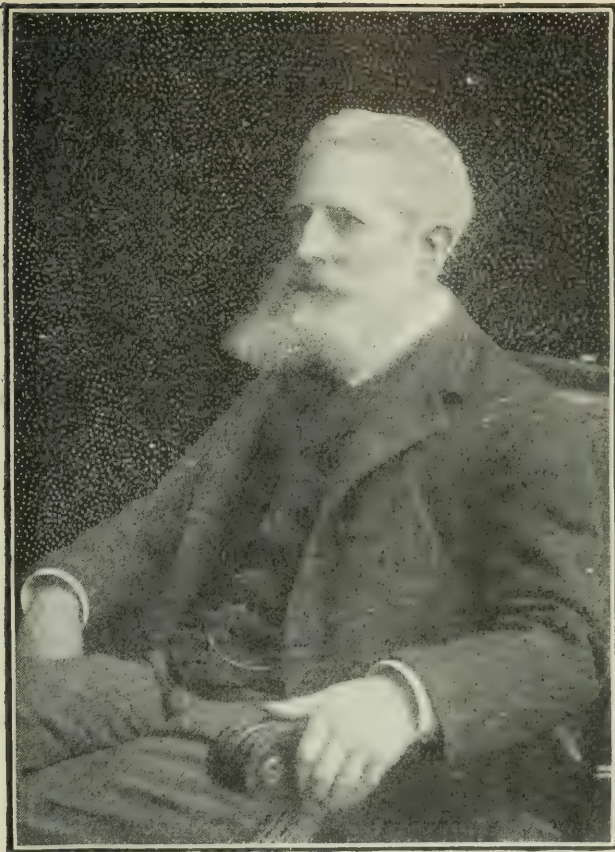
In the series on "Periods of European Literature" (Scribners), Dr. G. Gregory Smith has contributed a volume entitled *The Transition Period*, dealing with the main European literatures of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Walter Raleigh's *Milton* (Putnams) is an appreciation of the poet from the point of view of twentieth-century criticism. It is refreshing to read such unrestrained and unaffected praise of a seventeenth-century writer whom fashion has long since decreed to go unread. Mr. Raleigh "dares to be a Daniel" among the critics of to-day.

Among the important literary studies published during the past year is Prof. Francis H. Stoddard's *Evolution of the English Novel* (Macmillan). Professor Stoddard develops his theme under the following heads: "The Growth of Personality in Fiction;" "The Historical Novel;" "The Romantic Novel;" "The Novel of Purpose," and "The Modern Novel and Its Mission."

Prof. Charlton M. Lewis, of Yale University, has written a brief manual for students on *The Beginnings of English Literature* (Ginn & Co.). In this work the author has attempted not so much a history of early English literature as an introduction to the history of the later literature. The introductory chapter is purely historical, and is inserted for the benefit of those students "who ought to know something of English history before they approach English literature, but, in fact, often do not."

The *Browning Study Programmes* prepared by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, the editors of *Poet-Lore*, has been published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. in two attractive little volumes, the first of which is prefaced by a valuable "General Introduction." For



MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.
(Author of "An American Anthology.")

compact statement of fact and terse expression of criticism these books have rarely been equaled.

Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman is the title of an interesting study by Elizabeth Porter Gould (Philadelphia: David McKay). Mrs. Gilchrist, who was an English writer, visited this country in 1876, and passed three years here. She died in 1885, Walt Whitman writing of her that he had known no woman "more perfect in every relation than my dear, dear friend, Anne Gilchrist."

The Prose of Edward Rowland Sill (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) comprises many of the essays and critical papers contributed by the poet to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals. In the introduction to the volume a brief account of Mr. Sill's life is reproduced from the note to the collection of his poems, and several extracts from his correspondence are presented. Mr. Sill's poetry has been collected under three separate titles: *Poems*, *The Hermitage and Later Poems*, and *Hermione and Other Poems*.

A volume of *Studies and Appreciations*, by Lewis E. Gates (Macmillan), includes essays on "The Romantic Movement," "Tennyson's Relation to Common Life," "Nature in Tennyson's Poetry," "Hawthorne," "Edgar Allan Poe," "Charlotte Brontë," "Taine's Influence as a Critic," and other literary topics. The principles involved in *Literary Interpretation of Life* are set forth by W. H. Crawshaw (Macmillan). Many concrete illustrations of Professor Crawshaw's thesis are offered in *Great Books as Life Teachers*, by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis (Revell). Dr. Hillis, for example, considers John Ruskin's *Seven Lamps of Architecture* as interpreters of the seven laws of life. Such works as George Eliot's *Romola* and Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter* serve as bases of character study.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's new volume of Japanese lore is entitled *Shadowings* (Little, Brown & Co.). What Maurice Hewlett has attempted to do for Italy in *Earthwork Out of Tuscany* (Putnams), Mr. Hearn does for Japan; but surely it will never be said of Mr. Hearn's work, as Mr. Hewlett has himself confessed of his, that only one critic has ever understood what the author was trying to "get at." The Japanese stories have the merit of simplicity and directness, and the essays and "Fantasies" provided by Mr. Hearn serve to interpret those phases of Japanese life which to the Occidental mind are most elusive.

The acumen of Mr. Eliot Gregory ("An Idler") as an observer of our social foibles long ago became known to the readers of certain New York newspapers, and later to a larger public through the volume entitled *Worldly Ways and Byways*. Mr. Gregory's new book, *The Ways of Men* (Scribners), has been accorded a no less hearty reception than his earlier efforts. The book treats of a great variety of timely topics in the domain of modern social life. "An Idler's" experience in foreign lands has a considerable part in his discourse.

Of a more serious purpose is Mr. Richard Rogers Bowker's little treatise on *The Arts of Life* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), which records the observations of a wise man of affairs on such workaday themes as business and politics, as well as on the deeper truths of religion and the higher relations of human existence.

Mr. John Jay Chapman, in a little volume entitled *Practical Agitation* (Scribners), has included several of his original and very readable essays on different phases of political reform. To some minds, Mr. Chapman's thesis will appeal as the cardinal principle of what is known in American politics as "mugwumpery." As Mr. Chapman himself puts it, the idea of his book is that "we can always do more for mankind by following the good in a straight line than we can by making concession to evil." Mr. Chapman, therefore, is a consistent, uncompromising "mugwump," and has the courage of his convictions.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, POLITICS.

One of the solid books of the year in the department of sociology is *Social Justice*, by Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, of the Johns Hopkins University, the author of an able treatise on the nature of the state, which appeared several years ago. In the present work, Dr. Willoughby analyzes the idea of justice as an abstract conception, and then proceeds to apply the general principle to certain concrete social problems. He considers the problem of social justice under two heads: the proper distribution of economic goods, and the harmonizing of the principles of law, of freedom, and of coercion. Of the so-called "canons of distributive justice," Dr. Willoughby gives special attention to the labor theory of property, particularly as applied to property in land. In the second main subdivision of the book a chapter is devoted to "The Ethics of the Competitive Process." (Macmillan.)

Prof. Richard T. Ely has been remarkably successful thus far in his selection of topics for treatment in the "Citizen's Library" (Macmillan), of which he is editor. The publication of the volume in this series entitled *World Politics*, by Professor Reinsch, last summer, was very timely, and has been followed by several others, each dealing with some economic or political problem in which the public is interested. In view of the frequent

predictions of a recurring commercial depression, the discussion of *Economical Crises*, by Dr. Edward D. Jones, is enlightening. Dr. Charles J. Bullock's *Essays on the Monetary History of the United States* describe some of the experiences of this country with "cheap money."

Two other recent issues in this series are Dr. John Martin Vincent's *Government in Switzerland*, noticed in a preceding number of the REVIEW, and Prof. Jesse Macy's *Political Parties in the United States, 1846-1861*. The part played by the American party system in the anti-slavery struggle, and the final breakdown of that system as a controlling force in the resort to arms, are described by Professor Macy in a series of thoughtful chapters which constitute neither a defense nor an arraignment of our political parties, but rather a scientific exposition of their origin, growth, and actual workings. Believing that the party system should be used to secure the ends of good government until some better agency is provided in this country, Professor Macy thinks it worth our while to recognize the importance of the system, and to understand its principles of operation. His book, while historical in the range of its subject-matter, has a distinctly forward reach. Its conclusions have a direct bearing on the political problems of to-day and to-morrow.

The first volume of a new and revised edition of Prof. J. P. Gordy's *History of Political Parties in the United States* (Holt) has recently come from the press. The four volumes, when completed, will furnish a detailed account covering our national history from the beginning.

The United States in the Orient, by Charles A. Conant (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is an examination of the economic phases of our far Eastern problem, rather than of its ethical or political phases. The book is well worth reading in connection with *World Politics*, mentioned above. It outlines the economic situation in the Orient with great clearness and force.

Mr. John P. Young, in his work entitled *Protection and Progress* (Rand, McNally & Co.), brings to the discussion of the hackneyed tariff question considerations based on the most recent developments in American industrial life. The bearings of the protective system on the economic situation in the far East are brought out, and the significance of the growth in our export trade is interpreted, from the protectionist's point of view. The book is an able and strenuous defense of the American protective system.

BOOKS ON PEACE AND WAR.

The Hague Conference was the most important attempt that has been made in modern times to substitute law for force as the guiding principle in the regulation of international affairs. Its work illustrated a tendency, and gave enhanced importance to international law both as a science and as an authoritative guide in matters of practical moment. What the Peace Conference was, how it worked, and what it accomplished are questions the answers to which it is desirable to find in some standard form;—and that useful work has been performed by a member of the American delegation, Mr. F. W. Holls, whose volume, entitled *The Peace Conference at The Hague* (Macmillan), is not only an indispensable contribution to the literature and science of international law, but also a most admirable contribution to political and historical literature in general. It will be found of great value to college and university

students of international law. Besides containing Mr. Holls' comments upon the work of the conference, it includes much documentary material; and it is to be especially noted that one finds here the full text of the treaties that were adopted at The Hague.

The conference held annually for the past six years at Lake Mohonk through the beneficent agency of Mr. and Mrs. Smiley, have contributed greatly to the enlightenment of public opinion in the United States on the necessity and practical utility of arbitration for the settlement of international differences. The latest of these conferences, held in June last and reported in pamphlet form, derived especial interest from the work of The Hague conference, Mr. Holls, among others, discussing that particular topic.

One of the most useful surveys of international law, in a single volume intended for the use of students, is that of Gen. George B. Davis, entitled *The Elements of International Law* (Harpers), a new and thoroughly revised edition of which has recently been brought out. The author of this work, in his capacity of professor of law at the West Point Military Academy, has had an exceptionally good opportunity to consider the practical needs of young men who are destined to play an important part in the country's service, not alone in times of war, but to an increasing extent in times of peace. The citation of authorities and of illustrative instances and cases adds greatly to the practical value of this work.

We find on our table two useful volumes on armies, one a statistical compilation by Charles S. Jerram, entitled *The Armies of the World* (New Amsterdam Book Company), which seems to us to supply reliable technical information on the military organizations of the nations at the present moment which it would be difficult to find anywhere else. The other of these books is on the present English military situation, and is entitled *The War Office, the Army, and the Empire* (Cassell & Co.). It is by a very distinguished authority—namely, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., and has a preface by Lord Rosebery. Its chief function is to awaken English public opinion to the deficiencies of the army as these were made evident last year.

BOOKS ON THE FAR EAST AND ITS PROBLEMS.

Captain Mahan, in *The Problem of Asia* (Little, Brown & Co.), states the elements of the international problem of the Orient with his customary judicial fairness and thoroughness. His discussion of the effect of present Asiatic conditions upon world-policies should command the attention of our Senators and Representatives. In Captain Mahan's view, if we wish to be assured of the "open door" in China, we must be prepared to do our share in holding it open. China's territorial integrity must be maintained, not only by our moral influence among the nations, but by physical force, if required.

Mr. Chester Holcombe, the author of *The Real Chinaman*, has written an able work entitled *The Real Chinese Question* (Dodd, Mead & Co.). Mr. Holcombe, who served for fifteen years as interpreter and secretary with the United States legation at Peking, has endeavored to put his readers in possession of such facts regarding the people of China as may lead to a clearer comprehension of the Chinese point of view. Especial attention is given to the peculiar situation of which the Boxer uprising was a natural outgrowth. Mr. Holcombe attempts no defense of the Chinese, but by de-



Copyright, 1900. Fleming H. Revell Company.

DR. W. A. P. MARTIN IN SIEGE COSTUME, AS HE ARRIVED IN NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 23, 1900.

From "The Siege in Peking."

scribing and analyzing conditions and events he furnishes a basis for judgment.

The stirring appeal for reform in China, written by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung soon after the Chino-Japanese War, and promulgated with the sanction of the Emperor, has been translated by the Rev. S. I. Woodbridge and published in this country in a volume entitled *China's Only Hope* (Revell). It is estimated that a million copies of the original have been circulated in China. The revolutionary events of the past year are in a great measure attributed to the influence of this book. It throws much light on the Chinese reform movement.

The venerable Dr. W. A. P. Martin is the first of the eye-witnesses of last summer's drama in Peking to give to the world the complete story of the siege. His book, *The Siege in Peking* (Revell), is not only a thrilling narrative of dramatic events, but is in itself remarkable as a work produced in great haste, under most untoward circumstances, by a man long past seventy. Dr. Martin's life of half a century in China has given him a deanship among the foreign residents of Peking,

and it is said that no other foreigner, excepting Sir Robert Hart, has been so highly regarded by the Chinese themselves.

In *The Chinese Crisis* (Cassell) Mr. Alexis Krausse gives a succinct account of the circumstances that led up to the Boxer outbreak of 1900.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Books of travel are frequently written by professional globe-trotters, who make copy out of the trivial and dilate upon familiar historical monuments, portraying only the external. However much they may add to our statistical knowledge, they contribute little to our comprehension of internal truths. Not so with the authors of *Italian Cities* (Scribners). Mr. Edwin Howland Blashfield, the practical mural decorator, and his wife, a cultivated amateur, have not only traveled in and lived in the cities they describe, but, what is more to the purpose, have worked in their own vocation with that same spirit that impelled the art-workers of the Renaissance whose achievements make the very structure of these Italian cities. Where the Renaissance artist—the finger-ring he wrought, the walls he painted, the campanile he built—is portrayed by Mr. Blashfield, we are aware that his fellow-workman is speaking, and speaking sympathetically and with authority.

Mr. Anthony Wilkin's *Among the Berbers of Algeria* (Cassell) describes a journey of two anthropologists among the Chawia and the Kabyles, the two great Berber tribes of modern Algeria. The value of the book lies in its account of the habits and occupations of these people. The camera was employed to good purpose by the travelers, and some of the scenic beauties of the country are exemplified in the photographs reproduced in connection with the text.

Mr. Frederick C. Selous, the African hunter and traveler, is responsible for some new chapters of adventure—*Sport and Travel, East and West* (Longmans), in regions as widely separated as Asia Minor and the Rocky Mountains of the United States and Canada. This Nimrod of the Dark Continent fulfilled a dream of his boyhood days when he came to our coasts, in 1897, "to see wild America, not the new Europe of the Eastern States." His hunting experiences in the far West were up to the American standard of breeziness.

Spanish Highways and Byways, by Katharine Lee Bates (Macmillan), should do much to overcome the false opinions regarding the Spanish people unfortunately prevalent in this country. The book gives the impressions of an observant American woman, who made a tour in Spain shortly after the Spanish-American War. Travelers have more than once brought us tales of the land beyond the Pyrenees; but Miss Bates has done more than write a mere travel-sketch: her book is an interpretation of the Spaniard's life and thought of to-day.



Illustration (reduced) from "Sport and Travel, East and West."

Mr. Charles M. Taylor, Jr., in *Odd Bits of Travel with Brush and Camera* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), introduces us to more than one out-of-the-way corner of Europe. Mr. Taylor is an experienced traveler, with keen powers of observation. The text is profusely illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

Glimpses of Sunshine and Shade in the Far North (Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company) is an entertaining sketch of Klondike travel, by Lulu Alice Craig, of St. Joseph, Mo.

ARCHITECTURE.

In 1898 the *American Architect and Building News*, of Boston, issued the first parts of a series of portfolios entitled "*The Georgian Period, being Measured Draw-*



SHIRLEY MANSION, ON THE JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA.

Illustration (reduced) from "*The Georgian Period.*"

ings of Colonial Work." The series as now completed comprises six such portfolios. For the especial convenience of architects and draughtsmen, the plates are unbound, and can therefore be removed for separate study or use. The collection as a whole has extraordinary interest and value for many people besides architects. It would seem an indispensable part of the outfit of a professional man engaged in the planning or decoration of American residences, either smaller or greater. Not only does it present a great number of the exteriors of the remaining houses built in this country in the period from 1750 to 1815 or 1820, whether in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, or the Carolinas, but it also presents a great wealth of drawings showing interior details;—for example, staircases with their newels and balusters, panel-work, and moldings of all sorts, and also, to some extent, the furniture of that period.

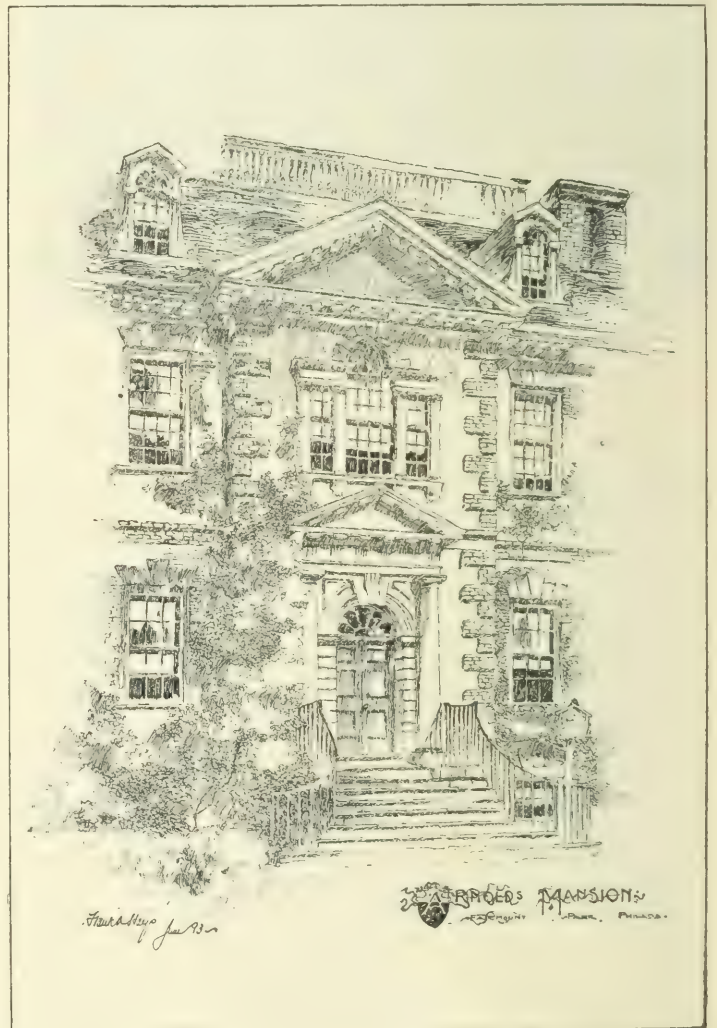
There has been a remarkable revival of so-called "Colonial" architecture in this country, and, for the most part, the tendency has been commendable. Our ancestors who built houses in the period just before and just after the Revolutionary War showed a higher degree of architectural taste and skill than was shown, as a rule, in the period from Andrew Jackson's time to that of the architectural monstrosities built just after the Civil War. Thus the revival of the Colonial spirit and method has been part of a generally improved taste in all matters of an artistic nature.

It is not possible to point to one precise type of house

and say that it stands for the Colonial style, for there was considerable variety in the architecture of our ancestors. But in a general way it may be said of what we call the Colonial that it was characterized by symmetry in the Greek sense and the use of strictly classical details,—by its fondness for Greek and Roman columns, cornices, and conventional effects. Some of the most interesting and attractive surviving specimens of our Colonial architecture are manifestly faulty in proportion or in some other vital respect; but it is also evident enough that these were not all the direct production of well-trained architects. In many cases the classical details were borrowed or adapted by experienced builders and workmen, without the aid of an architect in the fixing of proportions. In many other instances, doubtless, the lack of ample means led to the curtailment of designs, with unfortunate results.

In spite, however, of the architectural shortcomings of our early house-building, the survivals, as a whole, constitute a very charming legacy, and help not a little to give substance to the feeling of respect and esteem that we are taught to entertain for the fathers and mothers of our republic. If the young American colonies were not great or mighty as compared with England or France, there was at least some dignity and some elegance in American life,—a fact that these old homesteads prove to us beyond dispute, whether in Massachusetts, the Middle States, or the South.

These portfolios, therefore, are not of value exclu-



ARNOLD'S MANSION, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

Illustration (reduced) from "*The Georgian Period.*"

sively for the architect or for people who are taking a part in the planning of their own homes, but they are of very great value from the historical standpoint. They throw light upon the social life and manners of the time, and they preserve for us a great mass of concrete documentary material, so to speak, which it would be most unfortunate to lose. This collection is not confined to country and plantation houses, or to comfortable town residences in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and the other Colonial capitals and centers, but also gives us the details of a number of interesting and important public buildings of that period—as, for example, the old State House in Boston, the City Hall in New York, and Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Whether from the technical or the general aspect, these half-dozen portfolios seem quite indispensable. It should be noted that the plates are 14 inches by 10, and that each portfolio contains perhaps from thirty to fifty plates, besides which, in the fifth and sixth portfolios, one finds some fifty large pages of descriptive text, with numerous small illustrations. The *American Architect and Building News*, in preparing this really monumental work, has had the assistance of a considerable number of architects who have made the necessary measurements and drawings with great care and skill.

Another publication combining historical and genealogical material with pictures showing the house-building of our forefathers—and of an exceptional importance and value—is entitled *Early New York Houses* (New York: Francis P. Harper). It is supplied with histor-

methods—is none the less the result of one man's fresh point of view and editorial enthusiasm and energy. That man is Mr. Albert Kelsey, one of the younger architects of Philadelphia, who several years ago spent some time abroad as the holder of the traveling scholarship in architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, and who, since his return, has shown a rare capacity for organization, and is now president of the Architectural League of America. Mr. Kelsey is one of the few American architects who seems to have been



Tail-piece (enlarged) from "Early New York Houses."



LIBRARY DOOR IN THE ISAAC COOK HOUSE, BROOKLINE, MASS.
Illustration (reduced) from "The Georgian Period."

ical and genealogical notes by Mr. William S. Peltre. In no other great city is the process of rebuilding going on so fast at present as in the chief city of America. Every year sees the demolition of a great number of quaint and interesting old houses in the earlier residential parts of the city, to make way for new business blocks. Many of these old houses were associated either with well-known incidents in the history of the city, or—yet more frequently—with well-known families. This work is issued in a limited edition, and the transitional conditions of New York must surely give it an ever-increasing value.

The *Architectural Annual*—though published under the auspices of that very brilliant and hopeful new organization, the Architectural League of America, and thoroughly representative of the league's aims and

able to lay hold upon the conception, so familiar in Europe, of harmony and symmetry in the architectural arrangement of cities. The Architectural League, as at present constituted, is a federal union of certain local architectural organizations in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, and Toronto. Its keynote is evidently zeal with knowledge. It puts progress before precedent, and believes more in the future than in the past. But its preference for progress is not in ignorance of precedent, for it makes conspicuous use of the comparative method. It is very gratifying to find at last that American architects are studying the science of cities, and are bringing their art to the aid of the modern engineer on the one hand and of the landscape designer on the other. The *Annual* for 1900 has great variety both of illustration and text, and reflects in the most attractive and agreeable way the best current work at home and abroad. Among many interesting plans and illustrations are those of Mr. Flagg for the new buildings of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the elaborate architectural plans for the University of California, and the very elaborate setting forth of the work of a versatile Philadelphia architect, Mr. Wilson Eyre, Jr.

The house architecture of England has, of course, in times past been the chief influence felt in the building of American homes; and the so-called Georgian, or Colonial, period in this country can only be understood by strict comparison with the contemporary architecture of English manor-houses. It would doubtless be of some interest to American readers to have a study made of the English houses of comparable size and character for that period. We had last year a sumptuous volume called *Famous Homes of Great Britain, and Their Stories* (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons), and we have now a companion volume entitled *More Famous Homes of Great Britain*, under the editorship

of Mr. A. H. Malan. These deal with great houses, as a rule, of comparatively early origin, and too magnificent, as the country-seats of famous old titled families, to throw much light upon the architectural origins of our own modest Colonial homes. This latter volume, which describes twelve houses, is provided with lavish illustrations, and is sumptuously printed. The descriptive text is provided, in a number of cases, by the owner of the place; for instance, Rufford Abbey, in Nottinghamshire, which is the seat of Lord Savile, is described by Lord Savile himself. Wilton House, the home of the Earl of Pembroke, is written about by the Countess of Pembroke. Levens Hall, in Westmoreland, the home of Captain Bagot, is described by Mrs. Bagot. Lord Sackville describes his home in Kent, known as Knole. The homes portrayed in this volume, with all the beauty and charm of their architecture and adornment, are of more importance on historical grounds, perhaps, than on architectural. To read this book and its earlier companion, and to study their pictures, is to gain added light upon the greatness of England and the wealth of its unbroken traditions, associations, and survivals.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

Much the most important work on education in America that has lately appeared,—a work that will be constantly referred to in coming generations as setting forth with thoroughness and good proportion the conditions of educational life and work in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century,—was prepared as a contribution by the State of New York to the American educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition (Department of Public Instruction, Albany). It is in two large volumes, under the editorship of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University. It consists of a general introduction by Professor Butler, and a series of remarkably able and complete monographs by educational writers of the highest qualifications on every department of organized educational activity in this country. Kindergartens, common schools, high schools, colleges, universities, technical and industrial education, the work of the agricultural colleges, the special work for the training of the defective classes, and many other topics are all dealt with in this remarkable conspectus of American education. It is to be hoped that a new and large edition of this work may be prepared, and may be made readily accessible to the public at a moderate price.

A collection of the lectures and addresses given at various times within the last few years by Sir Joshua Fitch has been published with the title *Educational Aims and Methods* (Macmillan). These lectures deal with various aspects of educational work, such as "Methods of Instruction as Illustrated in the Bible," "The Evolution of Character," "Hand Work and Head Work," "The University Extension Movement," "The Sunday School of the Future," and "Women and Universities." While less systematic than the author's earlier volume, *Lectures on Teaching*, the new book is an important contribution to educational theory.

A new *Life of Frederick Froebel*, the founder of the kindergarten, has been written by Mr. Denton J. Snider, whose writings on educational subjects are well known to many teachers. (Chicago: Sigma Publishing Co.) The great value of Mr. Snider's work lies in his exposition of the principles which constitute the basis of the whole kindergarten system. At the same time he has revealed the human side of Froebel's career, presenting

an attractive picture of the man as well as of the educator.

Significant of an important movement in education is the volume on *Nature Study and the Child*, by Charles B. Scott (D. C. Heath & Co.). This book is addressed especially to the teacher, and is planned to meet the average schoolroom conditions. The writer has sought to put himself in the place of the child seeking knowledge about nature, and his treatment of the subject is purely inductive, emphasizing the primary importance of observation.

Mr. John Swett, in *American Public Schools* (American Book Company), has provided for public-school teachers an excellent manual of the history of public education in this country, together with a practical discussion of pedagogics as applied in American public schools. In his historical survey Mr. Swett condenses much of the material brought out in the elaborate series of monographs published by the United States Commissioner of Education, while the second part of his book treats specifically of modern courses of study in primary and grammar grades, of school management, of professional reading and study for school teachers, and of common sense applied to rural schools.

Work and Play is the title given to a volume of talks with college students, by President John E. Bradley, of Illinois College (Boston: The Pilgrim Press). In these talks only practical topics are treated, such as work, play, health, habit, unconscious education, and the scholar in public life. Sensible conclusions and clearness of statement mark these addresses, which college students everywhere will find helpful and inspiring.

"Opportunity" is the title-chapter in a series of essays and addresses by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, on educational topics (McClurg). We have more than once heretofore had occasion in these pages to commend Bishop Spalding's educational writings. The address on "Opportunity" was delivered at the opening of the Spalding Institute, at Peoria, one year ago. There are also chapters on "Woman and the Higher Education;" "The University: A Nursery of the Higher Life;" "The University and the Teacher," and allied topics.

In the series of bulletins of the University of the State of New York, Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, has contributed a monograph on *Public Libraries and Popular Education*, illustrating important phases of library extension and library coöperation for the promotion of popular education. The sketches of public-library activities in various American cities will be found highly suggestive, and may be consulted with profit by all our public-spirited citizens interested in the library movement. The bulletin is elaborately illustrated.

BOOKS FOR THE HOME.

The number of books published in 1900 that might properly be classed in some such category as "Domestic Dissertations" seems unusually large. Each year the writers and publishers are giving increased attention to the various subjects related to the rearing and training of children, while the influence of the modern "child-study" movement among the professional educationists is marked. Manuals of especial interest and importance to woman in her home relations are many and excellent. Dr. Nathan Oppenheim's latest book, *The Care of the Child in Health* (Macmillan), offers to all mothers the advice of an experienced physician who has made a special study of child-growth in its normal, as well as

its abnormal, aspects. For use in the sick-room, Miss Eveleen Harrison's *Home Nursing* (Macmillan) makes available the approved scientific methods of the modern trained nurse. More especially addressed to the trained nurse herself are Miss L. L. Dock's *Short Papers on Nursing Subjects* (M. Louise Longeway, 151 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York). For the freshest and most suggestive treatment of domestic hygiene, we commend the new book entitled *Air, Water, and Food*, by Ellen H. Richards and Alpheus G. Woodman, instructors in sanitary chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (John Wiley & Sons). The food question is discussed by Horace Fletcher in a series of suggestive essays under the general title, *Glutton or Epicure* (Stone). Among practical manuals of cookery we have *The Hostess of To-Day*, by Linda Hall Larned (Scribners), and *365 Desserts* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.).

European Travel for Women, by Mary Cadwalader Jones (Macmillan), is an invaluable handbook of up-to-date advice for the intending tourist.

The Blunders of Women, by "A Mere Man" (Funk & Wagnalls), is a production that has already interested, possibly amused, but certainly not convinced, a considerable number of the sex that it so unsparingly attacks. The correspondence that grew out of the original publication of "A Mere Man's" arguments, in serial form, is included in the present volume, so that those who are inclined to dispute the author's contention that woman's management in the home falls below the standard set by her husband in his office may at least have the satisfaction of seeing the other side of the question presented. Of a far more serious character is *The American Business Woman* (Putnams), a volume prepared by Mr. John Howard Cromwell, a practical lawyer, to serve as a guide for the investment, preservation, and accumulation of property. This work is packed with information about actual present-day business conditions and methods.

To those women who are more concerned with the problem of daily existence than with the care of worldly goods already acquired, Mrs. Helen Churchill Candee's little book, *How Women May Earn a Living* (Macmillan), brings many helpful hints, covering as it does the most important callings and professions now open to women, and giving the specific information most urgently needed by the American girl suddenly thrown upon her own resources for a livelihood. *Helps for Ambitious Girls*, by William Drysdale (Crowell), offers many suggestions in the same line. *What Shall I Do?* (Hinds & Noble) describes the opportunities open to boys as well as to girls. Mr. Austin Bierbower's *How to Succeed* (Fenno) is a brief compendium of advice to young people on getting a start in life.

The Stage as a Career, by Philip G. Hubert, Jr. (Putnams), should be of service to all who are looking forward to a life's work in stageland; and for such as

require a special course of disillusionizing, we recommend the admirable book by Mr. Franklin Fyles, the dramatic critic of the *New York Sun*, entitled *The Theatre and Its People* (Doubleday, Page & Co.). This will tell them just what the American stage of to-day is, and what an actor's career means.

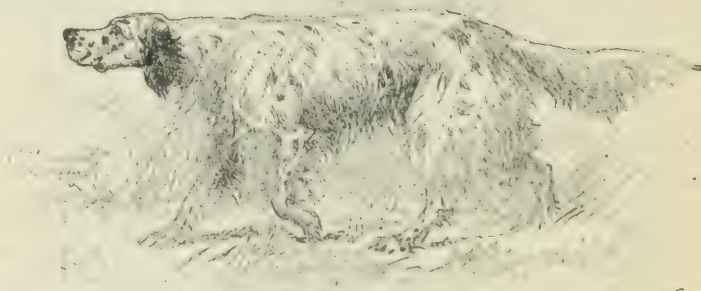
BOOKS ABOUT ANIMAL LIFE.

A good account of recent advances in biology is provided by an English zoölogist, Mr. J. Arthur Thomson, in *The Science of Life* (Stone). This book contains chapters on "Classification of Animals," "The Study of Structure," "Physiology of Animals," "Embryology," "Heredity," and "Psychology of Animals," with corresponding chapters on plant life.

In *Studies of Animal Life* (Heath) three high-school instructors of Chicago, Messrs. Herbert E. Walter, Worallo Whitney, and F. Colby Lucas, have arranged a series of laboratory exercises for the study of living animals. The methods suggested by this little manual have been employed for some time in the Chicago high schools with pronounced success.

From Boston comes an entertaining miscellany, *Concerning Cats* (Lothrop), by Miss Helen M. Winslow, the editor of *The Club Woman*, who describes the cats of certain noted people, cats renowned in history, cat clubs, and cat shows, and the high-bred cats of America, and appends much curious and interesting information as to cat hospitals, cat language, and the treatment of cats in health and disease. The book is illustrated with pictures of many famous cats, including "The Mutilator," the office cat of the *New York Sun*.

Mr. Charles Henry Lane, a breeder and exhibitor of dogs, has written "a book for doggy people," entitled *All About Dogs* (John Lane). The book is full of prac-



ENGLISH SETTER.

(From "All About Dogs" - drawing by R. H. Moore.)

tical points for exhibitors and judges at dog shows, and makes helpful suggestions regarding the care of high-bred dogs in sickness and in health. The drawings of prize dogs by Mr. R. H. Moore are remarkably clever.



INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the December numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Abyssinia, the Land of the "King of Kings," V. Goedorp, WWM.
Accidents, Laws Relating to, W. A. McClean, GBag.
Africa, Leaders of Thought and Action in, YM.
Africa, Twenty Years of Empire-Building in, B. J. Hendrick, FrL.
Agriculture, Machinery in, G. E. Walsh, CasM.
Allen, James Lane, L. G. Giltner, Mod.
Amalfi (Italy), the Beautiful, Cath.
America in the Pacific, J. Barrett, Forum.
American International Indebtedness, N. T. Bacon, Yale, November.
Anglo-Saxon Race, Future of the, C. Beresford, NAR.
Animals, Curing, by Electricity, H. C. Fyfe, Pear.
Archæological Progress, A. L. Frothingham, Jr., IntM.
Architecture: An Old English Country House for \$7,000, M. B. Medary, Jr., and R. L. Field, LHJ.
Architecture: A Northern Farmhouse to Cost \$3,000, R. C. Spencer, Jr., LHJ.
Architecture, Chinese, W. H. Rees, MA.
Arctic Expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi, O. Malagodi, Str.
Arctic Regions, Discoveries in Our, WW.
Arachnid, A Singular, W. M. Wheeler, ANat, November.
Argentina, English and French in, E. Daireaux, RPar, December 1.
Army Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, P. Pinckney, Over, November.
Army: Native Troops for Our Colonial Possessions, L. L. Seaman, NAR.
Art:
Art Education in the Brooklyn High and Manual Training Schools, Georgia F. Arkell, AE, November.
Books, Art, of the Season, R. Cortissoz, BB.
Books, Holiday, Art in the, E. Knaufft, AMRR.
Bridgman, F. A., Art, November.
Ceramic Industry at the Paris Exposition, W. Fred, Art, November.
Chavannes, Puvis de, J. La Farge, Scrib.
Chicago, American Artists' Exhibition at, F. W. Morton, BP.
Christian Art, Early, N. H. Moore, Mod.
Christmas-Tide Art, Annetta Halliday-Antona, AI.
Chromo-Xylography, Some Recent Examples of, Esther Wood, IntS.
Cox, Kenyon: His Teaching, F. W. Coburn, AE, November.
Decorative Art, Austrian, G. Mourey, IntS.
Festival Spirit in Art, E. Valise, NatM.
Figure Drawing, Purpose of, H. F. Stratton, AE, November.
Figure Painting in Oil Colors—II., AA.
French Art at the Court of Berlin, C. Brinton, Crit.
Harris Library and Museum, Preston, England, W. B. Barton, MA.
Hiremy-Hirschl, Adolf, Helen Zimmern, AJ.
Landscape in Water-Colors, AA.
Lantéri, Édouard, Sculptor and Professor, A. L. Baldry, MA.
Martin, Henri, Art, November.
Murillo, the Painter of the Virgin, Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, Cath.
Page, Walter Gilman, A. Chamberlain, AI.
Paris Exhibition, *Grands Prix* for Painting at the—II., H. Frantz, MA.
Pittsburg Art Exhibition, A. E. Howland, BP.
Portrait as Art, AA.
Pottery, Grueby, W. G. Bowdoin, AI.
Residence of George Gould, Florence N. Levy, AI.
Sculptors, American, Triumph of, Katherine DeForest, WW.
Springfield, Massachusetts, Art Museum of, AE, November.
Stained-Glass Work, K. D. Henry, BP.
Steel Work, Old, S. Gardner, IntS.
Tapestry, Royal, at Windsor, E. M. Jessop, PMM.
Tempera Painting, U. Allen, AJ.
Tolman, Stacy, Appreciation of, R. Davol, BP.
Turner, Ross, A. Chamberlain, AI.
Veber, Jean, Bessie Van Vorst, Crit.
Waesberghe, Armand van, Art, November.
Wallace Collection, Gems of the—II., MA.
Wells-Champney, S. C. de Soissons, Art, November.
Wood-Carving, Spanish, E. Wilson, Cos.
Assassinations, Century of, E. Mels, Pear.
Austria, Elections in, G. P. Gooch, West.
Austria, Outlook in, S. Schidrowitz, Contem.
Autolatry, Apostles of, J. D. Miller, Arena.
Automobile, Steam, J. A. Kingman, CasM.
Banking at the Close of the Nineteenth Century, BankL.
Banking in Australasia, BankL.
Banking Superannuation and Pension Funds, BankL.
Bank of Montreal, J. M. Oxley, Can.
Barrie, James M., W. Wallace, Bkman.
Barrie, James M., Country of, W. Hale, Bkman.
Bear, Johnny, E. Seton-Thompson, Scrib.
Beauty, H. T. Peck, Cos.
Belgium, Neutrality of, Duc de Broglie, RDM, November 15.
Belgium, Reform of Hereditary Succession and the Van Der Bruggen Law in, G. Legrand, RefS, November 16.
Bernhardt and Coquelin, H. Fouquier, Harp.
Bernhardt, Madame: On Seeing Her Hamlet, Elizabeth Robins, NAR.
Bible as Literature, J. E. McFadyen, Bib.
Bible, Significant Knowledge of the, Mary B. Briggs, Cent.
Biblical Law: Trial of Achan by Lot, D. W. Amram, GBag.
Blanc, Mont, E. Picard, Nou, November 1 and 15.
Boilers, Water-Tube, for Naval Service, B. H. Thwaite, Eng.
Books, Greatest, of the Century, J. Bryce, H. van Dyke, A. T. Hadley, T. W. Higginson, W. De W. Hyde, E. E. Hale, G. A. Gordon, A. M. Fairbairn, W. J. Tucker, and G. S. Hall, Out.
Boston—the Beacon of American Literature, D. Sladen, LeisH.
Botany Bay, W. H. S. Aubrey, Cham.
Brahmanism, A. C. Lyall, NAR.
Brain Study, Danger Tendency in, A. C. Bowen, Arena.
Brazil, In the Heart of, J. A. Graham, MisR.
Brontë, Charlotte, G. M. Smith, Corn; C. Segré, NA, November 16.
Brontë, Charlotte, and Haworth, Evelyn B. Parry, LeisH.
Burns, Robert, as a Social Reformer, W. Diack, West.
California, University of, E. N. Gale, LHJ.
Canal, Best Isthmian, H. L. Abbot, Atlant.
Carolina, Proprietary Government of, A. M. Barnes, GBag.
Catholic Congress at Bonn, Baron de Trannoz, RGen, November.
Cats of Leisure and Lineage, Harriet Martling, Over, November.
Cedars of Lebanon, H. W. Hulbert, Mod.
Cellini, Benvenuto, A. Venturi, NA, November 1.
Cenci, Beatrice, Crime and Trial of, H. G. Chapin, GBag.
Census Prophecy of a Century Ago, H. J. Lewis, NatM.
Chamberlain, Joseph, D. E. Fraick, Anga.
Chamois Shooting, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, O.
Chamouni, In the Vale of, Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, Ros.
Channing, William Ellery, Poetry of, F. B. Sanborn, Atlant.
Character, Metaphysics of, A. E. Gibson, Mind.
Charities and Correction, New York State Conference of, Char.
China:
Altar of Burnt Offering, Chinese, OC.
Architecture, Chinese, W. H. Rees, MA.
Banking, Chinese System of, C. Denby, Forum.
Causes of the Crisis in China, J. S. Whitewright, MisR.
Chinaman, The, P. Leroy-Beaulieu, McCl.
Chinese as a Universal Language, J. H. Wisby, Mind.
Chinese Empire and the Powers, F. A. Roe, Mod.
Chinese Foreign Policy, J. Ross, Contem.
Chinese Peril, J. H. McNeilly, MRN.
Church-Burning in China, I. T. Headland, MisR.
Commerce, Chinese, W. B. Parsons, PopS.
Cultural Factors in the Crisis, P. S. Reinsch, Annals.
France and the Powers in China, RPar, December 1.
Hainan, Babel of Tongues in, W. J. Leverett, MisR.
Industrial Significance of the Anglo-German Alliance, Eng.
Italian Interests in China, A. Caneva, RPL, November 15.
Missionaries and the Boxers, A. Bansemont, RRP, November 15.
Missionary in China, F. T. Dickson, Mac.
Peking, Foreign Legations in, R. Allen, Corn.
Peking, In and About, J. Thomson, WWM.
Peking Legations, R. Hart, Cos.
Peking Relief Column, Arrival of the, F. Palmer, Cent.
Peking Wall, Struggle on the, W. N. Pethick, Cent.
Pleasures, Chinese, General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, EM, November.
Protestant Missionaries Known to Have Been Massacred, J. R. Hykes, MisR.
Wu Ting Fang, WW.
Yellow River, Regulation of the, W. Starling, Eng.
Christ, The Four-fold, J. Watson, McCl.
Christianity at the Grave of the Nineteenth Century, F. Harrison, NAR.
Christmas Cards, Women Who Make, YW.

- Christmas Festivities in Mexico, Mrs. L. M. Terry, WWM.
 Christmas in Foreign Lands, Elizabeth T. Nash, Chaut.
 Christmas in Old London, W. Besant, Cass.
 Christmas-Tide in Mexico, E. de G. C. Terry, Mod.
 Church Leaders, Social Ethics for, C. R. Henderson, Bib.
 Church of England, Missionary Movement in the, W. L. Sullivan, Cath.
 Cluseret, General, Recollections About, K. Blind, West.
 Coal, American, for England, G. L. Locket, Forum.
 Coal-Mining at the North Pole, W. Packard, NatM.
 Colonial Governments as Money-Lenders, W. P. Reeves, NatR.
 Commercial Organization, Meaning of, A. H. Church, Eng.
 Composers, Some Popular Lady, YW.
 Comstock Lode, Awakening of the, J. Finlay, Over, November.
 Confederate Government, Last Days of the, S. R. Mallory, McCl.
 Congress, Programme for, H. L. West, Forum.
 Congress: The Men that Make Our Laws, L. A. Coolidge, Ains.
 Congressional Library, Mary Sewell, Ros.
 Coquelin, Bernhardt and, H. Fouquier, Harp.
 Corday, Charlotte, C. T. Clinton, Chaut.
 Cowper, Preacher's Study of, G. F. Greene, Hom.
 Country Fair, J. Moritzen, Cos.
 Country Fair, At a, H. Sutherland, Home.
 Courts and Politics, B. Winchester, GBag.
 Crete, Exploration of, D. G. Hogarth, Contem.
 Cricket Problem, More About the, E. Lyttleton, Bad.
 "Cromwell," Mr. John Morley's, S. Gardiner, Contem.
 Cromwell, Oliver, Some Recent Views of, Crit.
 Cross, Prehistoric, Rev. W. W. Seymour on the, P. Carus, OC.
 Crowd, Dominance of the, G. S. Lee, Atlant.
 Crucifixion and the War in the Creation, W. W. Peyton, Contem.
 Cuban Republic? Can There Ever Be a, J. I. Rodriguez, Forum.
 Cuban Republic—Limited, W. Wellman, AMRR.
 Currency Act and the Gold Standard, Yale, November.
 Daly, Marcus, Empire-BUILDER, S. E. Moffett, AMRR.
 Dante Society at Ravenna, P. Villari, NA, November 1.
 Daphnia Hyalina, Crest of, Minnie M. Enteman, ANat, November.
 Davidson, Thomas, EdR.
 Democracy, Alleged Failure of, J. Bascom, Yale, November.
 Democracy, Machinery of, A. E. Maddock, West.
 Dialects, R. H. Bretherton, Gent.
 Digestion, Philosophy of, J. Grand, RRP, December 1.
 Dogma, Development, and Not the Evolution of, T. L. Healy, Cath.
 Drachmann, Holger, J. H. Wisby, Arena.
 Drama—Courtesan on the French Stage, A. de Ternant, West.
 Drunkenness and the Weather, E. G. Dexter, Annals, November.
 Drury Lane Theatre, M. C. Salaman, Cass.
 Dueling, All About, E. André, Nou, November 15.
 Earthquake, Weathering an, A. M. Brice, Mac.
 Editors, Some American Magazine, Flora M. Holly, Bkman.
 Education:
 Brain in Relation to Education, N. C. Macnamara, West.
 College, Admission to, on Certificate and by Examination, School.
 College President, Power of the, L. C. Seelye, EdR.
 Education of Children a Hundred Years Ago, S. G. Talentyre, Corn.
 Elementary Education at the Paris Exposition, Anna T. Smith, EdR.
 Elementary School at the University of Chicago, H. M. Hodgman, Ed.
 Entrance Examinations, A. T. Hadley, School.
 Examinations, R. H. Quick on, H. Sabin, Ed.
 Excursions and Gardening, A. M. Loehr, Chaut.
 Federation of Educational Institutions, W. MacDonald, School.
 Geography, Physical, Teaching of, R. E. Dodge, NatGM.
 German and English School-Children, Catherine I. Dodd, NatR.
 High School, Failures in the First Year of the, R. G. Huling, EdR.
 High School Reform, C. M. Clay, Ed.
 Louvain University, France, Teaching of the Political and Social Sciences at, RefS, November 1.
 Music in a Liberal Education, R. H. Howland, Mus.
 Music in the Primary Grades, C. I. Rice, Mus.
 New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, Annual Meeting of the, School.
 Public Schools, Problems Which Confront the, A. Gove, J. M. Greenwood, C. B. Gilbert, and A. D. Mayo, Ed.
 School and the Home, P. H. Hamus, IntM.
 School Reminiscences, J. M. Greenwood, EdR.
 Schoolhouse, Old Red, Passing of the, W. Sargent, NEng.
 Secondary Education, French Critic on, H. Milborne, West.
 Swimming Baths, Public, Jane A. Stewart, Chaut.
 Teacher's Opportunity of Discovering Individual Capacities in His Pupils, W. H. P. Faunce, School.
 Vacation Schools, Helen C. Putnam, Forum.
 Wanted—a Teacher, J. H. Canfield, EdR.
 Women Students, Government of, Louise S. B. Saunders, EdR.
 Egypt: Down the Nile to Cairo, F. M. Davenport, Chaut.
 Electric Central Stations in England, F. C. Perkins, Eng.
 Electric Traction on Italian Railways, P. Lanino, RasN, November 16.
 Electricity at the Paris Exposition, C. S. V. Brown, CasM.
 Eliot, George, W. C. Brownell, Scrib.
 Emerson, Ralph Waldo: Is He a Poet? C. Kernahan, NatR.
 England: see Great Britain.
 Equality, Human, Principle of, C. W. Berry, Arena.
 Evolution, Thomas Henry Huxley and, C. A. Kofoid, Dial, November.
 Families, Breaking Up of, E. T. Devine, Char.
 Far East, America in the, J. Barrett, Forum.
 "Faucit, Helena," Review of, Black.
 Feathers, Fine, W. C. Mackenzie, Cham.
 Fiction, Current, Change in, T. Williams, AMRR.
 Finance: American International Indebtedness, N. T. Bacon, Yale, November.
 Fish: The Food Killers, A. Henry, FrL.
 Fishing: Evolution of the "Kentucky Reel," J. A. Henshall, O.
 Football Coach's Relation to the Players, W. C. Forbes, O.
 Force, Reign of, Honora Twycross, West.
 Fox-Hunting, Advice on, Willoughby de Broke, Bad.
 Fox-Hunting in America, Outlook for, D. Gray, O.
 France:
 Bishops, French, and the Protestants, 1698, J. Lemoine, RPar, November 15.
 Land Reform, G. Chastenot, RPP, November.
 Reaction, On the Way to, HumN, November.
 Relief Works in France, L. Banneux, RGen, November.
 Trades-Unionism, Law and, H. Dépassé, Nou, November 15.
 Women, Higher Education of, Anna T. Smith, Forum.
 Freedom and "Free-Will," G. S. Fullerton, PopS.
 Galveston Disaster, Story of the, W. B. Stevens, Mun.
 Game, Big, Home of the, M. Foster, Mun.
 Game, Big, in America, G. B. Grinnell, O.
 Garden-Making—II., E. S. Prior, IntS.
 Gas Engine, Development of the, R. S. Ball, Jr., CasM.
 Geography at the British Association for the Advancement of Science, NatGM.
 German Army, R. E. Park, Mun.
 German Emperor, L. Klausner-Dawoc, Fort.
 Germany and an Armed Peace, J. de Bloch, RRP, November 15.
 Golf Clubs, Modern, and Modern Methods, H. Hutchinson, O.
 Government, Modern, H. de Balzac, NAR.
 Government of Dependent Territory, C. Becker, Annals, November.
 Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
 Amateurs? Are We Really a Nation of, H. Maxwell, NineC.
 Anglo-Russian Alliance, J. W. Gambier, Fort.
 Army, Church Parade in the, C. B. Mayne, NatR.
 Army, Personal Impressions of the, A. G. Boscawen, NatR.
 Army Reorganization—the Home Army, Black.
 Cabinet of Commonplace, Fort.
 Channel Islands, Strategical Value of the, W. L. Clowes, NineC.
 Company Law, Defective Addition to the, Judge Emden, NineC.
 Economic Legislation of 1900, E. Porritt, Yale, November.
 Foreign Office, Black.
 Government House, A. Galton, NatR.
 Housing Question and the L. C. C., C. S. Jones, Fort.
 Imperial Federation—the Condition of Progress, E. Salmon, Fort.
 Judges, Her Majesty's, NatR.
 Liberal Party, Future of the, Fort.
 Map of Great Britain, Evolution of the, B. Willson, Str.
 Military Education of Officers, T. M. Maguire, NatR.
 Party, New Fourth, Proposed, NatR.
 Recruiting, Negligence in, P. G. Elgood, NineC.
 Rosebery, Lord, Chance of, J. A. R. Marriott, Fort.
 Social Future of England, W. Clarke, Contem.
 Women Politicians, M. Ostrogorski, RPar, December 1.
 Greek Religion and Mythology, P. Carus, OC.
 Grote, Mrs., a Radical Lady of the Last Generation, J. Fyvie, Temp.
 Guyon, Madame, Inner Life of, J. L. Hurlbut, Chaut.
 Handwriting Expert, Art of the, T. Waters, Home.
 Hawaii First—IV., E. S. Goodhue, AngA.
 Health Association, American Public, Annual Meeting of the, San.
 History, Dominant Factors in, Theory of, C. Rappoport, RSoc, November.
 Horses and Jockeys, Our, Abroad, E. W. Kelly, Mun.
 Horses of the Prince of Wales, E. H. Cooper, Cass.
 Human Body, Energy and Work of the, E. B. Rosa, PopS.
 Human Species, F. Le Dantec, R. Par, November 15.

- Hunting, Stag and Wolf, in France, V. Thompson, O.
Hugo, Victor, as an Artist, Benjamin-Constant, Harp.
Hugo, Victor: Historical Background of His Novels, H. M. Skinner, Int.
Hugo, Victor, Love-Letters of (1820-1822)—II., Harp.
Huxley, Thomas Henry, L. Stephen, NineC.
Ice-Boats and Ice-Boating, B. Willson, Cass.
Imperialism, Absolutism, Militarism, P. Louis, RSoc, November.
India, Present-Day Progress in, P. C. Mozoomdar, NineC.
Indians, Penobscot, G. J. Varney, GBag.
Intellect, Decline of, A. Lang, Crit.
Ireland, T. E. Naughten, West.
Ireland, "Balfourian Amelioration" in, H. Plunkett, NineC.
Ireland, Scheme for the Industrial Development of, R. J. Ambrose, West.
Iron Ores of British Columbia, H. M. Lamb, Eng.
"Islam, The Sources of," W. Muir, NineC.
Italy: Equilibrium on the Adriatic, C. Mangroni, RasN, November 1.
Italy, Monarchy and Republic in, R. Garibaldi, NAR.
Italy: Socialism and the Recent Election, RasN, November 16.
Japan, Root of Evil in: A Reply, S. Yamaguchi, Gunt.
Japan—the Britain of the East, I. T. Headland, Mun.
Japanese Children, A. Edmonds, Can.
Japanese on the International Struggle, A. Paternostro, RPL, November 15.
Jeremiah, Trial of, D. W. Amram, Bib.
Jerusalem as We See It To-day, Mrs. Lew Wallace, LHJ.
Jerusalem in 1900, C. Moffett, FrL.
Jesus, Story of—III., C. Howard, LHJ.
Jesus Christ, Character and Person of, C. M. Cobern, Hom.
Judah, Royal House of, in Britain, N. W. Spencer, AngA.
Judicial Costume in England, J. F. Walker, GBag.
Kentucky, Early Conspiracies in, Sally E. M. Hardy, GBag.
Kerchiefs, Of, Effie B. Clarke, AJ.
Kindergarten, Ethical and Religious Import of the, W. M. Bryant, KindR.
Kindergartens, Financial Economy in, C. B. Gilbert, KindR.
King's Mountain, Battle of, Bell Bayless, AMonM.
Klondike, Impressions of, C. C. Osborne, Mac.
Labor Insurance, Mutual Relations of the Different Branches of, M. Bellom, RefS, November 1 and 16.
Lambeth Palace, F. Watt, AJ.
Lausanne, Holidays in, Frances Grover, Int.
Legislators, Proletariat of, P. Pottier, RRP, November 15.
Leland Stanford Junior University, E. N. Gale, LHJ.
Library, Model Public, G. Iles, WW.
Life Saving on the Great Lakes, W. D. Hulbert, FrL.
Literary Criticism, German, Trend of, K. Francke, IntM.
Literary Reputations, Influence of Life and Death on the Destiny of, P. Stapfer, RRP, November 15.
Literature: Art in Language, B. I. Wheeler, Atlant.
Literature, Century's Contribution to, F. Lynch, Mod.
Literature: Modern Japanese Romance, J. Hitomi, RRP, December 1.
Literature: Peasant in Modern French Romance, G. Pellissier, RRP, December 1.
Livingston, Cora: The Inn-Keeper's Daughter Who Dissolved a President's Cabinet, W. Perrine, LHJ.
Lloyd's? What Is, S. A. Wood, Ains.
London, East, Types, W. Besant, Cent.
Longfellow's Poetry, J. Mudge, MRN.
Luck, Law of, J. E. Purdon, Mind.
Machine-Shop Expense Account, H. L. Arnold, Eng.
Machine Tools at the Paris Exhibition, J. Horner, CasM.
McKinley, William, A. Viallate, RPar, November 15.
McKinley, William: A Chronology, AMRR.
Maeterlinck's "Bluebeard and Aryan," S. C. de Soissons, Fort.
Magazine Editors, Some American, Flora M. Holly, Bkman.
Manuscripts of Some Popular Novels, Crit.
"Mark Twain," Appreciation of, J. Miller, Home.
Marriage and Divorce, P. and V. Margueritte, RRP, December 1.
Masonic, Anti-, Mystification, H. C. Lea, Lipp.
Medical Jurisprudence in America, C. Bell, San.
Mediterranean, Drifting on the, C. G. Horne, Mod.
Microbes in Cheese-Making, H. W. Conn, PopS.
Middletown, Connecticut, J. Fiske, Atlant.
Miege, Guy—a Seventeenth-Century Ollendorff, F. H. Skrine, PMM.
Millionaire, Education of the, T. Beale, Forum.
Missions:
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Reports of Committees at the Annual Meeting of the, MisH.
Banza Manteke, Story of—II., H. Richards, MisR.
Coöperation in Mission Work, J. T. Gracey, MisR.
Far East, Protestant Missionaries in the, F. Penman, Cath.
God's Working Force in the Mission Field, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
India, Christ Owned and Disowned in, MisR.
Madagascar: Heathen and Christian, W. E. Cousins, MisR.
Missionaries and Governments, Louise C. Brown, Contem.
Moon-Photographs Taken with the Great Paris Telescope, F. Deloncle, Str.
Monopolies and Combinations, Classification of, M. H. Robinson, Yale, November.
Monsters, Prehistoric, H. N. Hutchinson, Pear.
Montreal, Maids of, Mary S. Pepper, Chaut.
Moreau, Gustave, Work of, E. Schuré, RPar, December 1.
Morgan, Charles Hill, CasM.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, J. P. Boccock, Mun.
Motive Power and Industry, A. D. Adams, CasM.
Müller, Max, A. Lang, Contem.; B. E. Smith, Crit; Dial, November 16; M. D. Conway, NAR; T. J. McCormack, OC.
Müller, Max, Estimate of, C. Johnston, AMRR.
Municipal Government, Problem of, J. H. Batten, Arena.
Municipal Water-Works Laboratories, G. C. Whipple, PopS.
Music in a Liberal Education, R. H. Howland, Mus.
Music in Primary Schools, C. I. Rice, Mus.
Music, National, in War-Time, Anna Mathewson, Mod.
Music, Time-Marking System in, T. C. Whitmer, Mus.
Musical Education, New Ideals in, W. S. Pratt, Atlant.
Myrmecophile, New, W. M. Wheeler, ANat, November.
Napoleon and Josephine: Preliminaries of the Imperial Divorce, F. Masson, RPar, November 15 and December 1.
Nations, Rivalry of—IX.—XI., E. A. Start, Chaut.
Navigation, Submarine, W. P. Bradley, PopS.
Negro, American, and His Economic Value, B. T. Washington, IntM.
Negro, Paths of Hope for the, J. Dowd, Cent.
New England Authors, Old Age of, H. Butterworth, AMRR.
New Granada, Recollections of, P. d'Espagnat, RDM, November 15.
New Hampshire's Part in Sullivan's Expedition of 1779, W. E. Griffiths, NEng.
Newspaper Discussion, Integrity of, Gunt.
New York and Its Historians—II., Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer, NAR.
New York City, Moral and Political Duty of, Gunt.
New Zealand and an Island Federation, R. Stout, RRM, October.
New Zealand and Australian Federation, W. M'Millan, RRM, October.
New Zealand, Temperance Reform in, A. Sherwell, RRM, October.
Oberammergau Passion Play, Helen F. Wilcox, Int; T. J. Cummins, Ros.
Odell, Governor-elect, of New York, L. Abbott, AMRR.
Ophir, Discovery of, C. Peters, Harp.
Oxygen and the Nature of Acids, J. Priestley, and A.-L. Lavoisier, PopS.
Palestine: From Haifa to Nazareth, E. J. Goodspeed, Bib.
Parable of the Prodigal, Effective Pulpit Presentation of the, C. Geikie, Hom.
Parents, E. S. Martin, Harp.
Paris Bordone, P. Molmenti, NA, November 16.
Paris Exposition, 1900, AJ; Vicomte de Vogüé, RDM, November 15.
Pascoli, Giovanni, V. Cian, NA, November 1.
Pasteur, Life of, R. Dounic, RDM, November 15.
Pauline Chronology, W. M. Ramsay, Hom.
Pecten Irradians Lamarck, C. B. Davenport, ANat, November.
Penology, Progress in, S. J. Barrows, Forum.
Peppercorn, A. D., R. A. M. Stevenson, IntS.
Persecution: Catholic and Protestant, W. P. Lovejoy, MRN.
Philippines, Gold in the, F. F. Hilder, NatGM.
Photography:
Century of Applied Photography, E. L. Bowlus, PhoT.
Color Photography, Notable Advance in, WW.
Figure Studies, T. L. Syms, APB.
Imogen, a New Developing Substance, J. Gaedicke, APB;
G. Gaedickel, PhoT.
Intensification Methods, Modern, J. M. Eder, APB.
Lens, Modern, Evolution of the, T. R. Dallmeyer, APB.
Toning (or Coloring) Slides, P. Hill, PhoT.
Pie, H. Sutherland, Ains.
Pierce, George Foster, W. Lewis, MRN.
Poetry, American, B. Carman, BB.
Poetry, Sources and Uses of, W. C. Lawton, Chaut.
Poet's End, F. Wedmore, NineC.
Political Affairs in the United States:
Election of 1900, W. J. Bryan, NAR.
Lessons of the Campaign, P. S. Heath, Forum.
McKinley, William: A Chronology, AMRR.
Political Changes of the Century, P. S. Reinsch, WW.
Politicians, Witty Retorts of, E. J. Moyle, Cham.
Politics and Socialism, P. Bertolini, NA, November 16.
Polo of the Ancients, J. Tyler, O.
Ponies, Thoroughbred, Breeding, T. C. Patterson, O.
Pope, Temporal Power of the, H. Moynihan, Cath.
Porto Rico, Beautiful, Blanche Z. Baralt, Int.
Porto Rico, Reasons for the High Death Rate of, P. R. Egan, San.
Portugal, Position of Catholics in, H. MacInerney, Ros.
Power from Blast-Furnace Gases, B. Donkin, Eng.

- Prairie Chicken Hunt, Old-Time, E. Hough, O.
 Printing Press, Jubilee of the, C. Whibley, NAR.
 Protective System, Economic Basis of the, J. P. Young, Forum.
 Psychological Research, Wants of, J. H. Hyslop, Arena.
 Quarantine, Port, A. H. Doty, San.
 Quivera—IV., E. E. Blackman, AngA.
 "Quo Vadis," E. Lemaigre, Nou, November 15.
 Railway Charges, Theory of, H. T. Newcomb, Yale, November.
 Railway Prosperity, Consequences of, H. T. Newcomb, Gunt.
 Railways, Government Ownership of—IV., R. L. Richardson, Can.
 Reciprocity Commission, Work of the, J. B. Osborne, Forum.
 "Reign of Law," Historical Background of, J. Z. Tyler, Mod.
 Religion, Genesis and Outlook of, G. Smith, Contem.
 Religion, Paris Congress of the History of, N. Schmidt, Bib.
 Rhine, Down the—I., Schaffhausen to Worms, A. Birrell, Cent.
 Robinson, Rowland Evans, H. L. Bailey, NEng.
 Roman Forum, Reconstruction of the, RPL, November.
 Romances, New Historical, W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Romantic Movement, Southern, W. L. Weber, MRN.
 Rome, Wreath of, P. S. Reinsch, Mod.
 Root, Elihu, as Secretary of War, WW.
 Rosebery, Lord, on the Dangers to British Trade, H. Birch-
 enough, NineC.
 Ruby, The, G. W. Thornley, AJ.
 Russia: Anglo-Russian Alliance, J. W. Gambier, Fort.
 Russia: Creeds of Czarland, E. W. Lowry, Gent.
 Russian Officer, Modern, A. Anderson, Str.
 Russia's Foreign Policy, Contem.
 Sanford, Thaddeus, G. F. Mellen, MRN.
 Savonarola and the Reform of Women, G. Gnerghi, RasN,
 November 1.
 Schoolhouse, Old Red, Passing of the, W. Sargent, NEng.
 Science and Citizenship, H. Davies, Mod.
 Science, Recent, Prince Kropotkin, NineC.
 Scientific International Congress of Catholics at Munich,
 J. V. den Gheyn, RGen, November.
 Scottish University Crisis, W. Wallace, Fort.
 Sea, Bottom of the, R. S. Baker, McCl.
 Seward, William Henry, W. Allen, Atlant.
 Shakespeare or Balzac: Which is Greater? H. M. Stanley,
 Dial, November 16.
 Shakespeare William—XV., The Last Years at Stratford,
 H. W. Mabie, Out.
 Shakespeare's Time, Domestic Life of—IV., S. Lanier, Mod.
 Shipping, British, Development of, B. Taylor, Forum.
 Sienkiewicz, Henri, and His Work., V. Marréné Morzkow-
 ska, RRP, December 1.
 Simpon, Railways to the, A. Ferrucci, NA, November 16.
 Slave, American—III., The Fugitive, J. S. Metcalfe, Pear.
 Slavery, Modern, L. Tolstoi, RRP, November 15.
 Slavery; Up from: An Autobiography—V., B. T. Washing-
 ton, Out.
 Sleepy Hollow Country, In the, H. E. Miller, NEng.
 Slum, Making a Way Out of the, J. A. Riis, AMRR.
 Snuff and Snuff-Takers, Emily Hill, Gent.
 Soaps, J. Walker, San.
 Socialism, Judicial Aspects of, G. Sorel, RSoc, November.
 Socialist Congress at Mayence, G. Milhaud, RSoc, Novem-
 ber.
 Soldier, Cyclist, H. G. Wells, Fort.
 "Sons of the American Revolution," RRP, December 1.
 Spain, International Position of, A. E. Houghton, IntM.
 Spaniards in the Low Countries, Wars and Dominion of the,
 F. Barado, EM, November.
 Specie Payments, Resumption of, J. K. Upton, WW.
 "Spiritual Life," Review of, P. Milburn, MRN.
 Sport, A Philosophy of, H. Graves, Contem.
 Sports, After-Dinner, T. Mortor, Pear.
 Stanton, Edwin M., Early Life of, F. A. Flower, NatM.
 Stars, Masses and Densities of the, S. Newcomb, PopS.
 Stream-Music, C. H. Crandall, O.
 Street Fakir, Strange Life of the, C. M. McGovern, Home.
 Strike, Anthracite Coal, Yale, November.
 Strike, Machinists', 1900, E. L. Bogart, Yale, November.
 Submarine Boat and Its Future, J. P. Holland, NAR.
 Submarine Navigation, W. P. Bradley, PopS.
 Sullivan, James, GBag.
 Sunday Schools, Salaried Teachers for, W. C. Biting, W. F.
 McMillen, P. DuBois, G. W. Pease, and F. K. Sanders,
 Bib.
 Sun's Strength, Tapping the, C. M. McGovern, Pear.
 Symphony Since Beethoven, H. Imbert, Mus.
 "Tartuffe:" A Typical Comedy of Molière, J. A. Harrison,
 Chaut.
 Telegraphy, Marconi, Progress in, R. Ferrini, RasN, No-
 vember 1.
 Tenement and Tuberculosis, J. H. Pryor, Char.
 Tenement Dwellers, Gardens for, M. Loeb, Char.
 Tenement Problem: Making a Way Out of the Slum, J. A.
 Riis, AMRR.
 Tent for the Snow Line, F. A. Cook, O.
 Thackeray—II., M. J. Darmesteter, RPar, November 15.
 Theater, Contemporary, in France, H. Bordeaux, RGen, No-
 vember.
 Theater, The, and Life, H. Bérenger, RRP, November 15.
 Tiele, Cornelius Petrus, M. Jastrow, Jr., OC.
 Tiele's "Gifford Lectures," H. G. Keene, West.
 Time, Regulation of, by the Naval Observatory, P. Maxwell,
 Pear.
 Tolstoi, Count, Interview with, E. A. Steiner, Out.
 Tolstoi, Count: The Philosophy of a Saint, H. W. Massing-
 ham, Contem.
 Tolstoi's Denunciation of Contemporary Art, A. Hornblow,
 Bkman.
 Toussaint L'Ouverture, B. O. Flower, Arena.
 Town and Country Club, L. W. Betts, AMRR.
 Tramp, Society's Duty to the, W. H. Dawson, Fort.
 Transvaal: see also Great Britain.
 Doyle, Dr. Conan, and the British Army, F. N. Maude,
 Corn.
 Mafeking, With Plumer to the Relief of, Black.
 Orange Free State, Plea for the, W. Sweetman, West.
 Passing of a Nation, Black.
 St. Helena, Visit to the Boer Prisoners at, Mrs. J. R. Green,
 NineC.
 Usages of War in South Africa, J. Macdonell, NineC.
 Treaty, Hay-Pauncefote, M. B. Dunnell, NAR.
 Truffle-Hunting with Pigs and Dogs, M. D. Griffith, Str.
 Trust Abuses, Remedies for, F. Parsons, Arena.
 Trust Problem, Financial Aspects of the, E. S. Meade, An-
 nals.
 "Trusts" in the United States, C. R. Flint, CasM.
 Tschaukowsky in Leipsic in 1888, Mus.
 Turkey, Wild, On the Trail of the, E. Sandys, O.
 United States Circuit Court of Appeals, A. Lewis, Over,
 November.
 Unity of Separated Peoples, A. Bierbower, AngA.
 Van Horne, Sir William, H. H. Lewis, Ains.
 Vreeland, H. H., J. L. Ford, Mun.
 War as a Moral Medicine, G. Smith, Atlant.
 Warfare: The "Pom-pom," E. L. Zalinski, CasM.
 War Game, Strategic, J. M. Ellicott, Lipp.
 Warner, Charles Dudley, H. T. Peck, Bkman; H. W. Mabie,
 Crit.
 Warsaw, Life and Art in, L. E. Van Norman, Cos.
 Washington, Booker T., Autobiography of—V., Out.
 Washington, District of Columbia:
 Building of a Great Capital, WW.
 Centennial of the Nation's Capital, F. W. Fitzpatrick,
 Cos.
 Centennial of Washington as the Seat of Government, R.
 De Zapp.
 City of Leisure, A. M. Low, Atlant.
 District of Columbia, A Hundred Years of the, A. Shaw,
 AMRR.
 Washington Homes of New England Statesmen, F. R.
 Batchelder, NEng.
 Water-Works Laboratories, Municipal, G. C. Whipple, PopS.
 Water Supplies, Pollution of, San.
 Wellington, New Zealand, T. L. Mills, PMM.
 Wheat Harvest in the Great West, A. Burkholder, Home.
 Whitney, William C., G. L. Fielder, Ains.
 Woman, American, Progress of the, Elizabeth C. Stanton,
 NAR.
 Women in Society, Role of, Lady Ponsonby, NineC.
 Woodcock's Safeguard, A. R. Dugmore, O.
 Working Life, Betterment of, R. E. Phillips, WW.
 Working People, Improving the Condition of, W. H. Toll-
 man, Cent.
 Workmen's Dwellings, History of, J. Buse, RGen, November
 Writing Materials of the World, Str.
 Wyoming Fossil Fields Expedition, W. C. Knight, NatGM.
 Yellow Fever, Etiology of, San.
 Young Men: Are Their Chances Less? H. H. Lewis, WW.
 Zanzibar, A. Sangree, Ains.
 Zionist Congress, Fourth, at London, A. W. Payne, MisR.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Gunt.	Gunton's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AE.	Art Education, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Art.	Artist, London.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	Mish.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatR.	National Review, London.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NW.	New World, Boston.		
		NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.		



THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

Four Generations of the British Royal Family.

Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The Queen's Fatal Illness.....	131
Victoria's Unequaled Influence.....	131
Her Love of Peace.....	132
Collapse Caused by the War.....	132
The Queen's Conservatism.....	133
Firmness of the Throne.....	133
A Modern Man as King.....	135
Elements of Security.....	135
Continuity of Government and Policy.....	135
Lord Roberts in England.....	136
Kitchener Makes Little Headway.....	136
De Wet's Next Move.....	138
The Prussian Bicentenary.....	138
The "Clerical" Controversy in France.....	138
Negotiations in China.....	139
Attitude of the United States.....	139
The Question of Indemnity.....	140
The Reapportionment of Representatives.....	140
Senatorial Elections—Quay and Hoar.....	140
Other Senatorial Elections.....	141
American Ships and Subsidies.....	142
Has the Country Made Up Its Mind?.....	142
A Period of Industrial Transition.....	143
Sentiment and Business.....	143
Probable Modifications of the Bill.....	144
The River and Harbor Bill.....	144
A Change of System Needed.....	145
Value of Local Self-Reliance.....	145
Assurance of an Enlarged Army.....	146
Our Philippine Policy.....	146
The Actual Situation.....	147
West Point and Its Overhauling.....	147
Personal Character in the Army.....	148
A Suggested Exchange for Certain American Rights.....	148
A Possible Customer for the French Shore.....	149
The British Attitude Toward America.....	149
A Situation of Our Own Shaping.....	150
Again, the Danish Islands.....	150
The Present Negotiations.....	151
The Question of Citizenship.....	151

With portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Alexandra, Henry E. Burnham, Joseph R. Burton, Robert J. Gamble, Theodore E. Burton, Joseph R. Hawley, A. L. Mills, F. Degetau, cartoons, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events 152

With portraits of Charles S. Francis, John Marshall, the late James A. Mount, the late Roger Wolcott, Charles E. Knox, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel R. Callaway, William K. Vanderbilt, John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert M. Olyphant, the late Ignatius Donnelly, and the late Lord Armstrong.

Abraham Lincoln in Contemporary Caricature 156

With reproductions of cartoons from American and foreign journals.

Philip D. Armour: A Character Sketch..... 167

By Frank W. Gunsaulus.

With portraits of the late Philip Danforth Armour, Herman O. Armour, the late Simeon Armour, the late A. W. Armour, the late Joseph Armour, J. Ogden Armour, the late Philip D. Armour, Jr., Charles W. Armour, and Kirk Armour, and other illustrations.

Decorative Sculpture at the Pan-American Exposition..... 177

By Edward Hale Brush.

With portraits of Karl Bitter, and William W. Bosworth, and other illustrations.

Two Decades of Christian Endeavor..... 185

By Amos R. Wells.

With portraits of Francis E. Clark, Mrs. Francis E. Clark, William Shaw, Amos R. Wells, John Willis Baer, J. D. Lamont, Fuji Ishu, W. J. L. Closs, Rev. Messrs. Paul, Blecher, Brookes, Girkon, Winter, and Hahn, and other illustrations.

Washington and Lincoln: A Comparative Study..... 191

By Lyman P. Powell.

The Possible Origin of a Lincoln Phrase..... 196

By George F. Parker.

The Frye Shipping Bill—

I.—The Merits and Advantages of the Measure 197

By Winthrop L. Marvin.

II.—Why the Bill Is Objectionable..... 200

By John DeWitt Warner.

III.—Some Specific Criticisms..... 201

By William F. King.

The South and the Pension Bureau..... 203

By Thomas A. Broadus.

Japanese Immigration 207

Leading Articles of the Month—

Lincoln's Duel with Douglas.....	209
The Plan of the Buffalo Exposition.....	209
The Origin and Career of Richard Croker.....	211
Rapid Transit Subways in Great Cities.....	212
Substitutes for Ship Subsidies.....	214
Panama and Nicaragua Canals Compared.....	215
St. Thomas and Porto Rico.....	216
What Remains to Be Explored.....	218
The Progress of Japan.....	219
China and International Law.....	220
Conduct of the Allies in China.....	220
Germany and the Armed Peace.....	223
Socialism in Italy.....	224
Women in British Politics.....	225
Mr. Harmsworth's "Simultaneous" Newspaper.....	226
Problems Before the Chemist.....	227
The Vicissitudes of Millet's "Angelus".....	228
Is the College Graduate Impracticable?.....	229
Old-Age Pensions in Australasia.....	230
The Minneapolis Flour Output for 1900.....	231

With portraits of Richard Croker and Alfred Harmsworth, map of the Danish West Indies and Porto Rico, map of the harbor and roadstead of Charlotte Amelia, D. W. I., map of the world indicating territory still to be explored, and other illustrations.

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 232

Notes on the Season's Books..... 245

Index to Periodicals..... 252

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(From a recent photograph by Chancellor.)

FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

(Queen Victoria, Prince Albert Edward of Wales, George Duke of York, and the Duke's eldest son, Edward Albert.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

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No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Queen's
Fatal
Illness.*

Queen Victoria of England, whose strength had been seriously failing for some months, became alarmingly ill on Wednesday, January 16, and on Saturday it became known that her prostration was of a paralytic nature. There was a recurrence of attacks, and the world learned that the end of Victoria's great reign must be near at hand. On Monday, the 21st, it was announced that the physicians in attendance regarded any permanent rallying as impossible, and that the end might come at any moment. The members of the royal family, including the Queen's grandson, Emperor William of Germany,—representing his mother, the Queen's eldest daughter, whose own illness made it impossible for her to leave Germany,—hastened to the Isle of Wight, where the Queen was sojourning at Osborne House, her winter home. Her death occurred Tuesday afternoon, January 22.

*Victoria's
Unequaled
Influence.*

Victoria's reign was so long that even if her own personal agency in public matters had been of little significance she would of necessity have been identified with a marvelous series of events making up one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the world. But Queen Victoria, from the very beginning of her reign was a significant factor in public events, to an extent even greater than could be commonly known. According to those very real, though unformulated, usages and methods collectively known as the British Constitution, the sovereign "reigns," but does not "rule;" and responsible government is vested in the Queen's chosen ministers, who, in turn, are dependent upon the support of the elected Parliament. But the influence of the British sovereign, if tactfully and prudently exerted, may count for as much in certain times of emergency as the more visible and tangible authority of the Czar of Russia, not to mention the German Emperor. And Queen Victoria had for many years past exerted an almost unbounded moral control over



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

(From a recent photograph by Hughes & Mullins, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.)

the larger policies of the British empire. She was industrious and methodical, patient and tactful, with a memory that was a great storehouse of knowledge of things past and present. She had retained the full possession of her rare power of judgment and discernment up to the very last. A monarch who had seen fifteen successive parliaments elected, and who had dealt with a full score of different ministries under the headship of ten different individual prime ministers, might be expected to know something of parliamentary institutions and executive government. Her accumulated experience, indeed, was so vast

that the deference of English statesmen to her superior knowledge had for the past twenty-five or thirty years of her reign been a genuine rather than an assumed attitude. In her long reign she had seen five Archbishops of Canterbury and six Archbishops of York in office, and in like manner had probably seen an average of five or six changes in all the bishoprics of England. Thus, her knowledge of the organization and life of the State Church, of which in a certain sense she was the head, was profound and valuable. She had seen lord chancellors and chief justices come and go, and had outlived two generations of judges who dispensed justice in her name. And she had known hundreds of sovereigns and rulers.

*Her Love
of Peace.*

She had witnessed most of the process of the real development of the present British empire, and she had seen such growth of its population and power as made it admittedly the foremost of modern states. Her reign had been marred by the needless and unfortunate Crimean War; but otherwise she had been able to bring her influence to the aid of English statesmanship in keeping England from war with any European or American power. It is the belief of many people in England that her



A PORTRAIT TAKEN AT CANNES IN 1899.



A FAVORITE PICTURE IN THE JUBILEE YEAR.

personal influence more than anything else prevented England from taking a course that would have led to war with the United States during or after our great civil conflict. On occasions of friction at different times with Russia, France, Germany, and other powers, the Queen's influence was always decisive for peaceful solutions. Her enlightened attitude toward the colonies had promoted the growth of that wise system of non-interference now seldom departed from, and under which the great self-governing British colonies are loyal and contented. Her greatest desire as a sovereign during the last ten or twelve years of her reign was that England should not be drawn into foreign war during the remainder of her lifetime.

*Collapse
Caused by
the War.*

Unhappily, this reasonable wish was not to be gratified; and the distress and grief to which the horrible war in South Africa subjected her mind were the principal causes of the collapse which resulted in her death. This struggle, with its great loss of life and its menace to the security of England and the position and permanence of the empire, preyed upon her mind and weighed down her

spirits continually. Nothing in recent public affairs could well be more pathetic than the wandering mission of the refugee Boer president, Paul Krüger, on the one hand, proclaiming throughout Europe the righteousness of arbitration and the misery that had resulted from England's refusal to arbitrate, and on the other hand the final breakdown and death of Queen Victoria from the strain and distress of a war that might have been so easily prevented. There are at times manifest disadvantages in the English system, under which a wise monarch reigns but does not rule. If Queen Victoria had ruled, her superior wisdom and knowledge would not have allowed that indolent and amateur statesman, Lord Salisbury, to give men like Chamberlain and Milner a free hand in South Africa. If the Queen could have secured the settlement of the South African dispute by arbitration, and averted the war, her long and beneficent reign would have reached such a climax of glory that she might well have laid down her public burdens and retired from the throne. But this was not to be.



THE QUEEN AND HER GRANDCHILDREN OF YORK.

(From a photograph taken in 1899.)



THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT IN 1861.

(Prince Albert died in December of that year.)

*The
Queen's
Conservatism.*

So long as the South African war continues with such desperate energy on the part of the Boers now in the field, with the constant necessity of fresh recruits for the wearied and worn British army, England will not be able to give much attention to internal affairs. But in a time not distant the new sovereign must exercise an influence of some sort in directions where Queen Victoria's influence would scarcely have assumed a modern direction. It must be remembered that the Queen was born as long ago as 1819, and that she came to the throne in 1837. English opinion was still affected by that conservative reaction which had followed the excesses of the French Revolution; and although the Reform Bill of 1832 had changed and modernized the character of Parliament, the institutions of the throne and the privileged aristocracy were very deeply entrenched. It was not to be expected that the Queen should ever have had her views or feelings modified by the gradual development of the modern democratic idea. She had the utmost sympathy with her people, but she never forgot for a moment that she was a queen. Her point of view could not have survived her.

*Firmness
of the
Throne.*

There came a period of great growth of liberal and radical opinion in England, when nothing was more common, even in the public prints, than the view that Victoria was the last sovereign who would ever sit on a British throne. This feeling was partly due to the advance of democracy, and the



ALBERT EDWARD AND HIS SON GEORGE.

belief that the monarchy was an outlived mediæval survival ; but it was also due in large part to the very bad opinion that was entertained of the character and fitness of the Prince of Wales. The eldest child of the Queen, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, and ultimately for a few brief weeks was Empress of Germany, was always held in great esteem by the English people. But the Prince of Wales in his younger days was regarded as a profligate, who had no serious side to his nature and no capacity for statesmanship. The Princess Victoria, now Dowager Empress of Germany, who was seriously ill last month, was born in November, 1840, married in January, 1858, and widowed in June, 1888, when her son, now Emperor of Germany, came to the throne. Albert Edward, who becomes King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, was born November 9, 1841, and is therefore in his sixtieth year. His mother at his present age was already in the forty-second year of her reign. It was generally stated, probably on good authority, that Albert Edward would assume

the title of Edward VII. It is not to be supposed that his reign will be an extremely long one, in view of the fact that his health is said to be impaired by heart disease, and perhaps some other maladies. Whatever may be his lacks and shortcomings in other directions, Albert Edward has by long practice acquired a marvelous prudence and tact in relation to all public questions. For a long time past there has devolved upon him the social tasks that fell in an earlier period of the reign to his father, the Prince Consort. He is not revered, but he is liked ; and he is no longer held in moral abhorrence by the stricter elements of British society, as certainly he was twenty years ago. On the one hand,

ALBERT EDWARD, AS FAMILIARLY SEEN.
(From a very late photograph.)

English society has grown very tolerant and lax, and the moral code of Puritanism is well-nigh extinct ; while, on the other hand, Albert Edward has, meanwhile, come to have a far higher appreciation of his duties and responsibilities. Nobody now talks of abolishing the crown, and every one was ready to give hearty enough allegiance to the new monarch. No heir-apparent, perhaps, has had such discipline of years and experience as this new English sovereign.

*A Modern
Man as
King.*

If in her personal attitude his revered mother had much of the old-time feeling of the divine appointment and inherent superiority of hereditary rulers, Albert Edward is as modern a man in the type of his mind and in his habitual temperament as his photographs would indicate. At times he has had to wear gold lace and decorations, and try to look the prince; but his marked preference has always been for easy clothes, a soft hat, and a comfortable place in the smoking-room. He is not a strenuous person, like his talented and many-sided nephew, the Emperor of Germany; but it is believed that he has a deep sense of the greatness of the British empire, and that he has inherited from his mother a certain directness and simplicity of mind that are of immense value in such a position as he must fill. In short, he is shrewd. If Albert Edward lives very long, he must help to solve internal problems of great moment. His mother was estranged from Ireland. It will be one of his duties to try to make the Irish people as much at home in the United Kingdom as are the Scotch. Inevitably, there must come up the question of reforming and reconstructing the hereditary House of Lords. Seemingly, the Prince of Wales grasps the idea that royalty is a much more democratic institution than the peerage, and that great curtailments of hereditary privilege might be made without opening the floodgates to an inundation that would sweep away the throne. Then, there must at no distant day come to the front the great question of the federation of the empire.

*Elements of
Security.*

The disposition of the new sovereign will be eminently pacific. It has long been well known that he cherishes a hearty friendship toward the people of the United States. He will aim to maintain friendly relations with the German Emperor and his government, and to lessen at all points the friction between England and France. It is scarcely to be believed that he will show his mother's extraordinary firmness of character, for such qualities cannot be conspicuous in the public conduct of any prince or statesman unless they have also to a great extent prevailed from his youth up as the guiding principles of his private life. One great source of Edward's security and strength in his hold upon the British people will be found in the general and well-merited respect for the royal family as a whole, due to its eminently decent behavior, and particularly to the unbounded admiration that the whole British people feel for the beautiful and admirable woman who will share his throne. For his wife, as it happens, is incomparably better fitted than himself, by nature and cultivation, to grace the royal purple.



THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Albert Edward was married March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Alexandra was born December 1, 1844; and in spite of the marvelous preservation of her beauty and youthful appearance, it is a fact that she is now past fifty-six years of age. For almost thirty-eight years this Danish princess has lived in England, identifying herself with the life of the country, and winning universal esteem and affection. Edward and Alexandra have four surviving children, the eldest of whom, who had become familiarly known as George Duke of York, will now succeed his father as Prince of Wales and heir-apparent. George was born in 1865, and was married in 1893 to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck. He has several children, the eldest of whom is Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894, and therefore now in his seventh year, and who stands in the direct line of succession to the throne.

*Continuity of
Government
and Policy.*

In former times it was the custom to dissolve Parliament and elect a new House on the occasion of a fresh accession to the throne. This was done after the death of King William IV., in the summer of 1837, the new Parliament of that year assembling

on November 15. Certain changes in the statutes and in the form of oath of allegiance that members of Parliament take render this custom no longer necessary; and it was taken for granted last month that the change of sovereign would not precipitate a general election nor lead to any reorganization of the present Salisbury ministry. Nor is there any reason to suppose that for some little time to come any change whatever will be visible, either in the foreign or domestic policies of England and the British empire, in consequence of the death of Victoria. That a certain tenderness toward the aged Queen had restrained to some extent the bitterness of England's unfriendly critics on the Continent, as intimated last month in certain French and other European journals, and that hostility to England would henceforth be more undisguised, may be dismissed as very far-fetched reasoning. So grave an event as the death of the Queen, who had reigned through a longer period and with greater prestige than any predecessor on the English throne, must assuredly affect in many incidental ways the public and social life of England; but in the larger sense everything had been discounted in advance, and the transition was not expected to bear even as much relation to governmental policy as the recent changes of sovereign in Italy and Russia.

*Lord Roberts
in England.*

Lord Roberts arrived in England on January 2, and was received at Osborne House by the Queen. The reward for his services in South Africa was an earldom. He at once began his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at the war office in London. The nation had prepared many ways of doing honor to its redoubtable little general, but "Bobs" made it known that, "in view of the present unhappy circumstances in South Africa," he did not want any public fêtes in his honor. He frankly admitted that he was mis-



QUEEN VICTORIA RECEIVING LORD ROBERTS AT OSBORNE ON JANUARY 2.

(From *Black and White*.)

taken in saying, on leaving Africa, that the war was over. In fact, one of the new commander-in-chief's first tasks was to raise fresh troops for General Kitchener. Thirty thousand were asked for, but the war office does not seem to be preparing to supply so many. Five thousand yeomen are being enlisted in England to serve for a year, "or until the war ends;" the Rand mine owners have been notified that they themselves must furnish and support the guards for their property, the quota and cost being specified by Lord Kitchener, and appeals have been made to the colonies which, in Australia, have met with enthusiastic response.

*Kitchener
Makes Little
Headway.*

England had received only irritating or alarming news from South Africa during the past month. While there is no suspicion of faltering on the part of the

Englishmen, either at home or in Africa, who have the task of subjugating the Boers, the end seemed scarcely nearer in the latter part of January than it seemed two months before, if so near. This state of affairs, coming months after the war was declared by Lord Roberts to be at an end, has given the wholesouled opponents of the war their opportunity for recrimination, and has furnished the alarmists with fine material for pessimistic views. Nor among those loyal to the government's programme does there appear to be the slightest unanimity of conviction as to the proper course to pursue. For every man who believes that the solution of the problem lies in greater leniency and in conciliatory offers to the Boers, there is one who considers crushing severity toward the rebellious people as the true course. As nearly as may be learned from the strictly censored reports from South Africa, Lord Kitchener appears to be trying both theories at once. On the one hand he is proclaiming martial law over wide areas, and is herding the Boer families together, on the ground of military expediency, much after the fashion of the reconcentrado era in the Spanish-Cuban war; on the other hand he is snatching at any straw of hope for conciliation, such as that offered by the Boer Peace Committee of the more influential burghers who had surrendered to the British. Whether it is true or

not that General De Wet flogged all and shot one of the envoys from this peace committee, there is no doubt that the belligerents treated the whole affair with scorn; and their attitude toward the measures of local self-government hinted at in Mr. Chamberlain's recent conciliatory speech is well suggested in its interpretation by one of Krüger's foreign soldiers now in America, as "freedom to put in the drain-pipes of their smaller towns." While Lord Kitchener has failed in his attempts to obtain even a conditional surrender, he has shown no lack of the stern qualities which overwhelmed the Dervishes. When the daring Boers dashed into Cape Colony in December, the commander-in-chief hurried in person to De Aar, and spent his Christmas in such an energetic campaign against the invaders that they accomplished little in that region, whose loyalty is all-important to the line of communications, and the invaders were obliged to turn off to the west. The raiding bands of Boers split up before this strenuous opposition into smaller bands, and continued their guerrilla tactics of attacking convoys and outlying posts, and destroying railroads. Parties of the guerrillas penetrated to points within 150 miles of Cape Town, and produced a considerable degree of alarm among its citizens, who formed town guards, fortified Table Mountain, and procured



From the *London Graphic*.

QUEEN VICTORIA INSPECTING INVALIDED COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, AT WINDSOR CASTLE, IN NOVEMBER.

guns from the British warships in the harbor. No evidence has come from South Africa that these companies of Boers scouring Cape Colony have succeeded in raising any widespread revolt. They have procured fresh mounts, all-necessary to their present mode of campaigning; they have captured supplies from British outposts and convoys even more necessary to their existence as belligerents, and have forced Lord Kitchener to draw in his outposts from many smaller towns.

When Lord Kitchener, with all the resources of the British army at hand, finds it impossible to know within a hundred miles where General De Wet is at any given time, a diagnosis in America of the moves that wonderful chieftain is about to make is not calculated to be impressive. The one thing that may be safely predicted about De Wet is that he will not do what he is trying to make the English scouts believe he will do. Lord Kitchener's advices in the latter part of January were that the redoubtable Boer general had returned north from Cape Colony and was concentrating his forces with those of General Botha and General Beyer to the east of Pretoria. Having in mind the great importance to the British of the railroad to Durban on the southeast coast—the one sure line of communications and supplies now—it is concluded that the Boers will make a determined effort to cut the British off from this seaport while the roving bands in Cape Colony are making as much trouble as possible in their varied demonstrations. De Wet's soldiers seem to have little capacity left for serious offensive operations, chiefly owing to their lack of artillery. Their impedimenta are limited to what may be carried on the backs of horses, and it is said they are so well supplied with mounts that each horseman has a second animal with him. In an estimate of the abilities of the Boers to hold out, and possibly to deal some heavy blow to the British when an opportunity may arrive, it is interesting to note the opinion of a colonel of the Boer "Irish Brigade" now in America. Colonel Lynch places De Wet's actual force, including the bands now in Cape Colony, at 6,000, using English estimates; the force menacing Kimberley is described as numbering at least 1,000; Generals Delarey and Beyer are reported as having between 5,500 and 6,000 men. The Transvaal Boers under Erasmus, Ben Viljoen, Christian Botha, and other leaders are put at 8,000. This estimate, therefore, points toward a total Boer army in the field of 20,000, exclusive of any recruits that may come from the invasion of Cape Colony. Colonel Lynch thinks that the total force of the Boers in the field has never very greatly exceeded this number at any

*De Wet's
Next Move.*

stage of the war. With the knowledge we have of the total available force of Boer fighters at the beginning of the war, and of the subtraction from this number by death, wounds, and imprisonment, this calculation seems manifestly exaggerated. Even with large allowance for errors of calculation, there remains little cheer for those who wish the affair over and done with. Nor does the crucial factor of Cape Colony's attitude seem to be strengthened on the British side by the new governor, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, who succeeded Sir Alfred Milner. Neither British loyalists nor Boer sympathizers approve the choice.

*The
Prussian
Bicentenary.*

Queen Victoria's illness and the sudden departure of Emperor William for England cut short the elaborate festivities at Berlin on the occasion of the bicentenary of the Kingdom of Prussia, that once feeble state from which has grown the mighty German empire of our time. Ambassador White, in presenting President McKinley's congratulations on this celebration, reminded the Emperor that a Hohenzollern was the first to recognize the independence of the United States, and that the first great treaty made by our Government was a treaty of commerce with Prussia. For these reasons, if for no others, America has a peculiar interest in this anniversary. Thousands of American citizens still think of the Prussian kingdom as their "Fatherland."

*The
"Clerical"
Controversy
in France.*

The uppermost topic in France during January was the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the ministry's bill amending the law regulating religious associations. This bill places such restrictions on the ownership of property by the religious orders that its enforcement would result in practically cutting off the existence of all such orders in France. One clause debarb any person educated at other than a public school from holding any office or drawing pay from the state. This, of course, would result in keeping men educated at church schools out of the army, the navy, and the police force, as well as from all civil-service appointments under the government. In anticipation of the debate the government ordered a statistical return of the real estate now belonging to religious communities in France. The actual valuation of this property is put at \$215,500,000, although it has been returned to the assessors at less than half that value. The controversy with the Vatican that has been precipitated by the French Government's action on this bill has given rise to many rumors, of which one of the most sensational is that the Papal Nuncio will be withdrawn from France.

In view of a possible conflict between the Pope and the French Government, an interesting question arises as to the relations between the government and the secular clergy. Even assuming that the government will triumph in the total suppression of the monastic orders in France, there still remains a large body of parish priests and bishops whose salaries are paid by the state. The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry has no intention, of course, of disturbing this body of clergy, and were it disposed to do so, it could not remove clerical appointees from their positions as officers of the Church, nor is it likely that it would resort to the extreme measure of withholding salaries. Many of the parish priests are sympathizers with the republic, and it is even alleged that the present measure directed against the orders has the sanction and indorsement of bishops among the secular clergy. It is nevertheless a fact that the royalist element in France has always counted on the support of the clergy, and it is now asserted that in case of conflict between Church and State the whole body of bishops and priests would support the papal authority as against their own government. Test votes in the Chamber of Deputies on the opening of the debate in the middle of January seemed to indicate a safe majority for the measure. The debate was described as dignified and solemn. M. Deschanel was reelected president of the Chamber of Deputies for the present session.

Negotiations in China. The joint note embodying the terms to be accepted by the Chinese Government as preliminaries to definite peace negotiations was finally signed by the representatives of the powers at Peking on December 22. These terms, in the main, were set forth in the December REVIEW; but the official text of the agreement, as published at Washington by our State Department, contains an additional condition requiring China to punish not only Prince Tuan and the ten officials named in the Emperor's decree of September 25, but "those whom the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate." Two days later, the note was presented to Prince Ching, one of the imperial envoys, who at once transmitted it to the Emperor, and on December 30 the diplomatic corps at Peking was notified that the Chinese Imperial Government had agreed to the demands. The Emperor's edict accepting the terms of the note asked for a suspension of hostilities and expressed a desire for the hastening of negotiations with a view to the prompt conclusion of a treaty of peace. After repeated efforts on the part of the Empress Dowager and Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, one of the advisory

peace commissioners, to obtain some modification of the demands, the plenary representatives, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, were instructed, on January 12, to sign the note on behalf of the imperial government without further delay. Their signatures were thereupon affixed to the note, attested by the imperial seal (which had to be obtained from the palace by permission of the Japanese authorities, who were guarding the imperial belongings), and the way was at last open for a diplomatic settlement of the various questions at issue. The principle of reparation having been acknowledged, it remains to secure the fulfillment of the specific demands.

Attitude of the United States. Meanwhile, our own State Department had proposed to the other powers that the negotiations relating to the indemnities and the commercial treaties be carried on at some other point than Peking. It was thought that these matters might require considerable time for determination, while most of the other points in dispute were already practically decided. Either Washington or Tokyo seemed to our Government a more suitable place for the consideration of such matters than the Chinese capital under present conditions. It was held that if the questions still requiring considerable deliberation could be separated from those already mainly determined the negotiations as a whole might be more speedily concluded. In this view the other governments did not concur, and as soon as their opposition became known Secretary Hay very properly and sensibly withdrew the proposition. The whole purpose of our Government all along has been to hasten the negotiations in every reasonable way. There is no disposition at Washington to take chances by endangering in the slightest degree the harmonious relations that now exist among the powers. More definitely than any of the European powers, we stand committed to an early restoration of peace. With the recent expeditions of France, Germany, and Russia we have no concern. Our purpose to maintain only a legation guard at Peking was long since declared. Whatever the Chinese authorities may think of the military operations of the last few months, they know that the sole object of the United States is peace. Moreover, the record of our army in China since last June has been clean. The atrocities laid at the door of some of the European troops by correspondents like Dr. E. J. Dillon, whose statements are summarized on page 220 of this number of the REVIEW, were neither shared in nor countenanced by the American and English soldiers whose lot it was to take part in the relief of the imprisoned foreigners in Peking last sum-

mer. From the hour when the peril of our representatives in China became known at Washington to the present moment, our position has been known to the world, and there has been nothing in the conduct of the Washington Government, on either the diplomatic or the military side, that has not tended to enhance respect for Uncle Sam, at home and abroad.

*The Question
of
Indemnity.*

The problem now before the powers is the adjustment of the indemnity demands. The claims mentioned in Euro-

pean capitals as likely to be made are extraordinary. The sum most frequently named as representing the aggregate is no less than \$600,000,000. A certain part of this amount will, of course, be required to compensate for the loss of missionaries, and other perfectly valid private claims; but it is asserted that Germany will demand \$75,000,000, and England \$60,000,000, as national indemnities. It is believed that the claims of France, Italy, and Japan will be very much smaller, while Russia does not seem inclined to push the indemnity matter. The claim of the United States, it is said, will hardly exceed \$5,000,000. In the opinion of Sir Robert Hart, China will be able to pay about \$250,000,000. The justice of demanding more may well be questioned. The suggestion made by President McKinley, in his annual message, that the whole subject of indemnities be referred to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, may yet bear fruit. In the interest of international justice and comity, such a disposition of the question is much to be desired.

*The Reapportionment of
Representatives.*

The Hopkins bill for congressional reapportionment as reported to the House of Representatives by the ma-

ajority of the Census Committee proposed to continue the present membership of the House for the next ten years, except as it might be increased by the admission of new States. Strenuous objections to this measure developed in the House, chiefly owing to the fact that the passage of the bill meant a reduction in the representation of several of the States whose growth of population has remained relatively small. To meet this objection, a new bill was introduced by Representative Burleigh, of Maine, which increased the number of representatives from 357 to 386. This bill was passed by the House on January 8, and by the Senate on January 11. Under the provisions of the Burleigh bill, no State loses a Congressman, while New York, Illinois, and Texas gain three representatives each; New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota gain two each; and Massachusetts, Connecticut,

West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Colorado, California, and Washington gain one each. Aside from the opposition aroused by the issue of endangering the representation of the small States, the main point of contention in the reapportionment debate was an effort to reduce the representation of those States which have disfranchised negro voters. On the day before the House began consideration of the reapportionment question, Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution looking to the reduction of the representation from those Southern States which abridged the franchise. The Democrats were united against this proposition and succeeded in preventing immediate consideration. During the debate on the reapportionment bill, several of the Republican leaders, notably Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, declared against any attempt to enforce the provisions of the XIVth amendment to the Constitution, on the ground of the impracticability of such enforcement. There is, in the first place, no constitutional provision for obtaining the necessary information on which to base congressional action in this direction. It is furthermore true that the provisions in the constitutions of most of the States impose some form of restriction upon the right of suffrage other than "for participation in rebellion or other crime." An amendment embodying the principle of the Olmsted resolution was voted down.

*Senatorial
Elections —
Quay and Hoar.*

More than the average number of senatorial contests have been distracting the State legislatures from their ordinary duties,—again illustrating the desirability of electing Senators, like governors, by direct vote of the people of the States. The effort in Pennsylvania to defeat Mr. Quay's candidacy for another term in the United States Senate was very determined, and was led by several men of great experience and influence in Pennsylvania machine politics who had in former times been Mr. Quay's supporters or allies. Their efforts were unavailing, however, and Mr. Quay, through sheer superiority in the methods of modern politics,—secured his reelection at Harrisburg on January 15. One hundred and twenty-seven votes were necessary to a choice, and Quay finally obtained 130. This was accomplished by winning over the votes of several Republicans who had given pledges to oppose him. Mr. Quay proceeded to Washington immediately, to be sworn in as a member of the body in which—except for the past few months—he had sat for many years. On the day of Mr. Quay's election, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was reelected by the Massachu-

setts Legislature for his fifth consecutive term. Every Republican voted for Senator Hoar. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, had openly repudiated the idea that he was to be a candidate for the Senate, and had asked Massachusetts Republicans to support Mr. Hoar in spite of the fact that the Senator has so stoutly opposed some of the most important policies of the Administration. The action of Massachusetts was not only a very great and well-earned tribute to the character and ability of Mr. Hoar, but it was also a fine exemplification of Massachusetts tolerance and of the preference, above mere acquiescence and conformity, for high qualities of mind and character in a Senator.

*Other
Senatorial
Elections.*

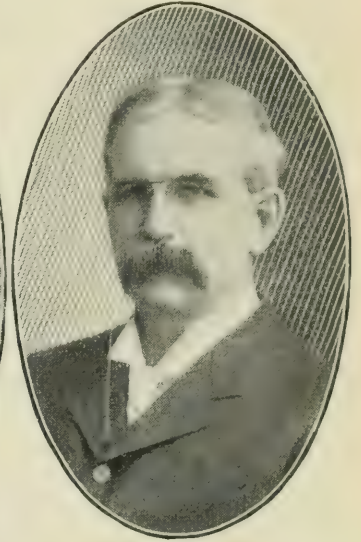
Another very strong member of the Senate, whose influence and power have been steadily growing, is Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who on January 16 was reëlected by the unanimous action of the legislature of his State. Mr. Tillman is a man of very different type from Senator Hoar; but he, also, has force, ability, and a genuine interest in public questions. Senator Wolcott of Colorado gives up his seat to a man of the opposite party. Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, who was elected on January 15, had the combined support of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans. He is one of Colorado's best-known and most distinguished men, and has a great reputation as an orator. Senator McMillan of Michigan was reëlected on January 15 with practically no opposition whatever, and so also on the same day was Senator Frye of Maine. In New Hampshire, Senator Chandler's effort to secure reëlection was doomed to disappointment. The Republican vote united solidly upon Hon. Henry E. Burnham. Mr. Chandler declares that he was defeated by the influence of railway corporations. The efforts of several candidates to win the seat of Senator Culom of Illinois was unavailing, and it was agreed that he should have another term. Political conditions in Delaware have continued to be distracted by the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Addicks to force his way into the Senate. The contest in Nebraska was unsettled as our record



HON. H. E. BURNHAM.
(Senator-elect from New
Hampshire.)



Hon. J. R. Burton,
of Kansas.



Hon. Robert J. Gamble,
of South Dakota.

TWO NEW SENATORS-ELECT.

crat, to succeed the present Republican Senator, Mr. Carter. In Tennessee, Hon. E. W. Carmack, who has been in the House of Representatives for four years, has been elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Thomas B. Turley. Kansas has elected Hon. Joseph R. Burton to succeed Hon. Lucian Baker. In Idaho, Hon. F. T. DuBois, formerly in the Senate, comes to the front again. A Republican, the Hon. Robert J. Gamble, succeeds Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota. Whether or not the country is losing confidence in the Senate is a question much discussed of late.



HON. F. T. DUBOIS.
(Senator-elect from Idaho.)



HON. KNUTE NELSON.
(Reëlected to the Senate
from Minnesota.)

*American
Ships and
Subsidies.*

We publish elsewhere three contributions on the current question of a steamship-subsidy policy for the United States. Mr. Marvin, who sums up the merits of Senator Frye's pending bill, has very exceptional knowledge of the whole subject, and contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for last March an especially well-informed article on the American merchant marine. As against Mr. Marvin's fresh summing-up of what he believes to be the advantages of the Frye bill, we present a statement from the Hon. John DeWitt Warner, of the New York Reform Club, whose position is one of the most unqualified hostility to the measure. And following Mr. Warner's statement we publish one from the Hon. William F. King, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, in explanation of the grounds upon which that important body had opposed the particular bill pending at Washington. These three views, all of them from men whose study of the subject is far more than casual, and whose disinterested and patriotic motives it would be absurd to question, are so much at variance with one another that they serve very excellently to enforce our editorial position last month, to the effect that the great public is not yet well enough acquainted with the bearings of the question to have made up its mind in an intelligent way as to details. In reply to our suggestion that the subject should be carefully studied by boards of trade, chambers of commerce, merchants' organizations, agricultural societies, and similar bodies

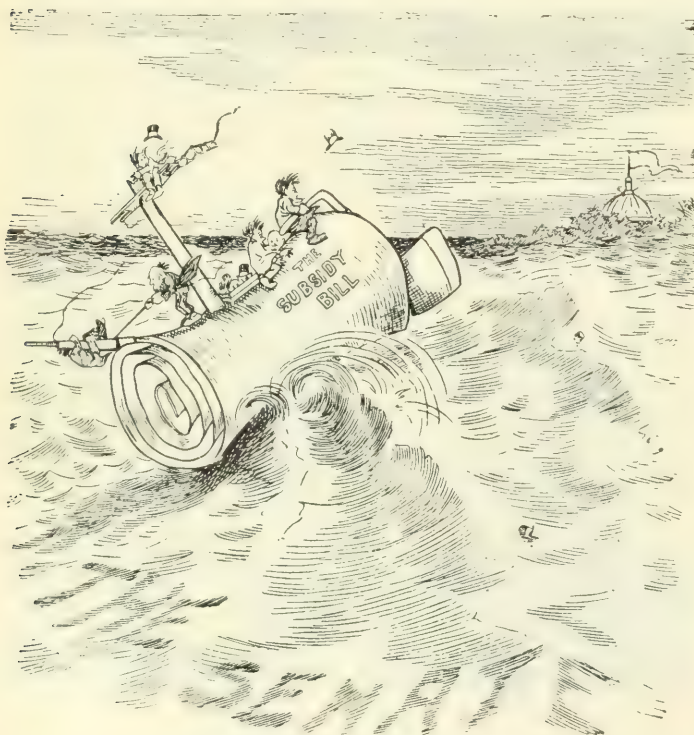
representing production, industry, and trade, one of the most active supporters of the measure sent to us a long list of such organizations whose adherence to this measure had already been secured. Some of these organizations are obscure, but the list as a whole is formidable. Nevertheless, it may still be asserted that the country at large had not really given its mind to this ques-



THE MILLIONAIRE OLIVER TWISTS.

UNCLE SAM: "Now you want nine millions a year for your ship subsidy. Will you rich beggars NEVER get enough?"
From the *Journal* (New York).

tion, and that it is extremely improbable that the organizations enumerated in this long list had any of them given such actual consideration to the subject as that given by the Merchants' Association of New York.



WILL THEY MAKE THE PORT?

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

*Has the
Country
Made Up
Its Mind?*

We took the greatest care, in these comments of ours, to make plain our belief that the motives of Senator Frye and others of his Republican associates at Washington are quite as patriotic and as free from the bias of private interest as are the motives of the leading opponents of the measure. The chief point of our observations was that apparently the country seemed to need more time to make up its mind thoroughly and intelligently upon the question. Mr. Marvin believes that the very widespread opposition to this bill is due to honest misapprehension of its provisions and bearings. Referring to a particular point of misapprehension, Mr. Marvin, who is a Boston journalist of high standing and who knows the newspapers of the country thoroughly, says in a personal letter that "perhaps five hundred good newspapers, many of them Republican, have in the past month stated in all honesty that the bill does exactly" so and so. But this simply confirms our belief that the country has not studied the question. That the subject has not been really digested by the community at large is, of course, in no sense

the fault of Mr. Frye and the advocates of the measure in Congress. They have not "sprung" it without warning, as the Democrats eight years ago enacted the income tax, which they had not even hinted at in their platform of 1892. The Republicans have been at work on this measure for a good while. In a general way they gave it their indorsement in the national platform adopted at Philadelphia, and the President has committed himself to the subsidy principle in his addresses and messages. Those who have worked hardest for the measure and have set the most store by it have themselves given it so much attention that they have not quite realized the state of the public mind. Thus one of the most zealous workers for the measure closed a letter to the editor of this REVIEW last month with the following sentences, that show exactly the spirit in which great pressure has been brought to bear to force the bill to its passage before the expiration, on the 4th of March, of the Fifty-sixth Congress :

Pardon the length of my letter, and kindly attribute it to a desire to put you aright on a great national proposition of absorbing interest and of momentous importance. Remember that the bill has been before Congress for two years, that it has been twice favorably reported for passage to each branch by the committees that have studied its provisions in detail and with the utmost care, and who have patiently listened to all that has been said for and against it ; remember that three of the seven Democratic members of the House committee favor the bill, with a few comparatively unimportant amendments. It is the most practicable and the most perfect bill that can be devised, and is designed to meet just our present national maritime needs. It will compel every person who secures a dollar from the national treasury under its provisions to build new vessels in the United States before he gets that dollar. In these circumstances, I ask you, fairly, if it is not better to commend and to help to passage a measure so fortified than to condemn it, or to question its provisions, under the erroneous belief that certain widely circulated stories regarding its provisions are true ?

It may be that such a measure could be passed by the next Congress, but that is uncertain. It has been before the present Congress during its entire life ; it has the indorsement of hundreds of commercial and other public boards of trade ; it has the indorsement of several legislatures ; it has the tacit approval of the President and the distinct approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the two committees of Congress to which it has been referred, and by which it has been reported for passage. Even its enemies admit that it commands a majority in each branch of Congress if it can be pressed to a vote. Remember that if it is defeated, foreign ships will be benefited ; and that if it is passed, American ships will be benefited. If it is defeated, we continue to contribute to the building of the auxiliary naval ships of other nations, and to the education of other seamen than our own—a course that may one day involve us in consequences that are sure to be hurtful and likely to be disastrous.

*A Period of
Industrial
Transition.*

The plain fact is that the country at large has given primary attention to other questions during most of the lifetime of the Fifty-sixth Congress ; and such inquiry as we have been able to make has not convinced us that the subject is ripe for action. We are undergoing profound changes in our industrial conditions. Mr. Carnegie has lately shown that it is now possible to produce three pounds of steel in this country at a cost of two cents. Our steel exports last year reached a stupendous volume. The shipbuilding industry on our coasts has taken on a marvelous new impetus. New shipbuilding firms are eager to secure contracts for naval work, and it would seem to be a sound policy to spend plenty of money building the new navy, and to distribute the work as widely as is consistent with prudence. The facilities and the skill developed in connection with the construction of cruisers and battleships and the smaller types of naval craft are doing much to bring about conditions under which—as many experts believe—it will be possible to build steel merchant ships in the United States both better and cheaper than in European shipyards. There are those who would think it best as an immediate policy to continue in a very generous way the appropriations for the enlargement of the navy, and to push the Nicaragua Canal without delay.

*Sentiment
and
Business.*

That there is throughout the country a very large sentiment that would welcome some really effective means for the revival of ocean-carrying under the American flag is undoubtedly true ; but it does not in the least follow that the extent of our country's investment in the ocean-freighting business bears any close relation to its progress or prosperity. A country of continental proportions will, in certain periods, find itself sufficiently occupied on land. Thus Russia at the present moment is more concerned about railroad-building and the development of her vast expanses of unoccupied soil than about encouraging her merchant marine. England, Norway, and Italy, on the other hand, must take to the sea from the very necessities of the case. The chief practical reason why the United States ought to consider carefully the question of steamship subsidies lies merely in the desirability of our creating certain particular trade routes, by virtue of which we may greatly increase our commerce. For example, we should undoubtedly develop our South-American trade far more rapidly if the sailings of steamships to South-American ports were regular, frequent, and direct. The difficulty seems to be to make the beginning in new directions. So long

as freight rates are cheap and shipping is abundant between the United States and Europe, it would seem to matter comparatively little whether the vessel that carries the cargo is registered in one country or in another, so far as cold-blooded business considerations go. But sentiment has its place, and it is probably true that the American people would be willing to pay something quite substantial for the mere pleasure and satisfaction of having the American flag, which was the mistress of the seas before 1861, restored to a place of prominence in all waters and harbors. Perhaps the Frye bill is the best measure that can be invented at once to promote commerce and to satisfy this patriotic sentiment; and its friends stoutly maintain that it is. If they are right, they can afford to be patient while the merits of their project are gradually dawning upon the public consciousness. Meanwhile, the naval appropriation bill of this session proves to be the largest in the history of the country, and there is no danger that our shipyards will be idle for some years to come. An incidental phase of the consideration of the Frye-Hanna bill was the intense opposition to it of Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who retires to private life on March 4, and whose avowed purpose it was to prevent the measure from reaching a vote in this session.

Probable Modifications of the Bill. At a caucus of Republican Senators on January 18 it was made to appear reasonably certain that numerous important amendments,—in deference to Western opinion, as formulated particularly by Senator McMillan of Michigan,—would be incorporated in the ship-subsidy bill, and that as thus changed the measure would be adopted by the Senate with full Republican support. These proposed modifications shorten the period of subsidy to fifteen years; exclude the oil-tank ships of the Standard Oil Company; omit the extra compensation based on speed to ships sailing at a higher rate than eighteen knots an hour; greatly restrict the privilege of registering foreign-built vessels, and in other respects meet the pronounced objections of those who, while favoring some kind of encouragement to American shipping, were opposed to various details of the Frye-Hanna bill.

The River and Harbor Bill. The river and harbor appropriation bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives on January 16 without a roll-call, and therefore without any official record of the votes pro and con, is on a liberal enough scale to go a long ways toward relieving the Treasury of its embarrassing surplus. The bill appropriates almost exactly \$60,000,000. Of this amount, about \$22,800,000 is in the form

of immediate cash outlay, while the remainder, exceeding \$37,000,000, is covered by continuing contracts, the money to be paid out in future installments as the public works authorized by this bill have to be paid for. It would require a sum at least five times as large as that appropriated in the present bill to pay for all the river and harbor projects upon which detailed estimates of cost have been submitted by the War Department. It has always been practically impossible to secure support enough for the passage of the really meritorious items in a river and harbor bill without including a great many items which have little or no merit, and which as independent propositions could not possibly be urged upon the attention of Congress. The fact that the present bill foots up a very large sum of money is not enough to condemn it as scandalously objectionable. Our commercial interests are developing fast, our seacoast is very extensive, and our river and lake waterways are of great importance. The increasing size of ocean and lake steamships requires the deepening and widening of harbor channels, and thus the present bill carries considerable appropriations for such work at important ports like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The country is firmly committed to the work of improving channels and harbors in the Great Lakes, and to the maintenance of

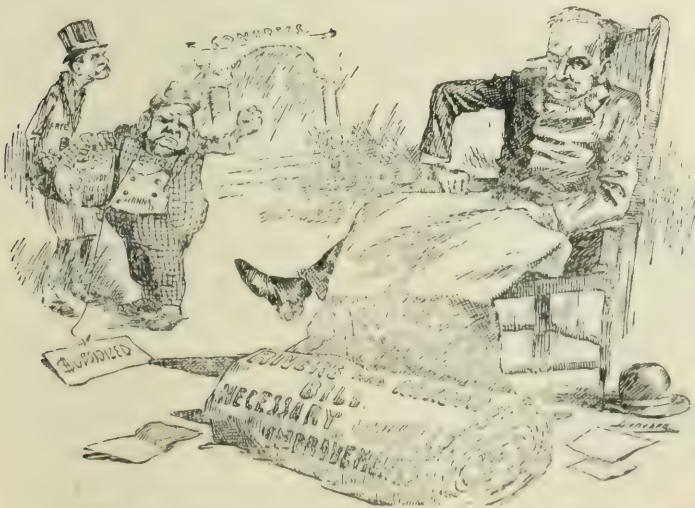


SENATOR PETTIGREW HAS FUN WITH HANNA'S BILL.
From the *Record* (Chicago).

navigation in the lower Mississippi. The harbors of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Pacific Coast are entitled to attention.

*A Change
of System
Needed.*

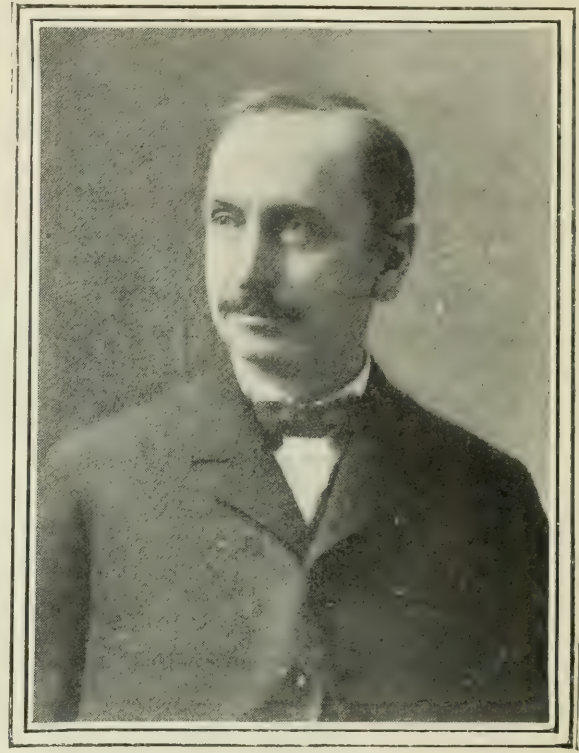
But the improvement at the expense of the federal treasury of the navigation of small rivers for strictly local purposes is not justifiable, in view of the wholly changed conditions of commerce. Even on so large a stream as the Missouri it is hardly to the public interest to spend money raised by national taxation. There is a great deal of point in the suggestion of a Massachusetts Congressman, Mr. Moody, that national river and harbor appropriations should call for a certain proportionate outlay by the localities demanding the grants. It would seem to be a sound principle that no money should be paid out by Congress for river and harbor improvements except where the commercial interests asking for an appropriation are of interstate importance rather than strictly local. It is not Texas alone that has demanded the improvement of Galveston Harbor, nor is it Louisiana alone that has been interested in keeping the mouths of the Mississippi open for the transatlantic cotton trade. Yet the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans could well afford to pay a part of the expense, if such a rule were generally adopted. In the long run, New York would probably be better off if half the expense of maintaining and improving the harbor and the navigable approaches were defrayed by the State and city, and the other half by the United States Government. The petty scandals of the average river and harbor bill would disappear at once if localities were required to pay half the sums that they lobby and "logroll" to get out of the national treasury.



WHICH?—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

(The fact that Mr. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, is vigorously promoting the ship-subsidy bill, while Mr. Burton, also of Cleveland, is chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, suggests a possible rivalry to a Cleveland cartoonist.)

Value of Local Self-reliance. Liverpool has been able to provide her own great dock facilities and to maintain the navigation of the Mersey, while Glasgow has borne the burden of turning the Clyde into a channel for ocean-



HON. THEODORE E. BURTON, OF OHIO.

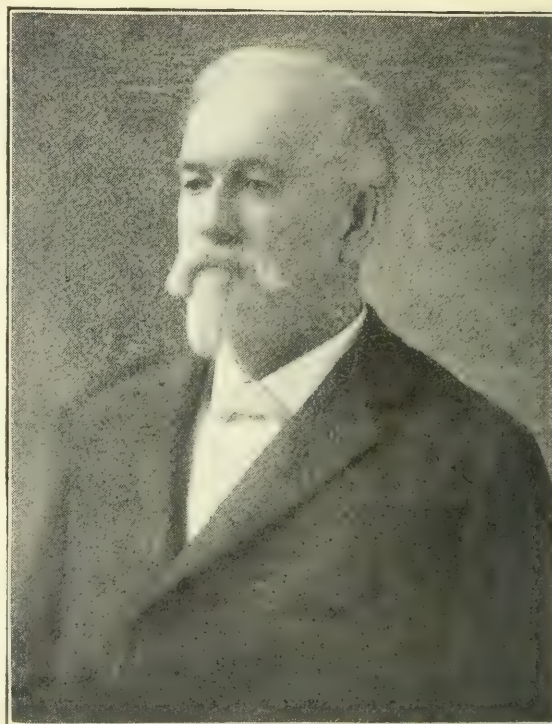
(Chairman of House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.)

going ships. Although the commerce of the whole country is to some extent served by the port of New York, it is undoubtedly true that the people of New York City have actually paid more money into the federal treasury to be appropriated by river and harbor bills than has ever been expended by virtue of such bills upon the development of their own port. In other words, the people of New York would have been better off if there never had been any national river and harbor appropriations at all, and if they had themselves borne the expense, like Liverpool and other foreign seaports, of improving their own harbor. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, the energetic and successful chairman of the River and Harbor Committee of the House, is entitled to the compliments of his friends upon the skill with which he succeeded in carrying his huge measure to a favorable vote. He cannot be held responsible for the development of those reciprocity methods which have become inseparable from our present system of appropriating for rivers and harbors. It is, nevertheless, an extravagant system; for it does not produce results at all commensurate with the outlay, and it lavishes public resources upon many local projects where under no cir-

cumstances would the localities themselves think it worth while to invest their own money; while, on the other hand, it provides tardily and imperfectly for really important matters which, if let severely alone by the federal government, would be still better carried through by the energy and public spirit of the communities most vitally concerned. It is time for a businesslike system.

*Assurance of
an Enlarged
Army.*

The process of legislating for the creation of a new and increased standing army for the United States came virtually to an end on January 18, when the principal amendments that had been added to the measure in the House of Representatives were accepted by the Senate. This subject has been by far the most urgent of any that Congress has had to consider during the present session. Most of the men fighting in the Philippines are enlisted for a term that expires four months hence. Senator Hale of Maine, who is opposed to the enlargement of the army and to the war in the Philippines, nevertheless voted for the new army bill and supported it in a vigorous speech. He justified his somewhat paradoxical position on the ground that to reduce the army in the Philippines this year would mean the subjection of the remnant of 20,000 men to the danger of being hemmed in by the Filipinos at Manila and possibly exterminated. This seems on second thought rather a fanciful suggestion, although the earnestness of Mr. Hale's speech gave momentary impressiveness to his argument. Twenty thousand regular American soldiers, with magnificent artillery, unlimited ammunition, plenty of food and other supplies, in a fortified position at Manila, with a powerful naval squadron lying near by in plain view, might at least hope to defend themselves against the Filipino guerrillas until transport ships could arrive to take them away. Senator Hale's picture of a great possible tragedy was not, on the whole, very convincing. At present we have a large army in the Philippines. Most of the men are entitled to their discharge on the last day of June. If the present Congress had steadfastly refused to provide men or money for the further support of our position, it is reasonable to suppose that such refusal would have been accompanied by the clear expression of some alternative policy. Manifestly we must either go on trying to pacify the Philippine Islands by sheer force, or else we must adopt some other line of action. Congress is not so irresponsible a body as Senator Hale's speech would seem to indicate. Refusal to provide for any increase of the army beyond the old basis of less than 30,000 men would simply have meant a determination to bring about a complete change in our Philippine programme.



SENATOR JOSEPH R. HAWLEY OF CONNECTICUT.

(The efficient chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.)

It is scarcely conceivable that the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, would have stubbornly persisted in trying to keep up the war with a remnant of troops, subjecting our men to massacre.

*Our Philippine
Policy.*

The action of Congress in authorizing an enlarged army is in effect a declaration of confidence in the Administration's policy and of a determination to see the thing through. In the course of the discussion of the army bill, various amendments were proposed in the nature of legislation for the Philippine Islands. Thus an earnest attempt was made to secure the withdrawal of liquor licenses and the prohibition of the importation of intoxicants. The prevailing view, however, was that the time had not come for taking up the work of legislation for the Philippines; and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin expressed the opinion that Congress would not be ready to legislate for those islands until a joint committee of the two houses had been sent to investigate the situation on the ground. Mr. Spooner further expressed the hope that such a committee would be provided for before the end of the present session, and announced that he had himself undertaken to frame a resolution to that end. It would seem that this suggestion might be agreed upon by men of all shades of opinion.

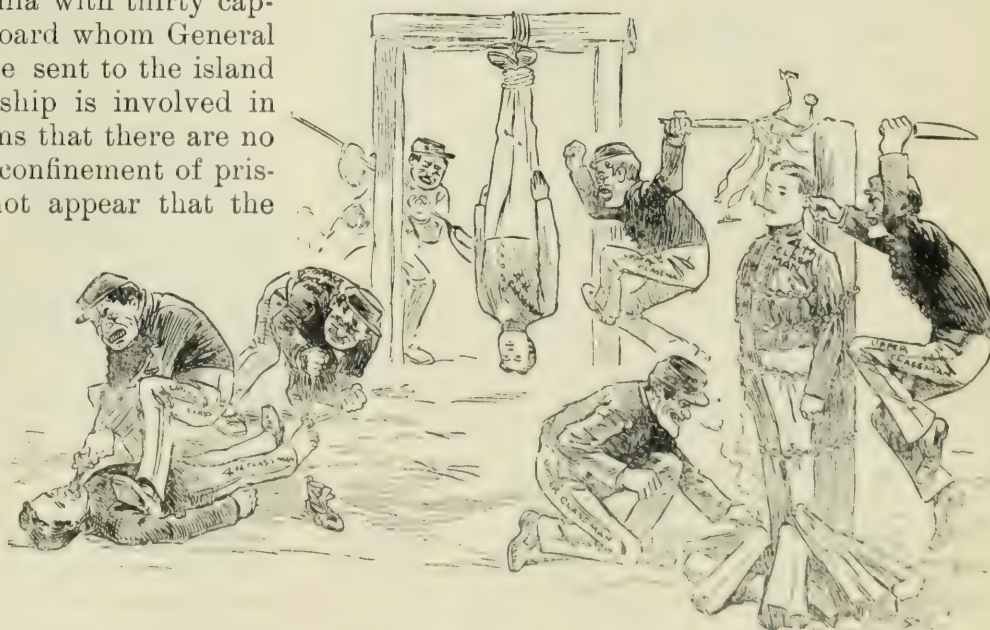
It has been extremely unfortunate that Congress has possessed so little first-hand information on the real conditions existing in the Philippine Islands. Senator Beveridge, so far as we are aware, is the only member of either house who has gone to Manila to find out for himself. An investigating committee should be made up of the ablest men in Congress, and should represent both parties and various points of view.

The Actual Situation.

It is difficult from month to month to get anything like a true perspective of the general situation in the Philippines. There continues to be much irregular fighting, and apparently the popular feeling of hostility toward the United States is not diminishing fast. But it is not reasonable to expect such sentiment to change in a month or in a year. The change must come about as the result of an ultimate demonstration not only of the good intentions of the United States, but of its practical ability to bring greatly improved conditions into permanent existence. Last month the surrender of General Delgado, who commanded the insurgents in the province of Iloilo, was believed to have brought to an end armed resistance in one extensive and important district of the island of Panay. It was reported from Manila that a comparatively optimistic view was prevailing among our army officers in consequence of a large number of minor successes; and it was said that the intentions of the Americans were becoming better understood, and that the non-combatant population had grown tired of secretly contributing to a hopeless cause. On January 16 the transport *Rosecranz* set sail from Manila with thirty captured Filipino leaders on board whom General MacArthur had ordered to be sent to the island of Guam. No especial hardship is involved in this temporary exile. It seems that there are no provisions whatever for the confinement of prisoners in Guam, and it does not appear that the deported Filipinos will be put to any other inconvenience except that, while living at the expense of the United States Government, they must stay in a somewhat sleepy and monotonous little community quite remote from the centers of the world's activity. The navy is trying to prevent the landing of munitions for the insurgents, and Admiral Remey has about thirty vessels distributed at different points.

West Point and Its Overhauling.

The country has long had a great pride in what it has believed to be the superiority of West Point over all the military training-schools of Europe. It was the prevailing opinion, not only that West Point gave the best and most thorough military training, but that it turned out disciplined young men with right views of life and a true sense of honor. The public mind was not a little disturbed, therefore, in December and January, by the charges that one or two former cadets had been hounded not only to resignation, but actually to death, by unmanly and brutal persecution under the name of hazing. Two elaborate investigations were set on foot, one by the War Department as a strictly military inquiry, and the other by a committee of the House of Representatives under the chairmanship of Mr. Dick, of Ohio. The congressional committee held its sessions at West Point, and remained there two or three weeks, completing its work of minute inquiry on December 19. It brought to light a state of facts apparently not suspected by Colonel Mills, the West Point commandant, and the other army officers on duty at the academy. The system under which the cadets of the first, or highest, class had felt themselves called upon to subject to much discipline the newcomers of the fourth class is one that grew up, doubtless, in the old days when appointments to West Point from congressional districts went largely by favor, rather than by competitive examination. There was more likelihood then than at present that a certain percentage of the young men entering the academy would be morally and mentally unfit to do credit to the military service.



HOW TO TRANSFORM A CADET INTO AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.

N. B.—This recipe is compiled from the latest newspaper descriptions of methods in vogue in a justly celebrated military academy, in a well-known nation.

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

of the country. The cadets, therefore, felt it their prerogative to scrutinize new-comers with especial care for the honor and credit of their body, and the ultimate good of the country. They found ways to make it unpleasant for those who fell far below the accepted cadet standard; and most of those upon whom their disfavor fell were got rid of by one means or another, whether by resignation or dismissal. Gradually there came into existence certain traditions of hazing that do not fit later conditions and are plainly detrimental to the best interests of the academy. It would be a mistake to criticise the officers and professors at West Point very harshly for this system; and due credit must be given them for having tried to restrain it and abolish it. What was needed was simply the very



Photo by Pach.

COL. A. L. MILLS.
(Commandant at West Point.)

widespread expression of public opinion that came about with the daily publication in all the newspapers of the evidence before the congressional committee. On the last day of the presence of the committee at West Point the whole cadet body came together, and in perfect good faith adopted resolutions to the effect that the entire system of hazing and organized fighting, as a means of testing and disciplining the new-comers, should be abandoned, and that nothing in the same nature should be substituted.

Personal Character in the Army. At this time, when we are entering upon a period of permanent enlargement of the army of the United States, it becomes especially important that everything possible should be done, not only to train young officers in the modern art of war and in military and general engineering, but also to develop in them the highest standards of personal honor and character. It is now recorded that in the crucial test to which recent events in China subjected officers of all nations, our own showed higher standards of conduct than any others except the Japanese. The misconduct of the Chinese Boxers toward foreigners seems like mild

sentimentalism as compared with the hideous murder, rapine, theft, and nameless outrages against women and children perpetrated (according to various reports) by the soldiery sent to rescue foreigners and to restore order in the name of Christian civilization. There is reason to believe that General Chaffee has sent to Washington reports of these things that could not well be published, on account of their revelation of the conduct of the troops of certain other nations. Not only in China, but to a far greater extent in the Philippines, it is necessary that our officers should be men of sterling honor, and of serious views and high purpose. Otherwise, the natives will have false impressions of the kindly intentions of the American Government and people, and will prolong resistance, to the increase of their own misery and to our detriment. In the work that modern armies have to do,—and particularly in the work that is committed to our army,—the allowances formerly made for lapses in the private character and conduct of officers are no longer permissible. No man is fit to command American soldiers who drinks intemperately, who lacks self-control and is brutish and tyrannical in his disposition, who is notoriously profane and vulgar in his habits of speech, or who fails to appreciate his responsibilities as a lifelong servant of the Government and people of the United States. Our officers are poorly paid, and they have not much to look forward to in the way of affluence or ease. Their honor and the esteem of the country are their best possessions; and West Point cannot be too assiduous in making this plain to every cadet. When the incidental customs of student life, such as hazing, take on a character that endangers somewhat the best standards of honor and character, it is time to stop such practices. And it is very gratifying that the West Point cadets have themselves, in deference to public opinion, resolved to give up hazing.

A Suggested Exchange for Certain American Rights. Minor adjustments of colonial territory among the great powers are taking place one after another, with the result of getting rid of possible causes of friction and future trouble. The surviving rights of France on the coast of Newfoundland are of very little value to that republic, but they are a constant source of irritation to the Newfoundland colony, and thus indirectly of danger to the British Government. At times they have even threatened the peace of two great nations, to neither of which they are of any substantial value. It seems that Newfoundland has now been willing to agree to a brief extension of an expiring *modus vivendi*, on the understanding that England will

without further delay buy the French out, on some terms or other. The French newspapers, in their turn, are now declaring that the government of the republic is willing to close out its Newfoundland rights on the basis of a suitable *quid pro quo*. And they suggest that it would probably satisfy France to receive in return the British colony of Gambia. This is a petty district at the mouth of the Gambia River, on the west coast of Africa; and it extends like a thin wedge into those vast territories of French Africa that adjoin the Sahara and are known as Senegal, the French Soudan, and French Guinea. While the French papers have been suggesting this exchange, England has been getting word of a native uprising on the banks of the Gambia River which bids fair to call for another military expedition. Under the circumstances, the British Government should jump at the chance to trade off Gambia and its uprising for France's Newfoundland fishing rights. Too many scattered outposts merely add to the unprofitable burdens of empire.



THE BENEVOLENT CODFISH.

NEWFOUNDLAND TALKING COD (addressing the two fisher-girls, France and England): "Look here, my dears; do discuss me in a friendly way. It would give me such pleasure to be the means of bringing you both together!"

("An understanding is necessary. The whole question is to find a *quid pro quo* which would fully compensate France for the material value of her rights and for the moral value of so friendly a concession.")—Extract from *Le Temps*, quoted by the *Times*, January 1, 1901.)

From *Punch* (London).

*A Possible
Customer for
the French
Shore.*

If the British Government should not be disposed to make satisfactory terms with France for her Newfoundland rights, it might be a very good stroke of business for the United States to acquire those privileges. This would undoubtedly be quite satisfactory to the people of Newfoundland, who have long desired close relations with this country, and whose excellent treaty of reciprocity with us, negotiated some years ago by Mr. Bond as Premier of Newfoundland and Mr. Blaine as our Secretary of State, was wrongly and injuriously annulled by the arbitrary action of the British Government. No man can frame any reason except a tyrannical one why the self-governing people of Newfoundland should not be allowed to arrange for mutually advantageous trade with the only great markets anywhere near them. Newfoundland would be a desirable acquisition, and its interests would be greatly benefited if it were admitted as a State into our Union. This, of course, could not come about through any advances upon the part of the United States, but only upon the initiative of Newfoundland, where the subject has at times been discussed.

*The British
Attitude
Toward
America.*

The purchase by us of French rights on a shore frequented by our own fishermen ought not to be regarded as unfriendly toward England. But in any case, our own policy toward a country like Great Britain must to a great extent be influenced by the treatment we receive. Thus it was currently reported in the press last month that the British Government was inclined to take the ground that England would be sacrificing substantial rights in permitting us to control, for our own purposes of defense, an interoceanic canal that we should have constructed on American soil with our own money. It is not in the least true that any substantial British rights are involved, and there is no reason whatever in law or in morals why we should feel ourselves obliged to negotiate with England about building canals anywhere except upon British soil. The French rights in Newfoundland are tangible; while British rights to interfere with our canal-building, based in a technical way upon the obsolete Clayton-Bulwer treaty, are empty and mythical. There is nothing in the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty that calls for the slightest sacrifice of any British right or interest, real or imaginary. The pretense that the treaty amendments in the Senate were inspired by hostility to England is ridiculously untrue. Fortunately, however, it is reasonable to believe that the British Government will not put itself in a false and hostile attitude, but that it will conclude to

encourage America in opening a new trade route for the world. The fact beneath the surface seems to be that the British Government has for some time been hoping to use this canal issue, about which it cares nothing, as a make-weight in the Anglo-Canadian demand for such a modification of the Alaska boundary line as will give Canada a seaport accessible to the Klondike. In other words, the plan has been to get us to give England a portion of our actual coast line in exchange for England's promise not to interfere with us in building a canal in Central America.

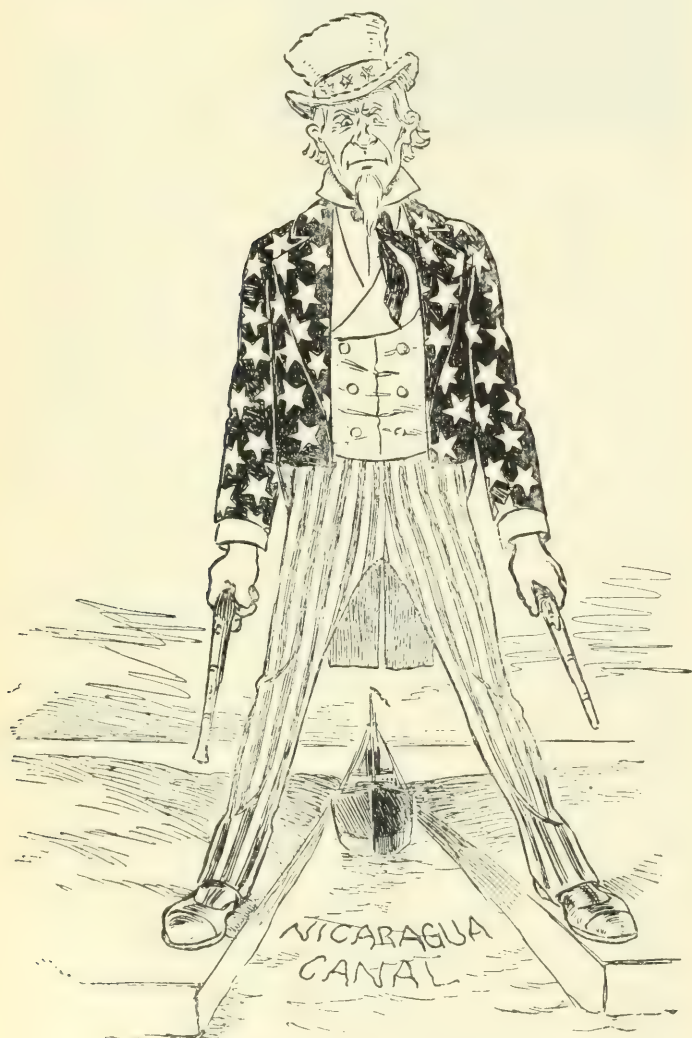
*A Situation of
Our Own
Shaping.*

The precise situation is, of course, one for which our own government is entirely to blame. We should have built our canal first and negotiated with Europe afterward. Our purpose with respect to the uses of the canal by foreign powers should have been declared by act or resolution of Congress, and not by treaties placing perpetual limitation upon our freedom of action, negotiated in advance even of our deciding to build the canal. That the United States felt itself at liberty to construct a canal without European permission

had been so constantly asserted by responsible American statesmen that nobody would ever have disputed our full right of control if we had simply proceeded to build the canal by arrangement with Nicaragua. A great American authority, ex-Senator Edmunds, has recently shown how completely American statesmanship had discarded the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had any validity; while a competent English authority, the veteran Labouchere, who was a member of the British legation under Bulwer at Washington at the time of the negotiations of 1850, has also shown the soundness of the prevailing American view. Congress should not hesitate to proceed with the work of building the canal.

*Again, the
Danish
Islands.*

It was commonly believed last month that negotiations had been virtually concluded for the sale by Denmark to the United States of a little group of islands in the West Indies, chief of which are St. Thomas and St. Croix, and which lie some sixty-five miles southeast of Porto Rico. It is familiar history that when Mr. Seward was Secretary of State he signed a treaty in the year 1867, providing for the transfer of these same islands to the United States for the price of \$7,500,000. Owing to the hostility of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the treaty was not ratified. Mr. Seward had great foresight and constructive statesmanship. Mr. Sumner was singularly lacking in those qualities. If we had purchased the Danish islands at that time, our influence in the West Indies would have grown in such a way that it is reasonable to believe that we could subsequently have purchased Cuba from Spain, and thus averted two or three wars and much misery. The people of the Danish islands were in those days enthusiastic for the proposed transfer. Denmark felt herself aggrieved by the failure of the treaty; and she had some right to consider that her dignity was compromised. The islands are of no practical value to Denmark, but are, on the contrary, a financial burden. It is said that their administration costs the treasury at Copenhagen a deficit of a quarter of a million dollars a year. When our war with Spain broke out there was a revival of interest in the idea of buying St. Thomas, which has a good harbor, for a naval station. Our subsequent retention of Porto Rico pointed to San Juan as our principal stronghold in those waters, and interest declined in the negotiations with Denmark. There has been some feeling, however, that since sooner or later St. Thomas was likely to change ownership, it would be better for us to make the purchase than to have



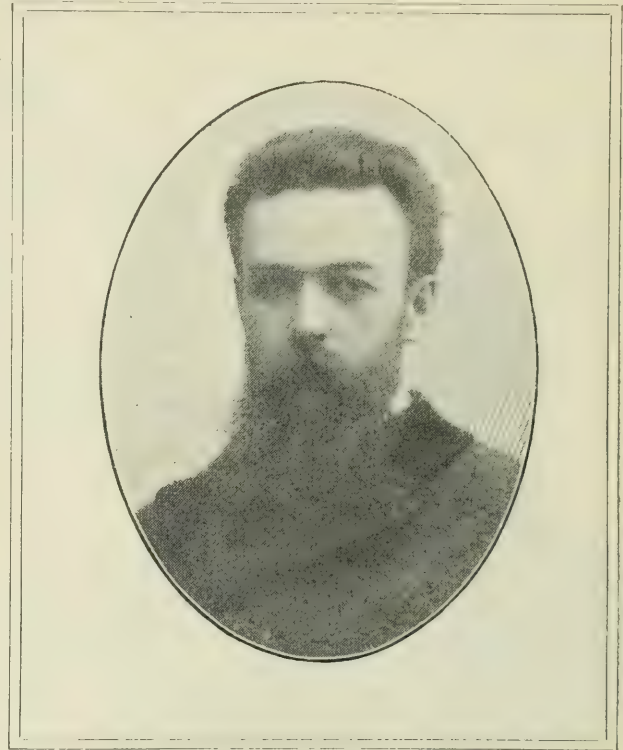
"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

some other strong naval power assume possession. Quite appropriately Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has been trying to atone for Mr. Sumner's mistake by exerting himself to make it certain in advance that the Senate would ratify a treaty with Denmark, and that both houses would promptly vote the purchase-money.

The active negotiations have been in the hands of Mr. Swenson, our minister at Copenhagen. The price now mentioned is about three and a half millions,—less than the average cost of a battleship. When the bargain was practically completed some time ago, a change of ministry brought in a foreign secretary who wished to keep the islands on patriotic grounds. But financial straits have now led to his reluctant acceptance of the view that a sale must be made. But how would we treat the islands, is the question now asked. All reports agree that Governor Allen's administration of Porto Rico is successful, and that the many problems to be solved in that island are one after another finding hopeful treatment. Naturally, the more intelligent of the people there are keenly interested in the great constitutional questions before our Supreme Court last month, the decision of which they have been told is to settle their personal status as citizens. The Danish-speaking people of St. Thomas and St. Croix are near enough to Porto Rico to know something of the transitional anxieties that the Porto Ricans have suffered; and whereas they once greatly desired annexation to the United States, they are no longer unanimous on that point. They wish to be assured that the transfer will make them all American citizens in the full sense. The reported delays and hitches in the negotiations at Copenhagen are probably due not so much to the question of price as to that of the status of the inhabitants. The St. Thomas newspapers declare plainly that the people of the Danish West Indies do not want to be sold.

The Question of Citizenship. If the Supreme Court should decide that the simple fact of territorial extension carries with it full American citizenship for the people of acquired islands or other territories, the people of the Danish West Indies would not need to insist upon special stipulations in the treaty of transfer. But even if the Supreme Court should take the view held by the Administration and by Republicans in general, it does not follow that the people of annexed islands would be permanently debarred from American citizenship. The subject would simply be left in the hands of Congress, to be worked out in the light of further discussion and experi-

ence. Thus, let us take the case of Porto Rico. In any case, complete freedom of trade between the island and this country will be established by existing law only a few months hence. The Porto Ricans have not been accustomed to much political or governmental activity, and under their new system of home-rule government they will find plenty of work cut out for them in developing the institutions of their own island. Congress might well enact a law that any citizen of Porto Rico entitled to vote under the arrangements now



HON. F. DEGETAU.

(Porto Rico Delegate at Washington.)

existing there should also be entitled, without naturalization, to the immediate enjoyment of all privileges of American citizenship upon coming to live in this country. And the same provision might be made for Hawaiians. In the international sense, it is obvious that the Porto Ricans are under the full protection of the Government of the United States as American citizens and already have a perfect right to call themselves Americans. There is nothing in the position held by the Administration that necessarily debars the people of the territories from the substantial blessings that go with allegiance to the great American republic. Porto Rico has sent an able and accomplished delegate to Washington, and everybody in this country desires the welfare and prosperity of the island. The people of St. Thomas, whose commercial interests are American rather than European, would run no risk in changing their allegiance from the Danish crown to the American republic.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 21, 1900, to January 20, 1901.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 3.—Both branches resume business after the holiday recess....In the Senate, the army reorganization bill is taken up and made the unfinished business....In the House, Mr. Olmsted (Rep., Pa.) offers a resolution looking to reduction of representation from Southern States which abridge the franchise; the Democrats filibuster against consideration and force adjournment by a vote of 77 to 75.

January 4-7.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offers an amendment to the army reorganization bill looking toward conciliation of the Filipinos....The House begins consideration of the reapportionment bill reported by the Committee on Census.

January 8.—The Senate debates the "canteen" feature of the army reorganization bill....The House, by a vote of 165 to 102, passes the Burleigh reapportionment bill, which increases the House membership from 357 to 386, after defeating the Hopkins bill to keep the membership at the present number.

January 9-10.—The Senate, by a vote of 34 to 15, lays on the table

the amendment to the army reorganization bill permitting the sale of beer at army posts; the House provision abolishing the army "canteen" remains in full force....The House begins debate on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

January 11.—The Senate passes the Burleigh reapportionment bill and defeats the amendment of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) to the army reorganization bill proposing an attempt to conciliate the Filipinos....The House passes 170 private pension bills.

January 14-15.—The Senate continues debate on the army reorganization bill....The House considers the river and harbor appropriation bill.

January 16.—The House passes the river and harbor appropriation bill (\$22,800,000 to be expended in the next fiscal year, with contracts calling for \$37,150,000 in addition).

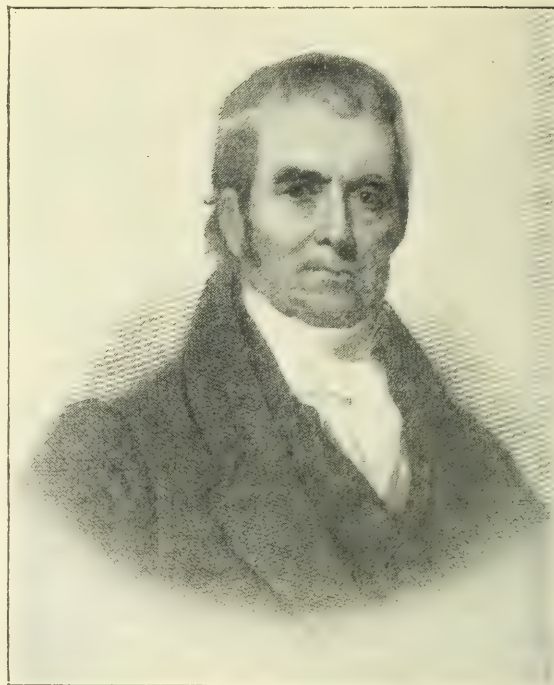
January 17.—The House considers a bill to revise and codify the postal laws.

January 18.—The Senate, by a vote of 43 to 28, passes the army reorganization bill, which now goes to a con-



HON. CHAS. S. FRANCIS,
OF TROY, N. Y.

(The new minister of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.)



CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL.

(The centenary of the installation of America's most distinguished jurist is to be celebrated at Washington on February 4.)

ference committee....The House considers the bill to refer the Cramps' claims to the Court of Claims.

January 19.—The Senate adopts a resolution to observe the centenary of Chief Justice John Marshall on February 4 next....The House debates the postal codification bill, and passes a bill to give employees at navy yards, arsenals, etc., fifteen days' leave of absence annually; the naval appropriation bill is reported (\$77,016,636).

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 21.—The Philippine Commission enacts that the laws be printed in English.

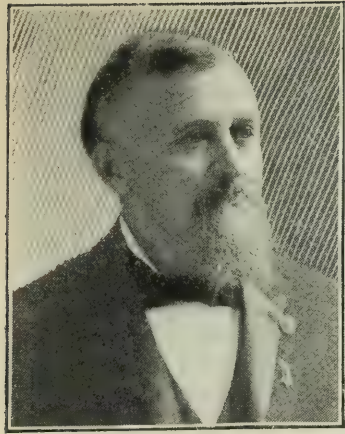
December 22.—Governor Roosevelt removes District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, on charges, and appoints Eugene A. Philbin as his successor....An autonomy party is organized in Manila.

January 1.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is inaugurated as governor of New York State....The Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature nominate Matthew Stanley Quay for United States Senator....A Republican caucus of the members of the Michigan Legislature renominates United States Senator James McMillan.

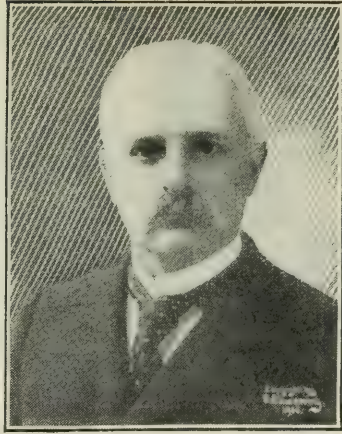
January 2.—The Republicans of the Maine Legislature renominate United States Senator William P. Frye.

January 4.—An investigation of the death of Cadet Booz, of the West Point Military Academy, is begun by a committee of Congress.

January 7.—The Republicans of the South Dakota Legislature nominate Representative Robert J. Gamble for United States Senator....The Republicans of



THE LATE EX-GOV. JAMES
A. MOUNT, OF INDIANA.



THE LATE EX-GOV. ROGER WOL-
COTT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

the Kansas Legislature select Joseph R. Burton for United States Senator....The Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature nominate Representative Edward W. Carmack for United States Senator.

January 10.—The Republicans of the New Hampshire Legislature nominate Henry E. Burnham to succeed William E. Chandler (Rep.) in the United States Senate....The Cuban Constitutional Convention commits itself to the principle of universal suffrage.

January 14.—The votes of the Electoral College for President and Vice-President of the United States are cast in the respective State capitals....The United States Supreme Court, in the Neely extradition case, declares the present military control of Cuba legal and directs that Neely be taken to Havana for trial....The following State governors are inaugurated: In Illinois, Richard Yates (Rep.); in Indiana, Winfield Durbin (Rep.); in Kansas, W. E. Stanley (Rep.); and in Missouri, A. M. Dockery (Dem.)....Democratic members of the Montana Legislature nominate W. A. Clark for United States Senator, to succeed Thomas H. Carter (Rep.)....Fusionist members of the Colorado Legislature nominate Thomas H. Patterson for United States Senator, to succeed E. O. Wolcott (Rep.).

January 15.—The following United States Senators are chosen by the legislatures of their respective States: Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson (Fusion); Idaho, Frederick T. Dubois (Fusion); Maine, William P. Frye (Rep.); Massachusetts, George F. Hoar (Rep.); Michigan, James McMillan (Rep.); New Hampshire, Henry E. Burnham (Rep.); Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay (Rep.).

January 16.—The Montana Legislature elects W. A. Clark (Dem.) to the United States Senate....Senator Benjamin R. Tillman (Dem.) is reelected by the South Carolina Legislature....President McKinley nominates Francis T. Bowles to be chief constructor of the navy.

January 17.—The Republicans of the Illinois Legislature renominate Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

January 19.—The Republicans of the Minnesota Legislature nominate Moses E. Clapp for the unexpired term of the late Senator C. K. Davis.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 23.—M. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister of Communications, resigns, and is succeeded by M. Hara.

December 24.—The French Chamber of Deputies debates the army estimates.

December 25.—Edmund Barton, the Australian statesman, undertakes to form the first cabinet of the new federation.

December 26.—The Japanese Diet assembles.

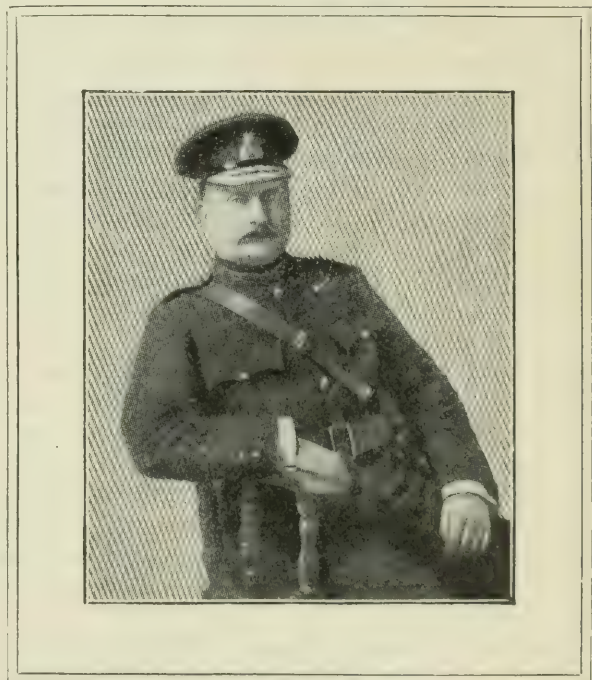
December 27.—The French Chamber of Deputies agrees to the army credit for 29,000,000 francs.

December 30.—The first cabinet of the Australian Commonwealth is formed as follows: Rt. Hon. E. Barton, Prime Minister and Exterior Affairs; Hon. Alfred Deakin, Attorney-General and Justice; Sir W. J. Lyne, Home Affairs; Sir G. Turner, Treasurer; Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, Trade and Customs; Sir James R. Dickson, Defense; Sir J. Forrest, Postmaster-General.

January 1.—The Earl of Hopetoun is sworn in as the first governor-general of the Australian Commonwealth.

January 4.—The following appointments in the British colonial service are announced: Sir Alfred Milner to be Governor of the Transvaal and British High Commissioner; the Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson to be Governor of Cape Colony; Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum to be Governor of Natal; Maj. Hamilton John Goold-Adams to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Orange River Colony....Earl Roberts takes charge of the British army headquarters.

January 7.—The city of Toronto votes in favor of municipal ownership of a gas plant.



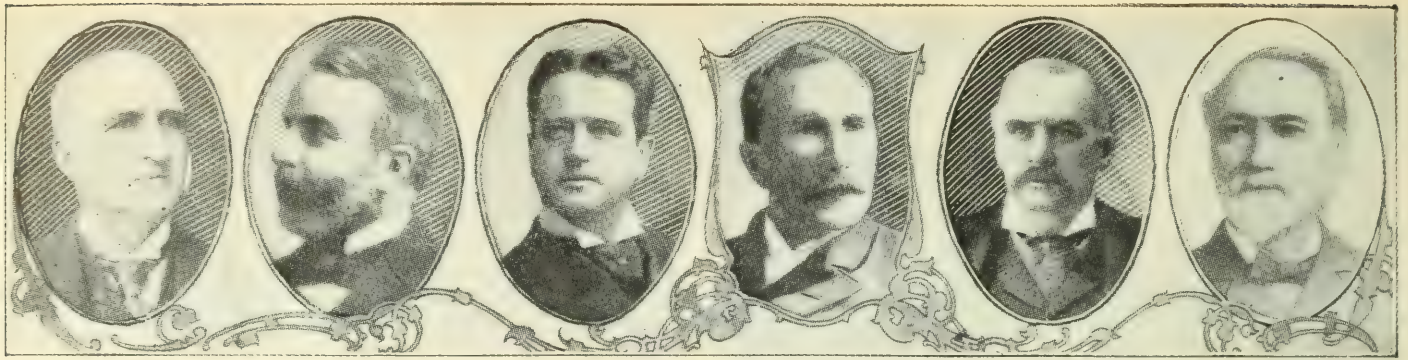
GEN. CHARLES E. KNOX.

(One of the British commanders who have been active in the pursuit of De Wet.)

January 8.—President Deschanel of the French Chamber of Deputies is reelected over Henri Brisson....The Prussian Diet is opened by Count von Bülow.

January 12.—A bill introduced in the lower house of the Prussian Diet appropriates a total of 384,000,000 marks (about \$92,000,000) for the construction and improvement of canals.

January 14.—The French Government is sustained in its attitude toward religious associations by a test vote of 310 to 110.



Courtesy of the New York *Tribune*.

Chauncey M. Depew.

Samuel R. Callaway.

William K. Vanderbilt.

J. D. Rockefeller.

J. P. Morgan.

Robert M. Olyphant.

SOME OF THE FINANCIERS WHO HAVE FIGURED IN IMPORTANT RAILROAD DEALS OF THE PAST MONTH.

(Since January 1, Mr. J. P. Morgan has secured control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the Philadelphia & Reading, while the Vanderbilt interests were said to have acquired the Delaware & Hudson.)

January 17.—Premier Barton forecasts the policy of the new Australian Commonwealth.... The bicentenary of the kingdom of Prussia is celebrated.

January 18.—The French Council of State rejects Count Esterhazy's appeal from the decree cashiering him from the army.

January 19.—The serious illness of Queen Victoria causes the members of the royal family to be summoned to her bedside at Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

December 22.—The identical note embodying the preliminary conditions of peace negotiations is signed by the representatives of the powers at Peking; the official text of the note is made public at Washington.

December 24.—The note of the powers is handed to Prince Ching, one of the envoys of the Chinese Emperor.

December 28.—Yu Hsien, former governor of Shansi Province, is executed.

December 30.—An imperial edict authorizes the Chinese commissioners to negotiate on the basis of the identical note of the powers; an armistice is proclaimed.

December 31.—The murderer of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, is beheaded in Peking.

January 10.—It is announced that the United States has withdrawn the proposition to transfer consideration of indemnity and commercial treaties to another capital than Peking.

January 12.—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, representing the Chinese Emperor, sign the note containing the preliminary demands of the powers.

January 14.—The Russian troops are withdrawn from the province of Chili to Manchuria.

January 15.—A judicial system is organized in Peking by the allied military commanders.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

December 24.—Lord Kitchener arrives at De Aar; regular railway service is restored between De Aar and Cape Town.

December 25.—It is reported that a squadron of Yeomanry in following up the Boers near Britstown are captured.

December 26.—Lord Kitchener reports that the British

under General Knox are engaging De Wet's force in the neighborhood of Leen Kop.

December 28.—De Wet, with a considerable commando, holds the country between Ficksburg, Senakel, and Winburg.

December 29.—Helvetia, a strong position on the Lyndenburgh Railway, is captured by the Boers; 200 men and a naval gun taken.

January 2.—The British occupy Graaf Reinet, in the disaffected portion of Cape Colony.

January 5.—General Kitchener reports the reappearance of the Boers north of Bloemfontein.... The British soldiers captured at Helvetia on December 29 are released by the Boers.... Two Boer commandos are forced to retire from Naawpoort, with heavy loss.

January 6.—General Kitchener reports the loss of 40 officers and men, killed or wounded, at Lindley, in the Orange River Colony.

January 7.—The Boers make attacks on British positions along the line of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and are repulsed with heavy losses on both sides.

January 16.—De Wet is reported north of the Vaal River; General Botha continues offensive operations east of Pretoria.

January 17.—General Colville's column is attacked by the Boers north of Standerton; the Boers are repulsed with heavy loss.

January 18.—Colonel Grey, with a force of New Zealanders and Bushmen, attacks the Boers near Ventersburg and routes 800 of them.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 22.—Gales on the Scottish coast cause great loss of life.

December 24.—The Pope closes the "Holy Door" at St. Peter's, Rome, with elaborate ceremonial.

December 26.—Great distress is reported in the interior of Turkey, owing to the exactions of the tax-gatherers.

December 29.—The failure is announced of the London and Globe Finance Corporation (Limited), causing the suspension of thirteen smaller concerns on the London Stock Exchange.

January 1.—The opening of the twentieth century is celebrated in many cities of the United States with special exercises.

January 2.—Lord Roberts, on his return from South

Africa, is greeted by Queen Victoria at Osborne Castle, Isle of Wight; an earldom is conferred on him, and he is made a Knight of the Garter.

January 3.—Earl Roberts is received with royal honors in London.

January 5.—It is announced that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, through J. P. Morgan, secures control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

January 7.—Chairman Nixon, of the Tammany committee on vice in New York City, admits that gamblers are blackmailed, but denies that the money is received by Mr. Croker or the Tammany organization.

January 8.—The Algerian mail steamer *Russie*, with 102 persons aboard, is stranded on the French coast near Marseilles....In an orphan-asylum fire at Rochester, N. Y., 26 lives are lost....It is announced that the Vanderbilt interests have secured control of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

January 11.—Passengers and crew of the Algerian steamer *Russie*, stranded for three days near Marseilles, France, are landed in safety.

January 17.—The new torpedo-boat destroyer *Bailey* makes 30.88 knots an hour on a trial trip.

January 19.—The West Point cadets sign an agreement to abolish hazing.

OBITUARY.

December 21.—Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, 53....Mrs. Caroline Speare Frye, wife of Senator William P. Frye, president *pro tem.* of the United States Senate, 67....Ex-Congressman John Hart Brewer, of New Jersey, 56....Representative Richard A. Wise, of Virginia, 57....Charles L. Erskine, sole survivor of the exploring expedition led by Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., in 1836, 78....Frederick Richard Pickersgill, the British artist, 80....Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal, of the German army, 90....Vere Foster, prominent in Irish philanthropic schemes, 81.

December 23.—Prof. Thomas A. Williams, of the United States Department of Agriculture, a well-known authority on botany, 35.

December 25.—Dowager Lady Churchill (Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria)....Mr. Edmund Wimperis, English landscape painter, 65.

December 26.—M. Jules Rivi re, musical conductor, 81....Nicholas Gritsenko, the Russian artist, 44....Gholam Mahomed Khan, 90.

December 27.—Sir William George Armstrong, the first Lord Armstrong, English gun manufacturer, 90....Dr. Erastus Edgerton Marcy, a leading American homeopathist, 85.

December 28.—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, 65....Daniel A. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, 82....David L.

Naone, a former speaker of the Hawaiian House of Representatives under the republic....Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer of Africa....Lord William Beresford, of the British army, 53.

December 30.—Hiram Hitchcock, American arch ologist, 68....Rev. George W. Northrup, D.D., head of the department of theology in the University of Chicago, 75.

January 2.—Bishop Ignatius Mrak, of Michigan, 90....

Ignatius Donnelly, the well-known politician and author, 70.

January 3.—Bishop William X. Ninde, of the Methodist Episcopal Church 68....Everett Frazar, consul-general for Korea in the United States, 66.

January 4.—Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, formerly Quartermaster-General, U.S.A., 68.

January 6.—Philip Danforth Armour,

the Chicago millionaire and philanthropist, 69 (see page 167)....Ex-United States Senator James Ware Bradbury, of Maine, 98....Bishop Winand Michael Wigger, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark, 59.

January 7.—Frederick Clarke Withers, the architect, 73....Alvan S. Southworth, formerly a war correspondent for the New York *Herald*, 55.

January 9.—Representative Frank G. Clarke, of New Hampshire, 50.

January 10.—Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N. (retired), 79....Sir Edward S. Symes, chief secretary to the government of Burma.

January 11.—Ex-Comptroller of the Currency William L. Trenholm, 65....Rev. John G. Fee, one of the founders of Berea College, Kentucky, 84....Charles A. Clapp, a well-known New York publisher, 66.

January 12.—Commodore Alexander Henderson, formerly chief engineer at the Boston navy yard, 69.

January 14.—Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D., Bishop of London, 58....Charles Hermite, the French mathematician, 79.

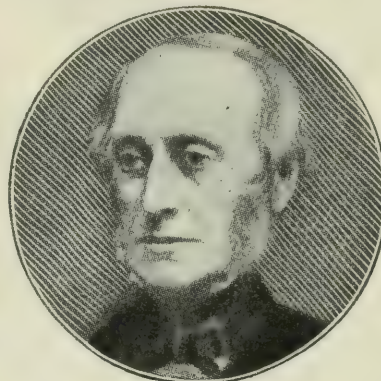
January 15.—Johann Faber, the pencil manufacturer, 84....Master of Chancery William P. Fishback, of the United States Court, Indianapolis, 72....Elijah W. Blaisdell, one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, 75....Dr. Henry Foster, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., 80.

January 16.—Ex-Gov. James A. Mount, of Indiana, 58....Ex-United States Senator H. R. Revels, of Mississippi.

January 17.—Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs, stationed at Constantinople, the oldest missionary of the American Board, 90.

January 18.—Arnold Boecklin, the German painter, 75.

January 19.—The Duc de Broglie, French statesman, 70....Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., former president of the Bible College of Kentucky University, 79.

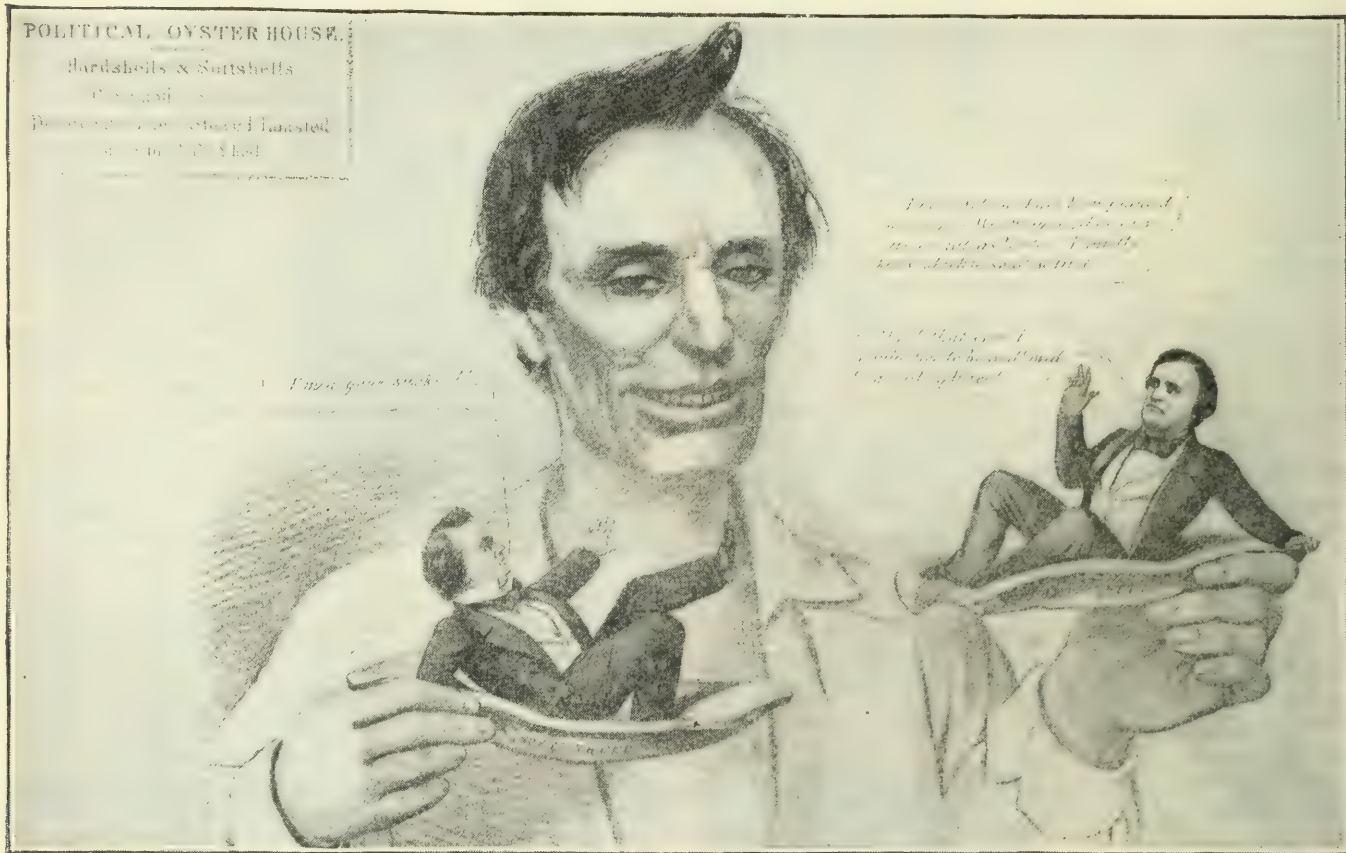


THE LATE LORD ARMSTRONG.
(The great English inventor and gun manufacturer.)



THE LATE IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN CONTEMPORARY
CARICATURE.



HONEST ABE TAKING THEM ON THE HALF-SHELL. (A CARTOON OF 1860.)

THE birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which falls on February 12, is to be celebrated this year with more especial effort to do honor to Lincoln's memory than on any previous anniversary.* The recent growth

of reverential regard for Lincoln, as a great American and as one of the two or three greatest personalities of the nineteenth century, has been very marked indeed. It is almost thirty-six years since he died ; and very few



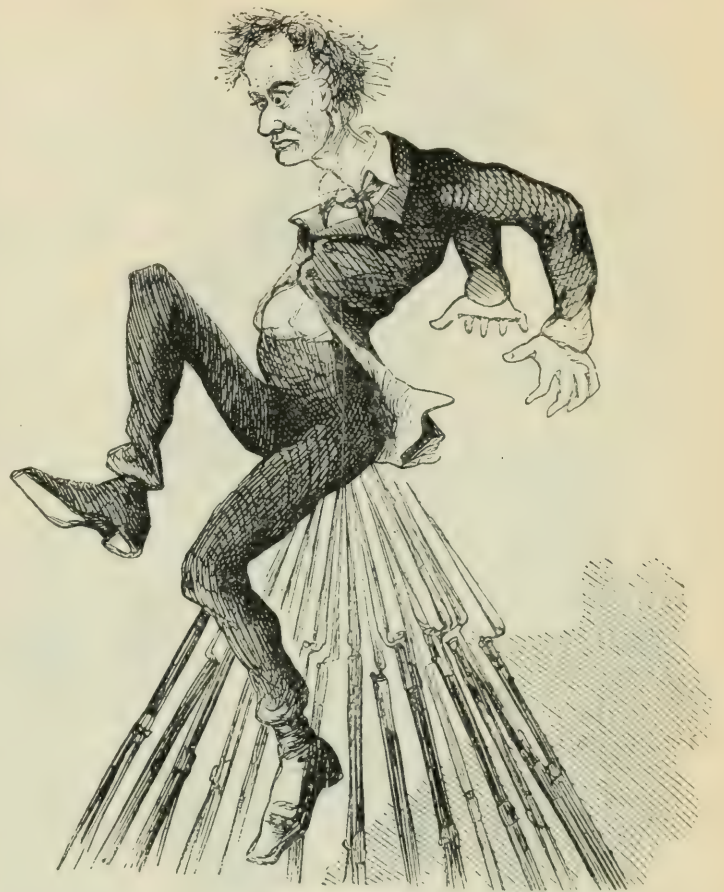
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY GOING TO THE RIGHT HOUSE. (A CARTOON OF 1860.)

people under fifty can be expected to have any clear personal recollection of the things that were said and thought about him during his lifetime. Older people remember that he was much derided and aspersed, from his first election to the day of his assassination.

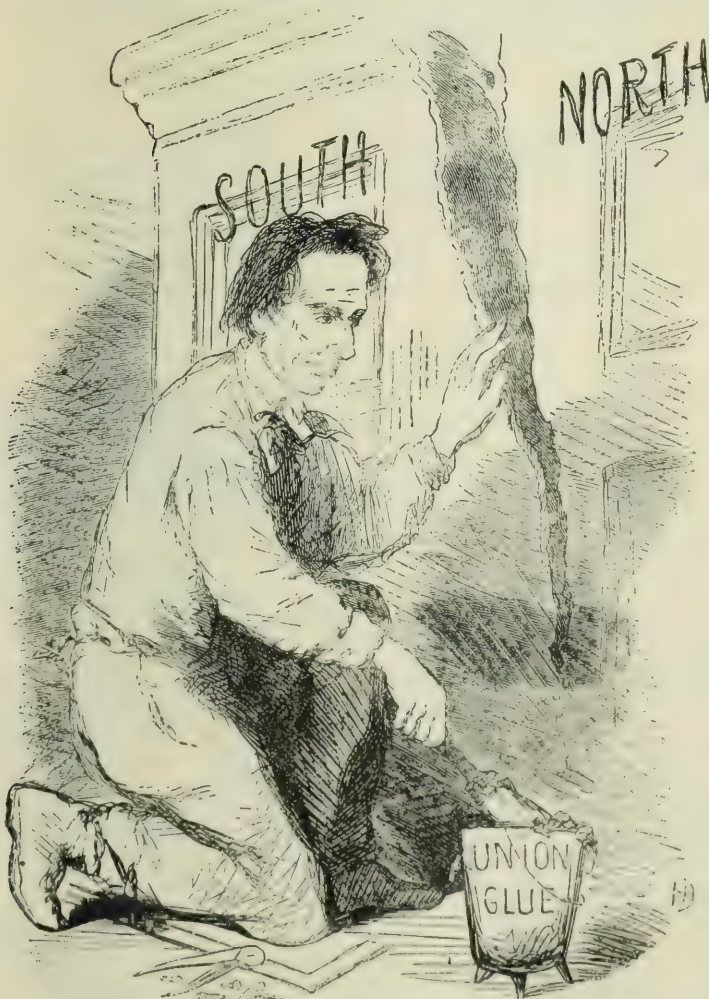
Political cartooning was not in those days so familiar a branch of journalism as it has since become. It was used to some extent, however; and then, as now, it served to show how people holding different points of view really felt. Apropos of the present interest in Lincoln and his times, we have thought it worth while to reproduce a number of cartoons in which Lincoln was the principal figure, using for that purpose the files of *Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's*, and *London Punch*, and a collection of lithographed poster cartoons that were issued separately from time to time by Messrs. Currier & Ives, of New York.

We may begin (see facing page) with two of the lithographed sheets issued in the course of the contest of 1860, one of which represents Lincoln in an oyster-house taking the two rival Democratic candidates (Douglas and Breckinridge) on the half-shell, while the other endeavors to heap ridicule upon the new Republican party as a collection of cranks headed for the lunatic asylum, Lincoln on Greeley's back.

The cartoons of the spring of '61 in general had to do with the fast-widening breach between North and South and the oncoming of armed conflict, and Lincoln's embarrassing position affords an obvious theme.

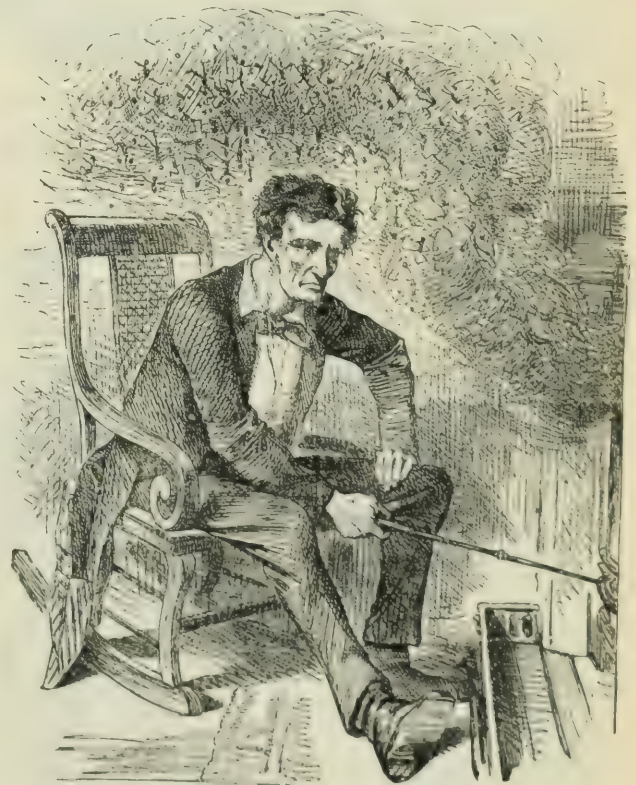


OLD ABE: "Oh, it's all well enough to say that I must support the dignity of my high office by force—but it's darned uncomfortable sitting, I can tell yer."—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, March 2, 1861.



A JOB FOR THE NEW CABINETMAKER.

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, February 2, 1861.

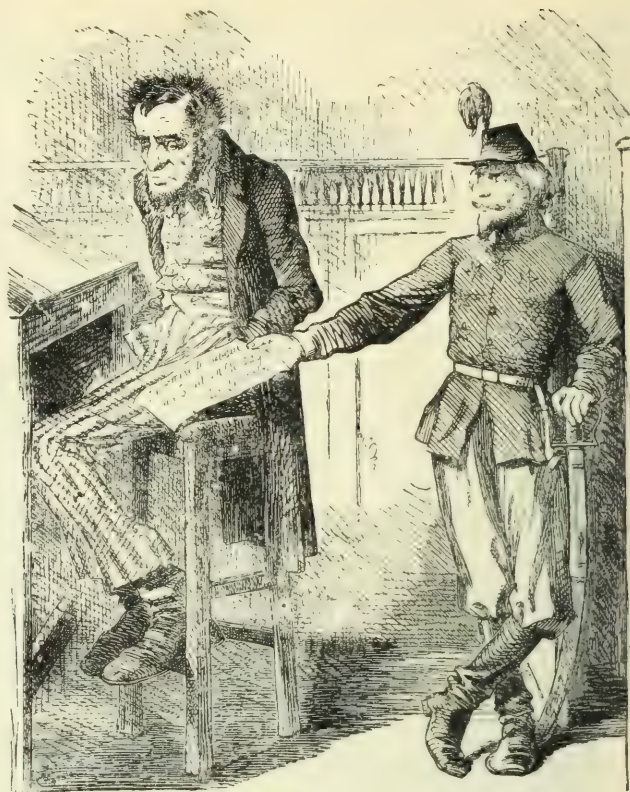


THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

PRESIDENT ABE: "What a nice White House this would be, if it were not for the blacks!"—From *Punch*, May 11, 1861.



SINDBAD LINCOLN AND THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA,
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WELLES.
From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, May 3, 1862.



THE OVERDUE BILL.

MR. SOUTH TO MR. NORTH: "Your 'ninety days' promissory note isn't taken up yet, sirree!"

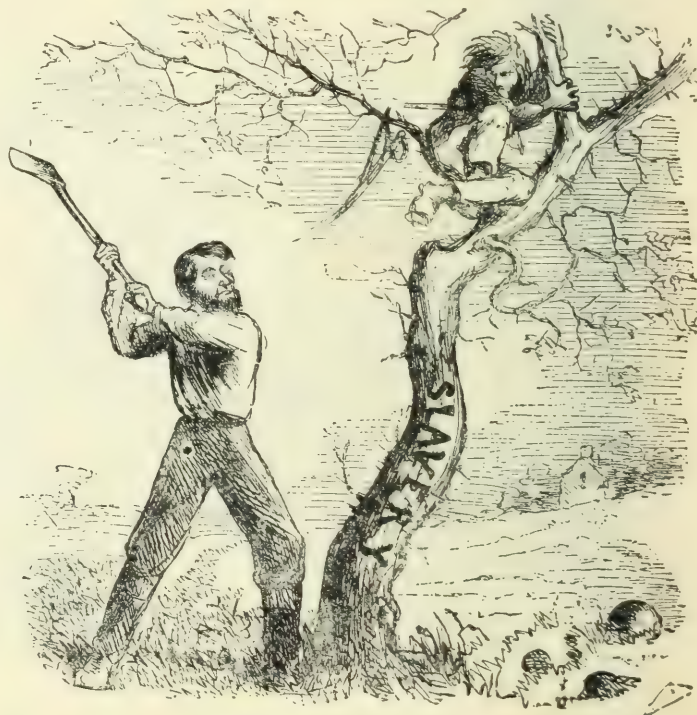
From *Punch*, September 27, 1862.

Most of the cartoons on this and the two or three pages that follow it are in manifest scorn and derision of Mr. Lincoln, whose difficulties in 1862 and 1863 were heavier than those that any other President ever had to encounter. His cabinet, his generals, the finances, and the emancipation question were all hard to manage.



LINCOLN'S TWO DIFFICULTIES.

LINCOLN: "What? No money! No men!"
From *Punch*, August 23, 1862.



LINCOLN'S LAST WARNING.

"Now, if you don't come down, I'll cut the Tree from under you."—From *Harper's Weekly*, October 11, 1862.



COLUMBIA: "Where are my 15,000 sons—murdered at Fredericksburg?"

LINCOLN: "This reminds me of a little joke——"

COLUMBIA: "Go tell your joke at Springfield!!"—From *Harper's Weekly*, January 3, 1863.



LINCOLN'S DREAMS; OR, THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING.—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, February 14, 1863.



THOSE GUILLOTINES—A LITTLE INCIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

SERVANT: "If ye please, sir, thim Gilliteens has arrove."

MR. LINCOLN: "All right, Michael.—Now, gentlemen, will you be kind enough to step out in the back yard?"

From *Harper's Weekly*, January 3, 1863.

Mr. Lincoln's frequent changes among army commanders before he found Grant and Sherman gave opportunity for cartoons representing him as a headsmen (see preceding page), and for jokes about his "guillotine in the back yard."



MANAGER LINCOLN: "Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to say that the tragedy entitled 'The Army of the Potomac' has been withdrawn on account of quarrels among the leading performers, and I have substituted three new and striking farces or burlesques, one, entitled 'The Repulse of Vicksburg,' by the well-known, popular favorite, E. M. Stanton, Esq., and the others, 'The Loss of the *Harriet Lane*' and 'The Exploits of the *Alabama*'—a very sweet thing in farces, I assure you—by the veteran composer, Gideon Welles." (*Unbounded applause by the Copperheads.*)

From *Harper's Weekly*, January 31, 1863.



THE BAD BIRD AND THE MUDSILL.

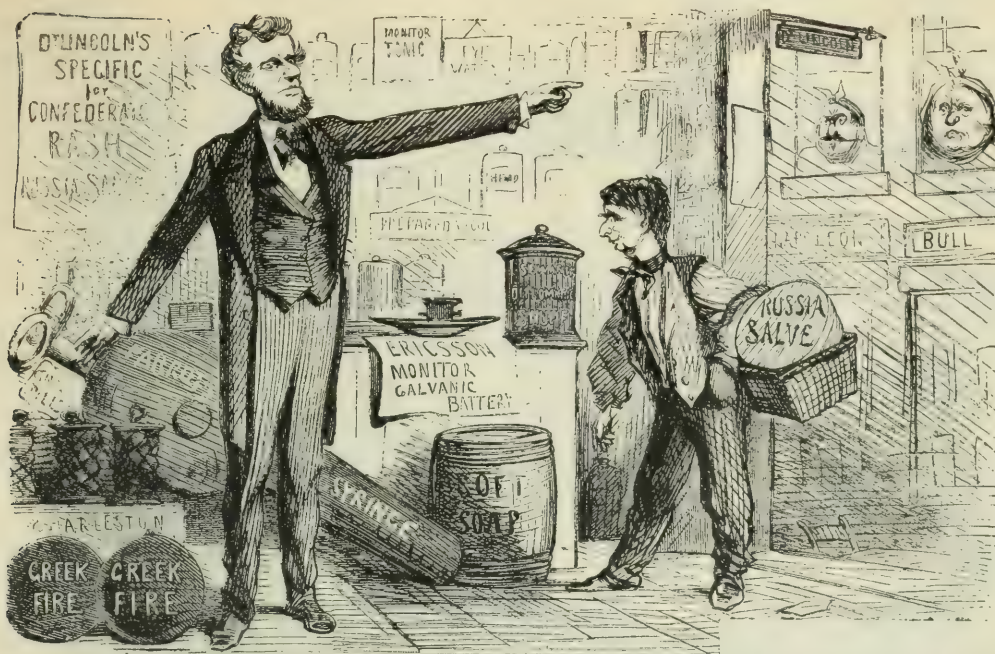
From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, February 21, 1863.
(Courtesy of Frank Leslie Publishing House.)



MR. BULL (confiding creature): "Hi want my cotton, bought at fi'pence a pound."

MR. LINCOLN: "Don't know anything about it, my dear sir. Your friends, the rebels, are burning all the cotton they find, and I confiscate the rest. Good-morning, John!"

From *Harper's Weekly*, May 16, 1863.



DRAWING THINGS TO A HEAD.

DR. LINCOLN (to smart boy of the shop): "Mild applications of Russian salve for our friends over the way, and heavy doses—and plenty of it—for our Southern patient!!"—From *Harper's Weekly*, November 28, 1863.

The climax of the war and the heaviest strain upon the President came in the year 1863; and in that period of the war the cartoonists were beginning to take Mr. Lincoln somewhat more seriously. One cartoon from *Harper's Weekly*, on this page, which appeared in November, '63, has reference to Secretary Seward's use, under Lincoln's direction, of the friendship of Russia to keep England and France in a prudently neutral state of mind. *Punch's* cartoon on Lincoln and the Russian Bear is reproduced on a following page. One from *Frank Leslie's*, of June, '63, announced Mr. Lincoln's discovery that he wanted no more new brooms, and that he proposed to pay no more attention to Mr.



RIGHT AT LAST.

OLD ABE: "Greeley be hanged! I want no more new brooms. I begin to think that the worst thing about my old ones was in not being handled right."—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 13, 1863.

Greeley's attacks upon General Grant. McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker had come and gone, and Mr. Lincoln had concluded to make the best of what he had. Another cartoon reminds us of the riots in New York against the military draft.

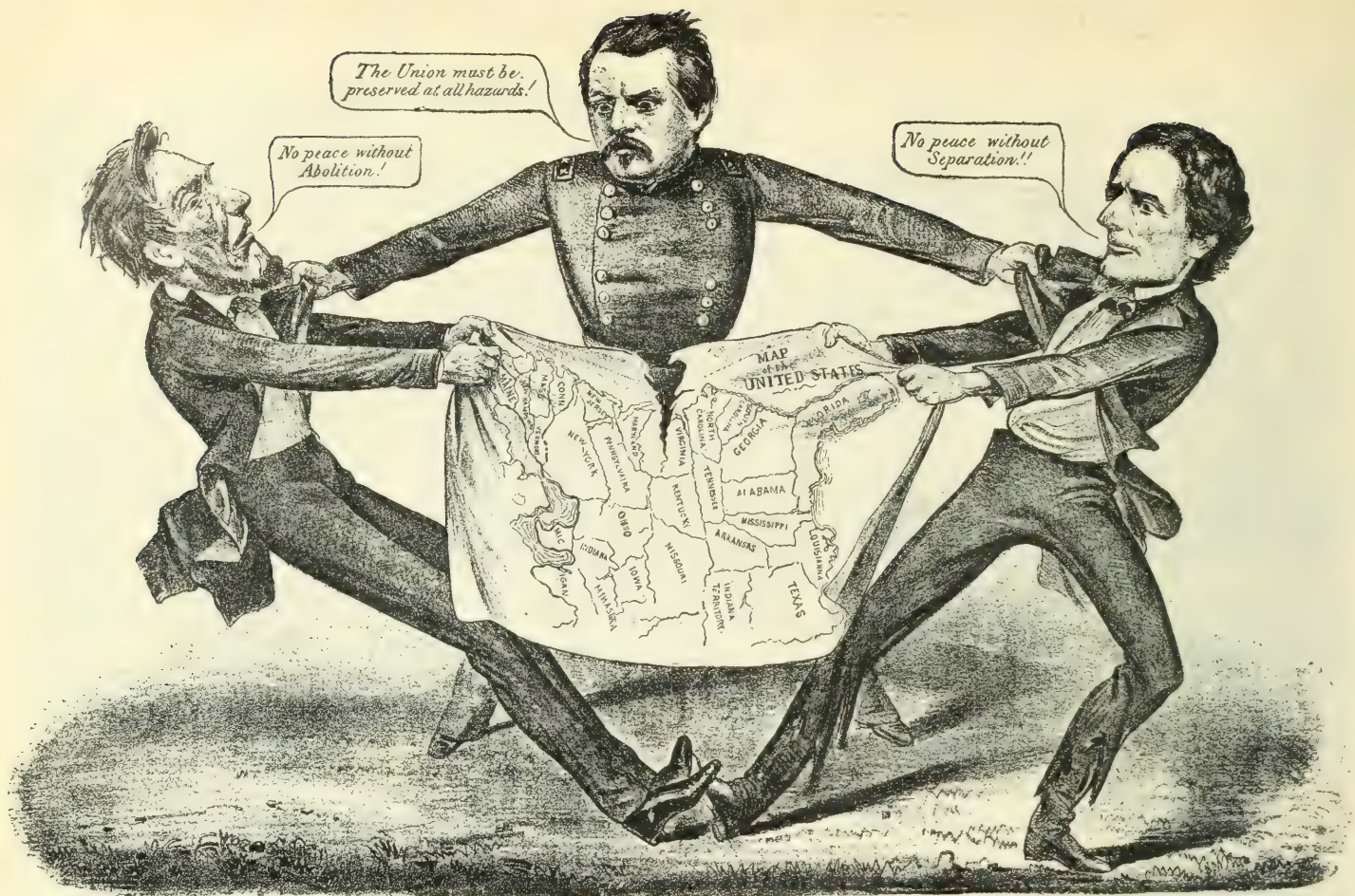
By this time the cartoonists as well as the general public had come to think of Mr. Lincoln as an older man. In the campaign of 1860 he had been regarded as comparatively youthful, and had been so depicted in caricature,—the sobriquet "Old Abe" having no reference at all to his age, but



THE NAUGHTY BOY GOTHAM, WHO WOULD NOT TAKE THE DRAFT.

MAMMY LINCOLN: "There now, you bad boy, acting that way, when your little sister Penn takes hers like a lady!"—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, August 29, 1863.

indicating rather the familiar and offhand way in which it was habitual to speak of him. Mr. Lincoln was fifty-one when elected to the Presidency in 1860. His growth of a beard changed his appearance, while the burdens he bore in four years of war aged him more than fifteen or twenty years of ordinary routine existence would have done.

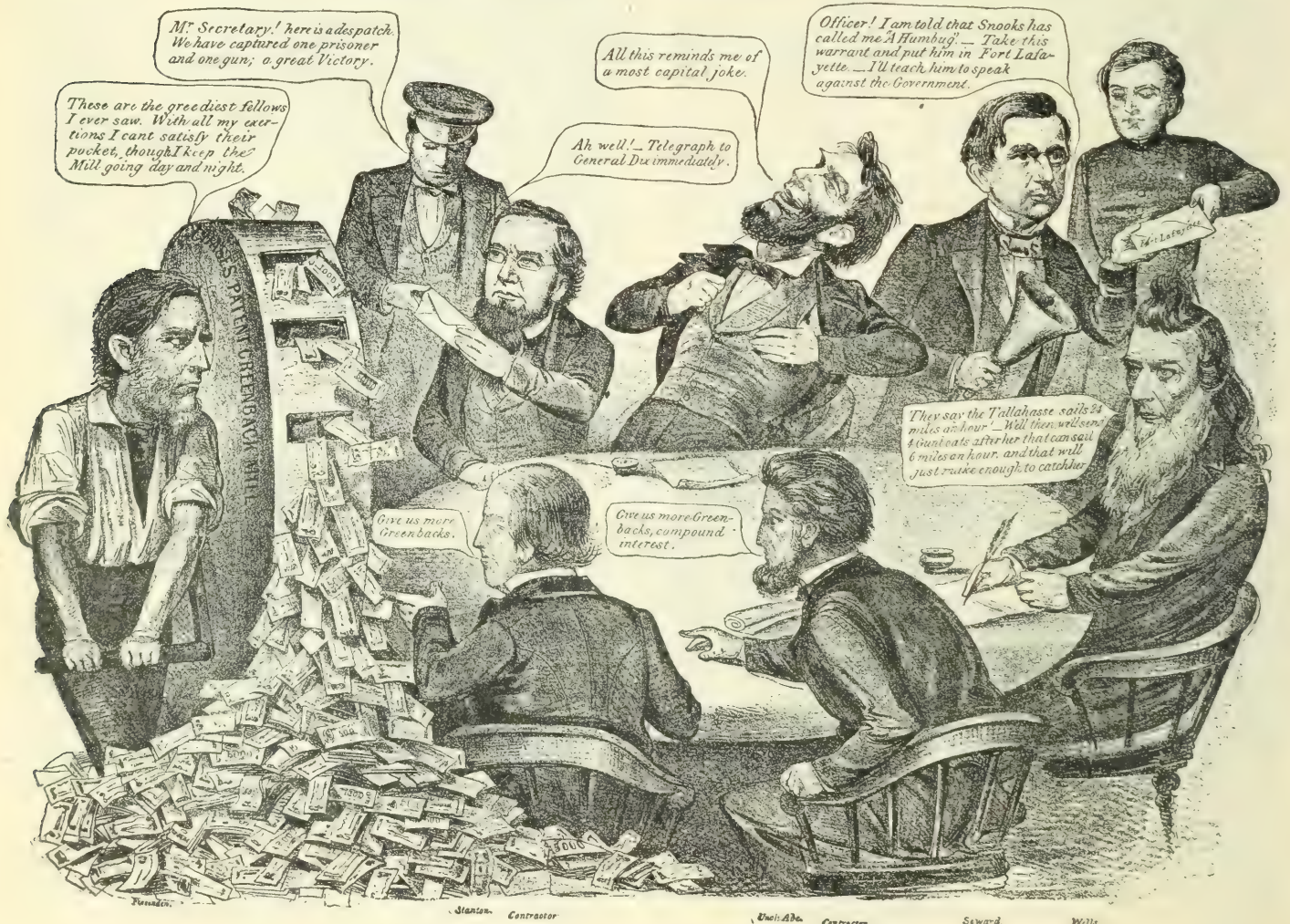


Lincoln.

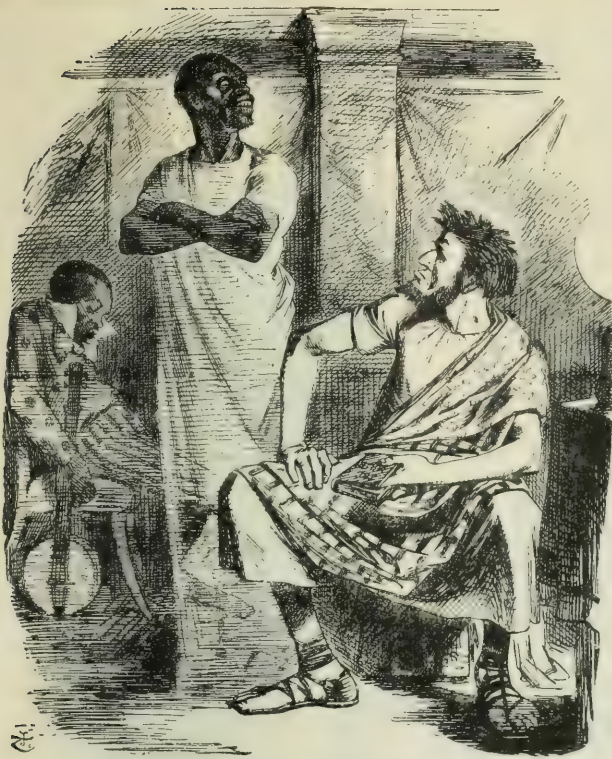
Grant.

Davis.

THE TRUE ISSUE; OR, "THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER." — (From a poster of 1864.)



RUNNING THE MACHINE.—(From a poster of 1864.)



BRUTUS AND CÆSAR.

(From the American edition of Shakespeare.)

The Tent of Brutus (Lincoln). Night. Enter the Ghost of Cæsar.

BRUTUS: "Wall, now! Do tell! Who's you?"

CÆSAR: "I am dy ebil genus, Massa Linking. Dis child am awful impressional."—From *Punch*, August 15, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER NO. 252.

MR. LINCOLN: "Look here, Jeff Davis! if you lay a finger on that boy, to hurt him, I'll lick this ugly cub of yours within an inch of his life!"—From *Harper's Weekly*, August 15, 1863.

The two cartoons on the opposite page are reproduced from lithograph posters that were current in the campaign year 1864, when General McClellan ran against Mr. Lincoln on a platform that declared the war a failure and that undertook to place the Democratic party in the position of a mediator between the North and the South. Both cartoons are hostile to Mr. Lincoln and favorable to General McClellan, the lower one

representing Mr. Lincoln as an habitual joker while contractors are enriching themselves and the leading members of the Cabinet are exhibiting their folly and incapacity. The *Punch* cartoons had meanwhile, from the beginning, been unfriendly to America and especially derisive of Mr. Lincoln. Those that we reproduce are characteristic, although they are by no means the most offensive.



"Holding a candle to the ****."—(Much the same thing.)
From *Punch*, November 7, 1863.



NEUTRALITY.

MRS. NORTH: "How about the *Alabama*, you wicked old man?"MRS. SOUTH: "Where's my rams? Take back your precious consuls—there!!!"—From *Punch*, November 14, 1863.



THE "RAIL-SPLITTER" AT WORK REPAIRING THE UNION.

The cartoon at the top of this page is another of the lithograph posters, and it belongs to the period of Mr. Lincoln's second election. His colleague on the ticket, Mr. Andrew Johnson, had formerly been a tailor, and is here depicted as trying to sew up the rent in the map

of the United States. The *Punch* cartoon on this page reflects the idea then current in England, that the American North was deeply dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, and was going to elect McClellan. *Harper's Weekly*, however, grew more pronounced in its support



MRS. NORTH AND HER ATTORNEY.

MRS. NORTH: "You see, Mr. Lincoln, we have failed utterly in our course of action; I want peace, and so, if you cannot effect an amicable arrangement, I must put the case into other hands."—From *Punch*, September 24, 1864.

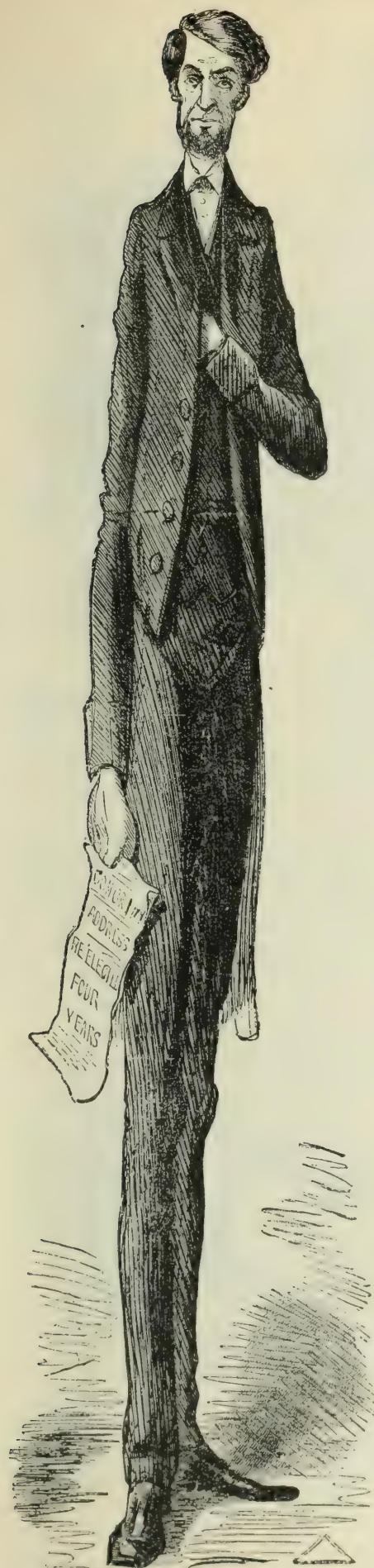


From *Harper's Weekly*, September 17, 1864.



THE FEDERAL PHOENIX.—From *Punch*, December 3, 1864.

of the President, and its opinion of McClellan and his little spade is indicated in a cartoon on the preceding page. *Punch* celebrated Mr. Lincoln's victory at the polls in a famous cartoon called "The Federal Phœnix," in which Lincoln rises from the ashes of the Constitution, the Public Credit, the Rights of the States, the Freedom of the Press, and the bill of rights in general. *Harper's Weekly* reminded the country that it was to have "long Abraham Lincoln a little longer," in an elongated caricature which we also reproduce.



LONG ABRAHAM LINCOLN A LITTLE LONGER.

From *Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 26, 1864.



DON'T SWAP HORSES.

JOHN BULL: "Why don't you ride the other horse a bit? He's the best animal."
BROTHER JONATHAN: "Well, that may be; but the fact is, OLD ABE is just where I can put my finger on him; and as for the other—though they say he's some when out in the scrub yonder—I never know where to find him."

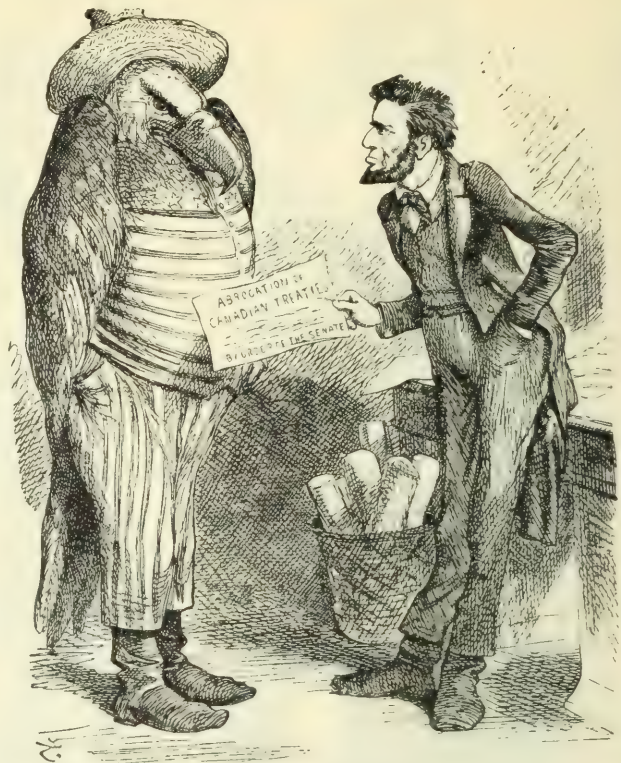
From *Harper's Weekly*, November 12, 1864.



JEFF DAVIS' NOVEMBER NIGHTMARE.

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, December 3, 1864.

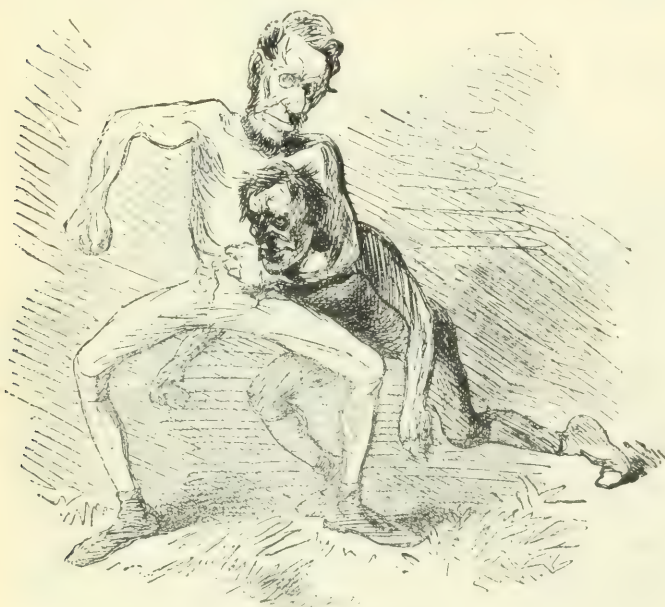
The cartoons on this page do not need elucidation. In connection with comments and reproductions illustrating the fifty years' work of Tenniel, the great cartoonist of *Punch*, we published last month *Punch's* respectful pictorial tribute on Lincoln's death. Leech and Tenniel had done their best for four years to give the English people a wrong impression of the great statesman who was directing American affairs, although doubtless their prejudices were honest enough. Thomas Nast at that time had not begun his famous cartoon work, but was drawing war illustrations for *Harper's Weekly*;



THE THREATENING NOTICE.

ATTORNEY LINCOLN: "Now, Uncle Sam, you're in a darned hurry to serve this here notice on John Bull. Now, it's my duty, as your attorney, to tell you that you may drive him to go over to that cuss, Davis." (*Uncle Sam considers.*)—From *Punch*, February 18, 1865.

and on the occasion of Lincoln's death he drew a great two-page design symbolical of the nation's grief, a picture of such a character that its reproduction for a magazine page would not be feasible. Nowadays, the cartoonists call up the shades of Lincoln for Mr. McKinley's benefit. Perhaps those of a future period will evoke the shades of McKinley.



NORTH AND SOUTH.

"Now, Jeffy, when you think you have had enough of this, say so, and I'll leave off." (*Vide President's Message.*)

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*,
December 24, 1864.



UNCLE ABE: "Sambo, you are not handsome, any more than myself, but as to sending you back to your old master, I'm not the man to do it—and what's more, I won't." (*Vide President's Message.*)—From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, December 24, 1864.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY THE REV. DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS.

MR. ARMOUR used to say, in his quaint way: "It couldn't have been better for me if my ancestors had been chosen by one of the philosophers who talk about heredity; I would rather trust Providence in the choice of ancestors than any other power." He might well speak thus, for he came into the world bearing the treasures and incarnating the characteristics of the two streams apparently most effective and important in the creation of great things, intellectual and spiritual, in our American life. At the battle of Dunbar, those who gave life and breath to his mother fought with Oliver Cromwell; while those from whose loins the father of this illustrious merchant and benefactor sprang fought against him. The Scotch-Irishman and the Puritan conspired to invest Mr. Armour's personality with all the energies that developed between the hour of the battle of Dunbar and the earlier part of the eighteenth century in America. When the ancestral tree was planted in New England, they strove together in the fiber of his brain, gave impulse to his heart, and marked with distinction every feature of his life. "You can always count on the Scotch-Irishman in me," he said; "but I wish the Puritan could hold him level, as my Puritan mother held my Scotch-Irish father level." Mr. Armour was proud of a race which gave to America such an orator as Patrick Henry, such statesmen as Jackson, Jefferson, and Madison. I remember a little episode that indicates also the quality of his humor. Little Philip D. (3d), son of the late P. D. Armour, Jr., was born on St. Patrick's Day. Remembering that Patrick Henry was a Scotch-Irishman, the grandfather said: "I suppose this baby's name ought to be Patrick; he never will be St. Patrick, and it might be safe to call him Patrick Henry, but he will be called Philip Danforth, after me, so he will be a Scotch-Irishman all the same." When Mr. Armour's steamers were crushing their way through the thick ice of the Northwest, and the great waterway was crowded by ships carrying wheat to Chicago, his unfailing good humor operated like oil upon all places of strain, and every one who was then related to him was ashamed to complain of anything whatsoever, so long as there was no evidence of friction in the whirling machinery of his mind. One of the marks of his greatness was this,—that his wit sparkled and his humor



THE LATE PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

radiated more brilliantly as the labor in which he was engaged became more severe. He said to me at this time, when he was reaching forward toward triumph, that it was a good day for the Scotch-Irishman; for, he added, "there are the McCormicks, who made the reapers which have gathered in this grain in the Northwest; and there is Robert Fulton, who gave us the steamboat; and I guess by this time these fellows know that I am up there, too,—and we are all Scotch-Irish."

But Mr. Armour was sure he owed much more to the Puritans—the Knowltons and the Brookses—as the ones who communicated the influences which made his character virile, his mind vigorous, and his career successful. Of Revolutionary stock, Mr. Armour's mother's immediate ancestors possessed all the characteristics of the illustrious Colonel Knowlton who was referred to by General Washington as "the gallant and brave Colonel Knowlton, who would have been an honor to any country." The picture of Mr. Armour at nineteen, when he had just completed his long trip on foot across the continent to the gold fields of California, reminds one of the cherished features of this sinewy, erect, and vigorous



Mr. Herman O. Armour.
(Of New York City.)



The late Simeon Armour.
(Of Kansas City.)



The late A. W. Armour.
(Of Kansas City.)



The late Joseph Armour.
(Of Chicago.)

FOUR OF MR. P. D. ARMOUR'S BROTHERS, ASSOCIATED WITH HIM IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Revolutionary colonel, who, at sixteen years of age, had so brilliantly fought in Canada that it was not strange he should become a great favorite and a knightly figure at the battle of Bunker Hill.

"Almost anybody," he said, "will do for a father, but it takes a very great soul to be a good mother." Mr. Armour's mother might have found fit companionship in Oliver Cromwell's mother. In intellectual strength and moral force, she was easily the leader of her church and community; and she imparted to her children an inspiration which was at once a memory and a commandment. By her side, in the esteem of Mr. Armour, and in the affectionate regard in which alone his personality and influence may be understood, there stand two other remarkable women—his sister, Mrs. Marietta Chapin, and his wife, who was Miss Belle Ogden, of Cincinnati. Miss Ogden brought to him the graceful power and loving tenderness, as well as the refined wisdom and perpetual good cheer, which such a strenuous and ever-active nature as his well-nigh adores. If ever there was a man fortunate in close associations of love, it was Philip Armour, in these three relationships which blossomed into soul-friendships and poured their holy influences into his spirit, reinvigorating his conscience, exalting his ideals, and becoming sweet, pervasive sovereignties over a life which might have been torn to pieces by internal storms. His wife's career, in this respect, is as great as his own; and it is the prophecy of those who know him best that the son upon whose young shoulders the enormous business now rests will manifest in his career the elements of strength and beauty thus happily allied. Like lovely blossoms which seem to be too beautiful for the tempest to destroy, the influences of his sister gave forth fragrance and delight to the eye when the great-

hearted and mighty-brained brother was handling the markets of the world or organizing a vast combination for a commercial triumph. "There never was such a sister as mine," he said. "I never used to trade jackknives without consulting her, and I don't build institutes now without doing it."

None knew better than Mr. Armour how much a man of highly sanguine temperament needs such influences. He was conscious that his will was likely to reflect some of the fiery colors of his spirit. Often, when some thunderstorm of difficulty suddenly arose and the lightning flashes played around, it was almost a sublime sight to see him opposing storm with storm until calm was restored. Many things were explained when he remarked: "Well, you know my hair is somewhat red, but it is not as red as it used to be;" and then, in order that he might not seem to be apologetic, he would call attention to the fact that the world could not do without what he called "sandy-haired people." "Without them the world would have frozen to death," he said; and he added: "The giants and masters of trade and commerce are men of temper, and many of the captains on great fields of war had redder hair than mine. The secret of it all is, not to let things get so hot that there is danger of a conflagration." After a little excitement and warm discussion, he once said, when he was told that Cromwell, Napoleon, Christopher Columbus, and Jefferson were said to have been at least sandy-haired: "Well, what a time they had in the world! Queen Elizabeth was also one of them; and you told me once that some one said she was the greatest Englishman of her time. It was fortunate for the men she declined that she did not marry. All of these people, Doctor, were naturally 'bulls;' not one of them was a 'bear,' ex-

cept for the purpose of getting on the bull side of the market later on. They all believed in futures. Men of my kind have faith in their country; they must create; they can't grow richer without making other people rich. They do not wreck railroads: they build them. There are men that naturally believe that this is God's world, and that it is going on to something larger and better. They just sense it somehow; and they follow their instinct that the thing is not going to peter out. Yes; they have the idea that this is God's world, and that there is going to be, on the whole, a broader market for truth and manliness, and good



MR. J. OGDEN ARMOUR.
(Surviving son and successor
in business of Philip D. Ar-
mour.)



THE LATE
PHILIP D. ARMOUR, JR.
(Died January 30, 1900.)

things of every kind, even wheat and pork. A persistent bear must believe that this is the devil's world. Now you say that this is not consistent, and that I sold pork in New York and was a bear from forty dollars down to eighteen. But it was a bull movement all the same. As between Grant and my country on one side, and war and pork and slavery on the other, I took the side of that Scotch-Irishman, Grant, and the Union; and it has been my faith in things which has made me bullish in almost everything I have done ever since."

Physically, Mr. Armour knew that, as he said, he had one of the best manufacturing plants God ever made, and that his body was a first-class and highly organized establishment for the production of thought, energy of mind, and incessant enterprise. When he used to come to the Institute after a long walk against the stiff breeze from the ice-covered lake, or when he would arrive glowing like a coal of fire under the refreshing influences of a ride behind his fast horses, he would say: "I feel almost as good and strong at sixty as I used to feel when my mother would take us down to the spring-run and wash

us boys in cold water and expect us to have our verses of Scripture by heart next day." He honored his body as an instrumentality. He would not pour stimulants into the boiler, for, as he said to a young man of stocky build and ardent nature such as his own, "No man built as we are, with so many cyclones in us, ought to take stuff which is sure to put the engine beyond our control and to make it run wild."

Mr. Armour's business, compelling the devising of ways and means for the handling of his packing, grain, and railway interests in harmony with the growth of the country and the enlargement of foreign opportunities, was destined to command his full strength and foster a growing intellectual life. But more interesting than any study of his intellectual growth in business was the study made of his noble self-enrichment as he watched over and completed his purposes in the building and endowment of the institutions he loved. His debt to his brother, Joseph Armour, he always acknowledged. "Joseph," he said, "practically gave Armour & Co. the inventions by which we send dressed beef all over the country, and he gave me my start in thinking about boys and girls and what I could do for them. I think that is worth more than refrigerator-cars." When Joseph Armour and Philip D. Armour sat down together and talked over the experiences of their old home in New York State, and wandered again together with the mother to and fro, as she went about her tasks, and thought of the Saturday night when the Sabbath began with religious instruction, it appeared necessary that they should provide something for the moral education of the young. "I would not have young people miss it," said Mr. Armour. With his first great gift, the benefactor was only at the beginning of a new intellectual life. Years ago, he saw that this new

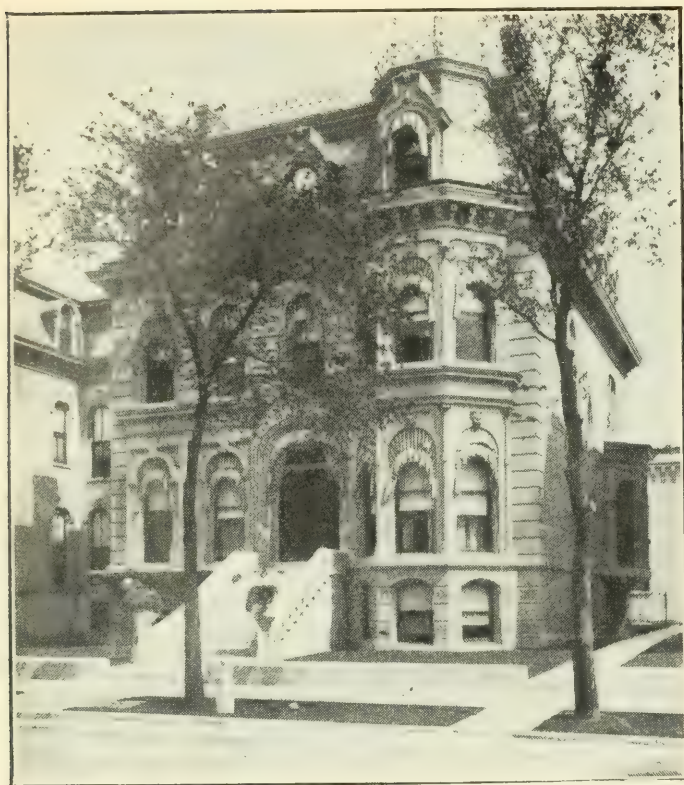


Mr. Charles W. Armour.



Mr. Kirk Armour.

TWO NEPHEWS OF PHILIP D. ARMOUR IDENTIFIED WITH THE
PACKING INDUSTRY AT KANSAS CITY.



THE ARMOUR RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO.

life, with the fresh impulse derived from investigations made with his friend, Quintin Hogg, who founded the Polytechnic in London, and with others in America, restored him to health in 1895 and gave to his radiant imagination and strong power of reasoning new problems and prophecies. Mr. Armour investigated educational foundations from Frankfort in Germany to Stanford University in California. His service to the Armour Institute was of such a sort as to save this institution from many of the embarrassments which have imperiled other schools, and its invested millions are as profitably employed as those which are used in his active business. Historically considered, the Armour Mission came first, though we need not go many years back to find its beginning. In 1874, Plymouth Church established a mission Sunday-school in the neighborhood, using a building previously occupied as a saloon. At the first session, twenty-seven persons were present, but the little school possessed genuine germs of life, and it grew steadily.

Mr. Joseph F. Armour was deeply interested in the prosperity of this school, and contributed to its support. At his death, in 1881, he left a bequest of \$100,000 to form an institution whose purpose should be to reach the people with the teachings and influences of the Gospel of Christ, and especially to aid in the care and development of the children and youth in that part of Chicago where the mission is situated. The bequest was

simply given into the charge of Mr. P. D. Armour; and the work, which began in the building at Thirty-first and State streets, in 1874, was at once enlarged by the erection of the capacious building known as the Armour Mission. The good effect of the mission upon the neighborhood was so marked that Mr. Armour was led to erect the buildings known as the Armour flats. He calculated carefully upon the fact that he was creating a demand that would help to empty somebody's pocketbook. The mission and its little wood-carving and industrial work, under the admirable management of a lady who is now giving her fourteenth year to the Armour educational enterprises, inspired ideals and hopes which, as Mr. Armour said, "logically forced me to do something more." He saw that to bring upon youth a great flood of new light and warmth means the creation of a demand for larger opportunities, and better instrumentalities by which opportunities shall be used. The mission educated the heart. He believed that head and hand ought to be educated likewise. He saw that no idea of the head is clear until it can be actually done handily and heartily. He believed that the labor problem must be solved, not by leveling down, but by leveling up. He would not create more laborers, but he would train laborers to make their work both a science and an art. He saw all graduates employed as soon as they left us, and he beheld the spirit of anarchy and social discontent vanishing before the conviction, borne in the minds of the students, that there is plenty of room for brain and character. He would not permit any but the best teachers or anything but the best apparatus to enter the building. "I have gone into partnership with these boys and girls for all the future," he said; "and because they have given the best they have to this combination, I will put into it the best my money can buy."

Like all really great souls that have created and constructed and left the world richer for their becoming richer, in any department of life, Mr. Armour possessed in a marked degree the faculty called imagination; or, rather, his imagination possessed him. He was not a man of fancy; but the imperial and comprehensive faculty of the imagination opened up an age or a continent before him, and in them trooped the opportunities that his quickened imagination alone could meet. He experienced the world-feeling which entered into Columbus and Sir Francis Drake, and his life was a continuous voyage, finding new Americas, just as Shakespeare and Angelo found new worlds of literature and art.

He possessed that scientific imagination which Tyndall has described so well in its association with the poetic temper. There was much poetry

running through all the facts of Mr. Armour's life, like little veins of precious ore through dark recesses of the earth. The poetic element sometimes mastered him and transfigured everything, as when he said: "I like to turn bristles, blood, bones, and the insides and outsides of pigs and bullocks into revenue now, for I can turn the revenue into these boys and girls, and they will go on forever." This put a great big open sky above his life. He was a scientist in business. Like Oken in the forest, he saw a bit of bone and proceeded to construct the skeleton. His delight in finding a new coast of privilege as a business man was the delight of a poetic imagination, and lovely was the vine which grew upon the rugged cliff of his achievement. Its tender flowers failed not to gather the dew-fall. This power did not make him less regardful of facts. His immense concern, through which telegraph wires came from every interesting spot of earth into his brain, was such a fact-gathering machine that he knew, before other men got down to business in the morning, what Europe was thinking about; and he could break the plans of those who would crush him by finding out in a few hours how much grain or stock was held in the Northwest. He could pronounce the word "system" with the peculiar emphasis of the most eager Yankee. The following extract from a conversation will illustrate the clearness of his conviction as to the value of system, and the sweep of his constructive imagination.

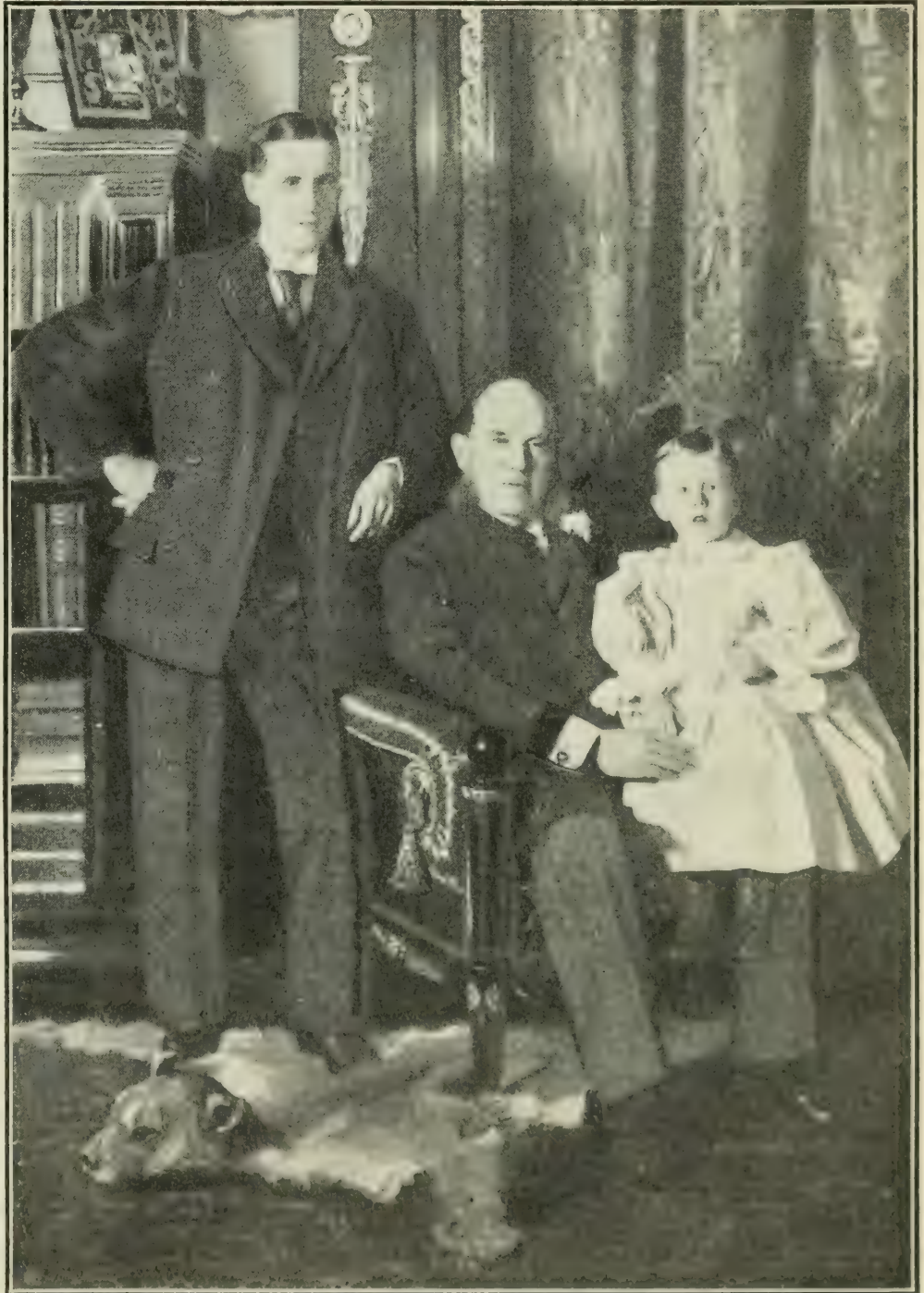
"Is there any one thing that accounts for the immense growth of the packing industry here?"

"System and the growth of the West did it. Things were changing at startling rates in those days. The West was growing fast. Its great areas of production offered good profits to men who would handle and ship the products. Railway lines were reaching out in new directions, or increasing their capacities and lowering their rates of transportation. These changes and the growth of the country

made the creation of a food gathering and delivering system necessary. Other things helped. At that time [1863], a great many could see that the war was going to terminate favorably for the Union. Farming operations had been enlarged by the war demand and war prices. The State banking system had been done away with, and we had a uniform currency, available everywhere, so that exchanges between the East and the West had become greatly simplified. Nothing more was needed than a steady watchfulness of the markets by competent men in continuous telegraphic communication with each other, and who knew the legitimate demand and supply, in order to sell all products quickly and with profit."

"Do you believe that system does so much?"

"System and good measure. Give a measure heaped



PHILIP D. ARMOUR, WITH HIS SON, PHILIP D., JR., AND GRANDSON, PHILIP D. (3D).

full and running over, and success is certain. That is what it means to be the intelligent servants of a great public need. We believed in thoughtfully adopting every attainable improvement, mechanical or otherwise, in the methods and appliances for handling every pound of grain or flesh. Right liberality and right economy will do everything, where a public need is being served."

"Have your methods improved any with years?"

"All the time. There was a time when many parts of cattle were wasted, and the health of the city injured by the refuse. Now, by adopting the best known methods, nothing is wasted, and buttons, fertilizer, glue, and other things are made cheaper and better for the world in general, out of material that was before a waste and a menace. I believe in finding out the truth about all things—the very latest truth or discovery—and applying it."

"You attribute nothing to good fortune?"

"Nothing!" Certainly, the word came well from a man whose energy, integrity, and business ability made more money out of a ditch than other men were making out of rich placers in the gold region.

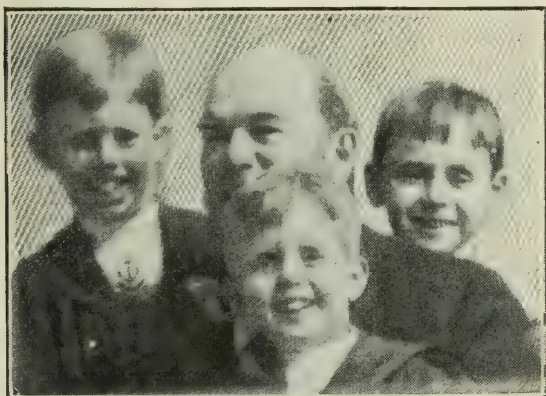
So adequately did he survey the facts of life, that he had little patience with the expressed notion that there are no openings for young men to-day. He said: "When I lived in New York State, and began my tramp across the continent, we thought the only opening in the world was in California. I saw openings all the way there. Folks without any faith have always been saying that there are too many of us. If you got any really good thing to sell, you can't get too many people to manufacture it, and there are always enough people to consume it. The best opening in business is where you can put in the most brains and industry, and three feet for every yard." To travel through the Western country with Mr. Armour, especially along the old trail which he walked in his first trip West, was to behold a realm teeming with chances for young men; but he did not have to go far in order to find openings. One day he was looking over things in the chemical laboratory at the Institute, and he was told by Professor Foye of the almost limitless potentialities in a single drop of water. He turned and looked out toward the lake, and began to conjure up the future in which these dynamos and engines and unexplored abysses of energy would be employed, and he concluded his rhapsody by saying: "Well, then, the future, after all, is not in mechanical engineering, is it? It is not, perhaps, in electrical engineering: the dynamo will be too coarse. After a while we shall see other fortunes made, like mine has been, out of the things we now waste. There are just as many things yet to be transformed into food and medicine and energy, out of a steer, as there were of those apparent to me forty years ago. It looks as if I packed everything but the last breath of a hog; but according to this idea, the boys who

get out all there is in that last breath will have a bigger business than mine." The institution of learning and the packing house are both pervaded with the conviction which he expressed once in this way: "We are at the beginning of things, not at the ending. With scientific business methods, I would rather have the dump of the mines than the mother-vein, if I had to handle the mother-vein in ignorance."

His was a sensible, manly, generous conception of character that enabled him to emit a great deal of radiance for others. "I do not know how a man gets on without helping his fellow-man," he said; "I do not want to be one of those fellows who, when they see a preacher coming, instantly begin to say: 'Well, what do you want, and how much will it cost for me to get you out of here?'" Then he said: "I want to believe that there are people that really love other people, and I want to think so every day." Once, when I was a little severe, perhaps, in speaking of a brother to whom my soul did not go out in strong affection, he said to me: "Well—well, you can't get gold and golden conduct out of iron instincts. Now, there must be something in that fellow." "Well," I replied, "he takes infinite patience, but he is young." "Oh, well, I don't suppose we have struck pay-dirt in him yet; but there is a streak of gold somewhere, or he couldn't do even those two or three decent things which he has done. You know it costs an awful sight of moral power for some of us to be even decent. I always like to think of what Dr. Mason said—'The religion that will make John a saint will barely keep Peter from knocking a man down.' I know all about that." He loved free men, and he despised a slave. I went with him to hear a brilliant speaker once, and before we had listened to him ten minutes, Mr. Armour desired to go. As we went out together, I asked him: "Well, what's the matter? Don't you admire his mastery of language? Don't you enjoy his melodious voice? And has he not a superb presence?" "Oh, yes, I suppose he has; but can't you hear the rattle of his chain? That man is not free; that man is under moral obligations that demoralize him. He is not speaking the deepest thing in his soul, and I haven't time to hear any slave talk. I want a man to be just as free as I am." He was always warning young men against getting under obligations such as one may not discharge in perfect independence. "Don't get into debt—I mean moral debt," he would say; "it is bad enough to get into debt financially. There goes a young man," he once said, "mortgaged. That young man is legging it along with a debt, and it will take twice as much power to get him along as the man with-

out a debt. But there are other debts," he said; "there are obligations that are embarrassing in their entanglements, and I would say to every man who has any thinking to do: 'Don't get into debt morally; don't get into debt so that you may not exercise your freedom to its limits.'"

I have spoken of the characteristics which revealed themselves as day after day he came to us,



MR. ARMOUR IN THE COMPANY OF HIS THREE GRANDSONS.

at three or four o'clock, and regaled us all with his cheerful, courageous, ever-active personality. The wheels of the Institute seemed to move with more ease, if not with more rapidity. The fineness of Mr. Armour's consideration for others was as surprising in its manifestations as the sweetness of the grapes grown on the side of Vesuvius. He was a man who sometimes seemed to have been made of cyclones, and yet he was so considerate of others that I never knew him to do anything, even in the midst of the most annoying events, that had not behind it an impulse consonant with a high ideal of life. He could talk like Napoleon, or like Oliver Cromwell, or like Columbus, when things were wrong in his eyes; and he could also soothe the sufferer with the tenderest and manliest of explanations.

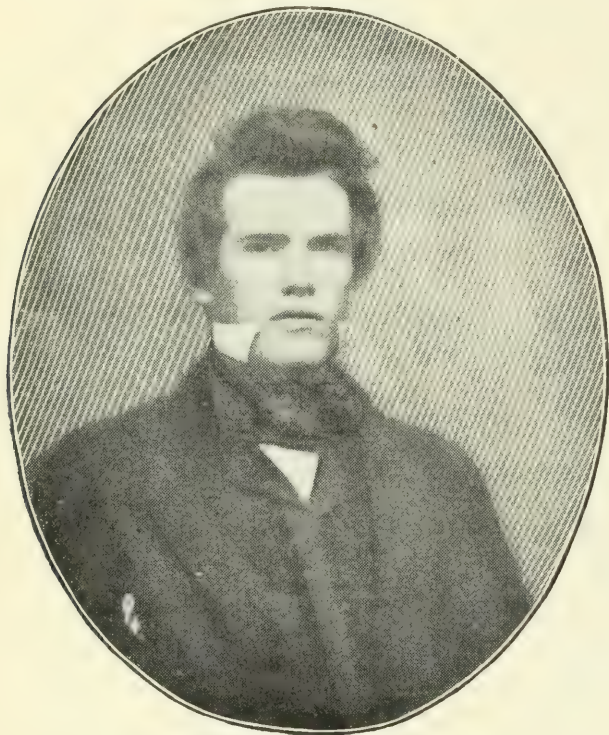
He possessed a lot of phrases, and often spoke in racy, idiomatic language unsurpassed for homely directness. I remember once he intimated to me that there might have been sections of my nature a little neglected in the creation; but I would not have the episode out of my life, because I would not have this honest, bluff, whole-souled man's face out of my soul's picture gallery. I had gone to him just at a time when stocks were going the wrong way and disastrous days of panic were near; and I had asked in my innocent way for a large sum of money to pay for new apparatus that was needed. I shall never forget him as he turned and said: "My dear friend, you don't seem to know what is going on." I answered: "Mr. Armour, of course I don't; but I am here to look out after that in-

stitution, and we must have this money." "Have I refused you any money?" "No, sir," said I; "but, Mr. Armour, you think me very impractical." Back to his old country phraseology he went, with the swiftness of David Harum, and he said: "No, Doctor, I don't think you are impractical, but I think there is lots of daylight between you and the ground." Anybody who has trusted to the staying power of a horse whose legs were too long and whose ability to endure a long drive was too short will understand, as I did. Some of his phrases will remain in the vocabulary of his friends forever. They had the scent of the apple-orchard, and brought back the old-fashioned flowers and some of the more pungent odors of the garden. Humor was never more affectionately married to sterling good sense. "What is your objection to that party?" I once asked him, when he forbade my engaging the services of a certain very charming artist. "Well," he drawled out, "that party won't stand without hitching."

When he was laying the foundation of the Institute, and we were looking over the schools in the East, we climbed up to the top floor of the old Cooper Institute to see the evening classes in drawing. He was sixty-three years of age, and any one else would have been worn out with heat and travel. Yet he chattered like a boy, and remarked, among other things: "This school was made out of Peter Cooper's glue, and no wonder it is a good institution. Armour & Co.'s glue has got to be the best, or you will get all sorts of poor stuff stuck to the school. You can't surpass this school, Doctor, with poor glue." When I showed him the wonderful revelations of the X-ray, he amused us by saying, as he saw a two-cent coin through an oak plank: "Well, maybe there isn't so much to marvel at in this thing, after all. I always could see a two-cent piece through almost anything. I think if the American boy could get some of these X-rays in his eye it wouldn't hurt him any, especially if his heart can be enlarged as his fortune grows."

When we were on a trip through the Southwest, he found it impossible to sleep well for the first two or three nights. He said to me one morning: "I have tried all of Dr. Billings' nostrums for sleep, and I don't seem to be getting very much of it. I think I will try you to-night, Doctor. Haven't you got one of your long sermons in your carpet-sack?" On this same trip through the West, he was greatly annoyed at the unwise multiplication of church edifices in small towns, and he expressed himself very vigorously about competition in business as compared with competition in religious activities. We stopped at a little cross-road place, and he observed that

on each of the four corners at the crossing of the two principal streets stood a Protestant church representative of its denomination. An over-talkative brother, who proved to be one of the four half-starved pastors in the straggling village, presented himself and said: "I am proud



MR. ARMOUR AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN.

(About the time he left his home at Stockbridge, N. Y., to make the overland journey to California.)

to grasp the hand of the man who cannot be cornered." Mr. Armour replied: "I don't think corners in wheat and pork are *in it* with the way you four fellows are trying to four-corner religion in this town. How much is the debt on these churches, all told? You say a thousand dollars would free them? Well, I will give that much if three of you fellows will resign and these churches will unite." The money was never applied for, and Mr. Armour afterward said: "I suppose they couldn't unite on baptism. I told the folks at the mission, when they wanted to know what denomination we would choose for the work down there, that I wanted the religion of the place to be undenominational, but it must be 16 ounces to the pound, all wool, and a yard wide; and I don't care whether the converts are baptized in the soup-bowl, a dish-pan, or the Chicago River."

The one fact toward which he looked with ever-increasing interest in the growth of the Institute was character. To him, character was self-control and the power to handle one's ability. "I am glad," he said, "that I built the Institute just when I did, for my own faith, for I

have come to value character as never before here. Whatever else you do, however little or much, let it be understood with these boys and girls that the greatest thing in the world, intellectually, is not knowing a lot of things, but the character which will use knowledge well. To be great is to be good. It is all of it fustian without character;" and he added: "Now, isn't it a fact that you can teach a rule in arithmetic in a way that will harm the character of the student, and you can teach the same rule in a way that will build up character? I think the personality of our teachers will communicate a mental method which is worth more than all the things they can get these young people to commit to memory." That was his understanding of power. With him, it was not something to build a packing house and to deal in grain, and these things only. He liked to think that true power can be turned to the solution of any problem. "If it is real power, it will run any kind of a machine," he said. His own intellectual energy was nimble, elastic, and always serviceable. He seemed myriad-minded. I have been in his office at half-past seven in the morning, when a young man sat near him reading telegrams from the capitals of Europe and the great centers of trade in the Orient. He himself was reading a morning paper, and I was talking to him about some new plans for the Institute. He would look up, touch a button, and tell the gentleman who responded to buy, at the opening of the market, 2,000 shares of this stock or that; and when I asked him if he was not too busy to listen to me, he would proceed to tell me everything I had said to him and give me his answer.

Napoleon could not have surpassed Mr. Armour in the number of secretaries to whom he might dictate at one time. In certainty and power of stroke, in ease and sweep of movement, in masterful management of confused details, and in swift response to remarkable insight, Mr. Armour's ability to think and act were unsurpassed by any man with whom I have come in contact. He was never easy without a great problem on his hands, and he never was happier than in employing his power to its solution. He could keep out of his own way intellectually. His sunny personality helped to illumine things; his faculties were perfectly obedient; and he could put at once at the head of the advancing battalion that power of mind surest to lead him to triumph. He was the embodiment of his own views of the intellectual character,—that a strong mind is always able to control its orderly forces in any kind of difficulty and emerge triumphantly. Mr. Armour would have succeeded anywhere. His love of eloquence, his devotion to straightforward

and highly imaginative art, as well as his passionate fondness for musical expression, denoted how in his case deep cried unto deep. "Men fail, for the most part," he used to say, "not because they are not smart enough, but because they are not good enough to succeed." I went



MR. ARMOUR AT THIRTY.

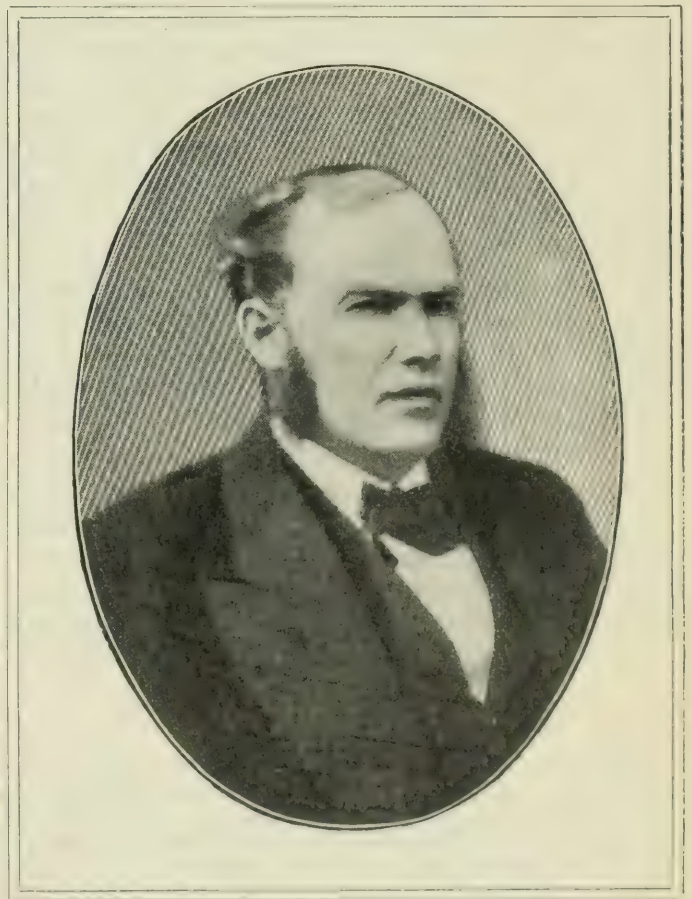
(Just before trip to New York, where he made his first great pork deal, in anticipation of the "fall of Richmond.")

with him to the Royal Academy in London once, and we looked at a painting called "Napoleon Departing from Josephine." Mr. Armour was a gallant man, morally, and hated untruth. He saw upon Napoleon's face dreams of empire; he saw also the broken-hearted Josephine standing by, while Napoleon was leaving her to go out into a new effort at conquest. He turned to me and said, with stormy indignation: "The rascal! the scoundrel! no wonder he could not succeed. I believe he lost his power just then. No man ought to succeed in a world worth living in who mistreats a woman, especially his wife."

There have been many criticisms recently made upon certain schools because it has been thought that the influence of organized wealth over the teaching of political economy was too strong. Armour Institute has heard almost every notable heretic, and endured an equal amount of orthodoxy, on this topic. The most radical men came and spoke to us when the great strike at Pullman was full of fiery possibilities. One day Mr. Armour met, coming out of the Institute, a long-haired and anarchic-looking individual, and I saw them meet and converse. He afterward said to me: "I think I met one of your lecturers, maybe. I suppose he talked on political economy." I in-

quired: "Does he look like a political economist?" "No," said Mr. Armour; "he looked like a political something or other; but he is not an economist. His breath made me a little uncertain on my legs, and I loaned him five dollars. Still, Doctor, while we are on this matter, I want to say that you must give these boys and girls the whole truth. There may be many changes in the future. Sometimes things look a little top-heavy to me. If the next twenty-five years shall make Armours impossible, either because they voluntarily or involuntarily coöperate with the weak, I want these young people to be prepared for it. Don't ever let me or my business get in the way of your work. If Armour's hams and sausages can't stand the truth told in the cooking department, we won't abolish the cooking department, but we will make better hams and sausages."

It is the conviction of Mr. Armour's closest and busiest associates that he gave away a fortune equal to the large one he has left. His manner



MR. ARMOUR AT THIRTY-FIVE.

(About the time he moved to Chicago from Milwaukee.)

of giving, the causes to which he gave, the way he chose in following up the gift with his advice, sympathy, and guidance, conspired to make his gifts like fortunes to the recipients. His gift of himself to Armour Mission and Armour Institute was worth as much as the money he bestowed.

His spirit pervades the Provident Hospital, the hundred homes from whose firesides he lifted the shadow of mortgage or the curse of intemperance, and the lives of the mission children and our students. His superb courage was contagious; boys and girls caught the gait and movement of his mind and heart as they looked forward with him for a better day. That day appeared like a vision before his eyes; but the vision was to be made a reality, not by magic, but by work. At the memorial services, the song he loved, "Let the Sunshine In," came melodiously from every heart, and the great audience sang it with a tone of triumph. Everybody could do more and bear more when Mr. Armour came near, for he was hope incarnate. His presence was electric, and every one came up to him for a thrill of power. All this helped those who believe that education is inspiration, illumination, and *then* instruction. He stood in reverence before any marked peculiarity of mind, and he wanted a wall of protection placed about any timorous though awkward individuality. "That boy's peculiarity," he said, "is a pocket of gold in an unpromising mine. All the rest of him will get its value in the thing that makes him different from the other fellows. If he is educated right, it will distinguish him; and if he is ever going to make the world any richer, he has got to get the wealth out of that place in him."

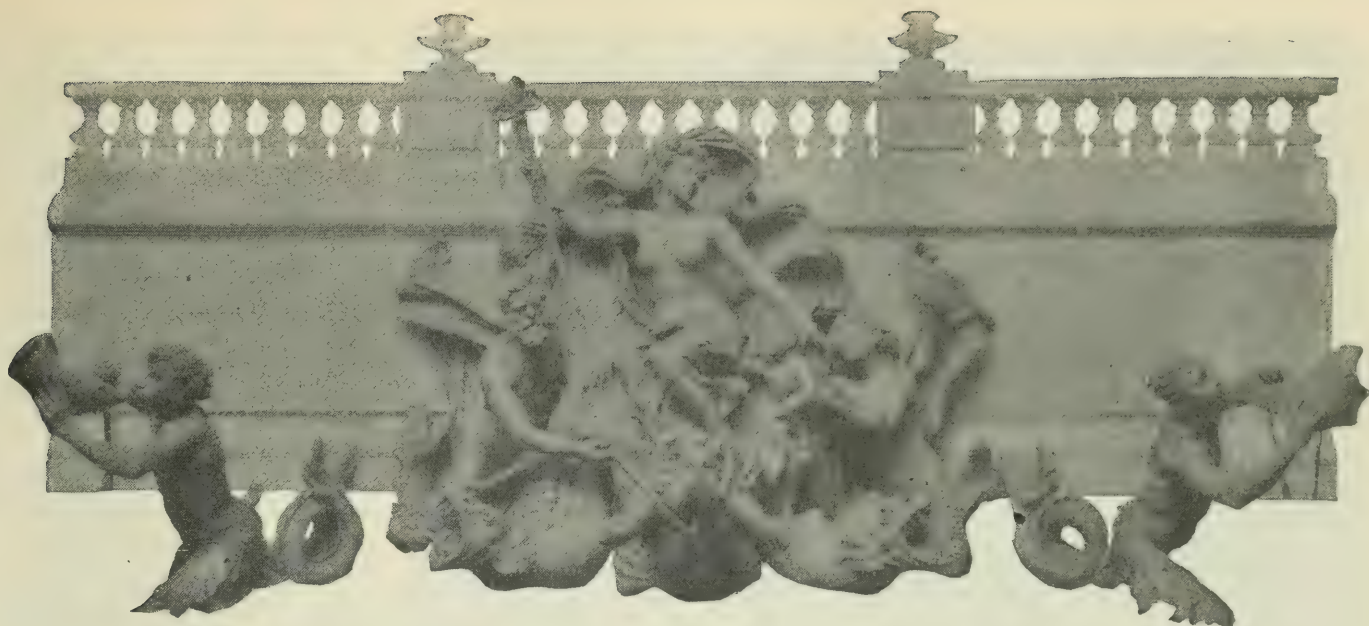
Mr. Armour's own peculiarity was greatness. It was the kind of greatness that is social, communicative, even paternal and fraternal. Those of us who sail in smaller boats were glad to be lifted by the waters which this ocean monarch displaced as he moved about. If he was a monopolist, his was a monopoly measured by the genius with which he was dowered, and the genius confessed its obligation to the weak and commonplace. He could not move without taking a good deal of room, and when he bumped up against men or plans which were in the path of his on-

going he seemed to strike hard. If any one was hurt, he was always willing to stop and help on board of his own ship the sailor who had been run down. He failed to help none, except faithless men. He simply did not know how to deal with a man who believed not with him in the improbability of the human species. "I believe in men," he said; "I hope my distant relative, Jean Armour, was good to Robert Burns, for he wrote 'A man's a man for a' that.'"

He learned of every one and could teach any one. Bishop Whipple, Archbishop Ireland, and Mr. Anthony Drexel told me in one day that his mental receptiveness amazed them. He could talk irrigation in Arizona to a company of Westerners who gave him a banquet and get them so interested in his larger vision of the possibilities of the arid lands that he paid for the banquet himself. He would entertain a great editor with the kindly and persuasive words that extracted what he called "information full of meat from a fellow-butcher." A big, hearty, true-souled child was he, ready to give and take blows in the game of life, and it seemed like him that he should enjoy his last day of pleasure on earth in snowballing with his grandchildren. In his joy, he contracted the fatal cold. Some will picture him organizing victory out of apparent defeat, standing in mud and storm while April hastened to May, and at length beholding his huge elevator made ready for the millions of bushels of wheat thrown upon him. Others will paint his portrait at sixty-five, standing at the bank-door, pleading with the poor and sending them to his office if they desired to be paid,—all in order that he might save for them the interest nearly due on their savings and stay a panic. But we who knew his heart will think of him as happy, hopeful, and even playful among the children whom he loved. As a little child, he trusted God at the last as at the first, and he was not afraid.

[Some of the more important incidents in the life of Mr. Armour may be summarized as follows: He was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., on May 16, 1832; attended Cazenovia Seminary at fourteen (1846); walked to California at nineteen (1851); founded his fortune there in mining (1852-56); opened a commission business in Milwaukee in 1856; married Miss Belle Ogden in 1862; became a member of the firm of Plankinton, Armour & Co., packers, in 1863; became interested in the grain commission firm of H. O. Armour & Co., of Chicago, which established a pork-packing plant in 1868; removed to Chicago in 1875 as the head of this firm, which has become the largest concern in the world engaged in the pork-packing, dressed meat, and provision business; has employed more than 20,000 men, with an annual pay-roll of from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and an output estimated at \$200,000,000. Mr. Armour was interested in many other important business enterprises, in railroad properties, and in banks; he founded the Armour Institute of Technology (1893), and the Armour Mission (1881), in Chicago, and gave them more than \$2,500,000. His private beneficences were great; his private fortune was variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000; his principal heir is his son, J. Ogden Armour. Mr. Armour died on January 6, 1901.]





"BIRTH OF VENUS," BY MICHAEL TONETTI, FOR COURT OF FOUNTAINS.

DECORATIVE SCULPTURE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

BY EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

THE use of sculpture for decorative purposes in exposition architecture has increased from year to year since the great English

exposition in 1853. There the buildings and grounds were entirely unadorned with sculpture, and the statuary was concentrated entirely in one of the buildings as a mere exhibit, where its effectiveness was lost. The Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, and the recent great world's fair at Paris marked splendid progress in the expansion of this idea.

At the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, the coming summer, the use of allegorical sculpture for the adornment of buildings and grounds will be on a more extensive scale than at any previous exposition.

The Buffalo exposition has been so planned as to bring the buildings of the main group into a most admirable composition about two great intersecting courts, the "Esplanade" and the "Court of Fountains." This gives a very imposing appearance, and also ministers to the comfort of the visitor, who can thus reach the principal buildings without becoming exhausted by long walks between different parts of the grounds. To be sure, there are some important buildings that do not face upon these courts, such as the Art Gallery and the New York State Building, which are charmingly ensconced among the trees of Delaware Park, and the State and Foreign buildings, which are in the southeastern part of the grounds, but readily accessible from that part



FIGURE FOR THE "FOUNTAIN OF KRONOS," BY F. EDWIN ELWELL.

(Mr. Elwell is a pupil of Daniel French and Falguiere. It is said that he was the first American sculptor to model a statue in America that was erected in Europe. A statue of General Hancock, a monument to "Edwin Booth," "Dickens and Little Nell," and "The Orchid" are his best-known works.)



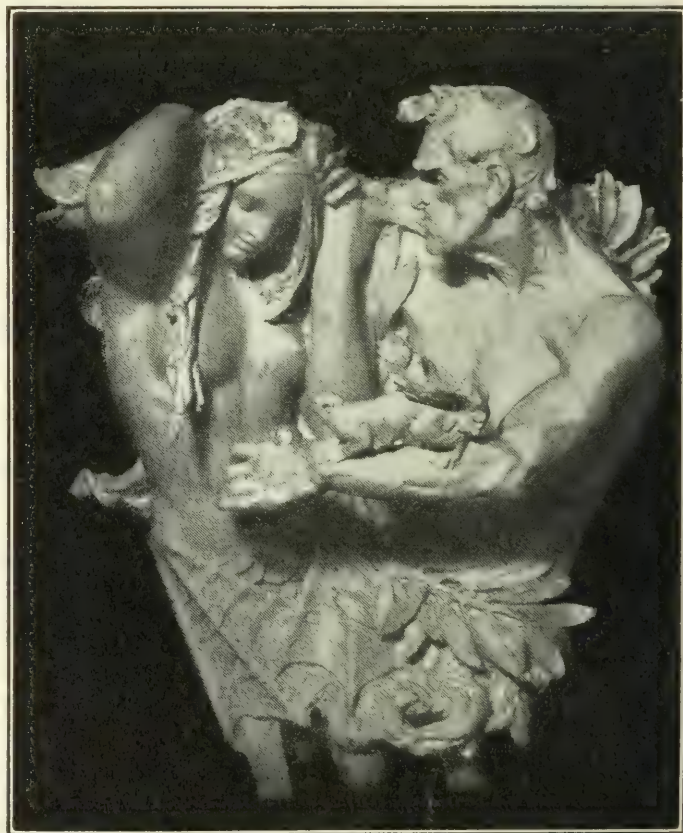
"LAKE MICHIGAN," FOR THE ELECTRIC TOWER, BY
CARL E. TEFFT.

of the transverse court called the "Esplanade." They have themselves been placed in an admirable composition about a central court. The Electric Tower divides the "Court of Fountains" from the "Plaza," so that the latter is really a continuation of the main court. Upon the "Plaza" front the elaborately decorated buildings which form the entrance to the Midway and the Stadium, and the ornamental approach from the railway station called the Propylæa.

The greatest effect in the way of sculptural adornment will be made in the two courts, the "Esplanade" and the "Court of Fountains," each as large as the main court at any previous exposition.

The main entrance to the grounds is from the south into Delaware Park through a boulevard named Lincoln Parkway. Near this entrance the white marble Albright Art Gallery is being constructed, but the time was found too short to complete the building for use as the exposition art building, and a temporary art gallery is being erected near by. Here also is the New York State Building. Further on are the "Approaches," and then a still wider space known as the "Fore Court," with terraces and balustrades like the Luxembourg Gardens. From here one passes to the "Triumphal Bridge,"

which ushers him into the midst of the exposition. The bridge will be a stately structure swung from four monumental piers, one hundred feet in height. Each pier will be surmounted by a sculptural group—a muscular youth on the back of a horse thirty feet in height, which rears above a mass of trophies indicative of feudalism, slavery, and subordination to tyrannical power, the whole expressing the triumphal struggle of the people of the United States to free themselves from the institutions of despotic ages and governments. These groups were modeled by Karl Bitter, the Director of Sculpture. The piers of the bridge were designed by Mr. John M. Carrere, chairman of the Board of Architects. Terminating the buttresses to the piers are four groups of trophies, typifying "Peace and Power," modeled by Mr. Augustus Lukeman. The cables connecting the piers and running north and south carry enormous festoons, shields of polished copper, flags, and coats of arms of the various Pan-American countries. In the niches on the side of the bridge will be statues symbolical of Charity, Love of Truth, Patriotism, Liberty, etc. On each side of the bridge will be fountains composed of groups of rearing horses and figures clustered about a tall pole, from which a huge silken flag will float. The fountain on the east will typify the Atlantic Ocean, and that on the west the Pacific, with one base uniting the two.



CARYATID, FORMING A PART OF THE "FOUNTAIN OF
NATURE," BY GEORGE T. BREWSTER.

The sculpture in connection with these is by Philip Martiny. The water from these fountains gushes forth from the side of the bridge in a massive waterfall into the Mirror Lake, passing through the subterranean grotto which is to constitute one of the unusual features of the exposition. This grotto has been modeled after the famous Buttes de Chaumont, at Paris, by Mr. Rudolf Ulrich, the landscape architect. There will be stalactites hanging from the vaulted roof, the walls will be formed of roots of trees over which water will trickle down, and the hidden phosphorescent light will add to the cavern-like effect.

The electric launches plying on the Grand Canal and the Mirror Lake will pass under the bridge through this grotto. Along the water-front of the "Esplanade," extending east and west from the bridge, will be white and colored pergo-



"QUADRIGA," FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDING, BY F. W. RUCKSTUHL.

(Mr. Ruckstuhl began his studies in Paris, when he was thirty-two, under Mercier. He exhibited his "Evening" in the Salon, it being now in the Metropolitan Museum, at New York. One of his early works was "Mercury Teasing the Eagle of Jupiter." He is the author of "Solon," in the Congressional Library, at Washington; also of "Peace," and "John Russell Young." He superintended the sculpture on the New York Appellate Court House, and modeled the two figures at the entrance, "Force" and "Wisdom." Mr. Ruckstuhl is no novice in architectural sculpture.)



"THE GODDESS OF LIGHT," BY HERBERT ADAMS.

(This statue, for top of Electric Tower, will be executed in hammered brass.)

las with bright-colored awnings and climbing green vines. They will be used as open-air restaurants and will serve as attractive shelters, in contrast to the wide open space of the "Esplanade."

Opposite the Triumphal Bridge, across the "Es-

planade," is the "Fountain of Abundance," designed by Mr. Carrere. It is to be composed of myriads of bubbling jets and spillways in a perfect dégringolade of water, and of sculptural bits surrounding a central group, composed especially to consummate the whole, by Mr. Philip Martiny. The subject of this group is that of the fountain—"Abundance." A dancing female figure tosses a garland of flowers to a circle of cherubs who are also dancing, hand in hand, and tossing fruits and flowers at her feet. There will be three fountain groups in each of the two basins at the extremities of the "Esplanade." The central fountain will be the sculptural



"MYSTERIOUS MAN," FOR
"FOUNTAIN OF MAN," BY
CHARLES GRAFLY.

are the figures of the four elements. The globe is supported on consoles terminating in figures symbolical of the four seasons; and between them, and beneath, as if moving with the globe, are suspended the figures of the four winds. The whole stands in the water on a splayed plinth, decorated on each of its twelve sides with the signs of the zodiac. Of the two subordinate fountains, one is the "Fountain of Kronos," and the other the "Fountain of Ceres." In the "Fountain of Kronos," F. Edwin Elwell portrays the god standing on the back of a turtle, suggesting the sluggishness of time, while its swift flight is represented by a vigorous forward movement in the outstretched body and winged arms. There is the suggestion of an aged countenance through the veil, which typifies the mystery of time. Around him in the water are figures of prehistoric animals.

The "Fountain of Ceres" is also by Mr. Elwell. The goddess is represented as emerging from the earth in the early morning after

note of each of the two subordinate fountains balancing it. On the west, in front of the Horticulture Building, the subject for the central fountain is "Nature," by Mr. George T. Brewster. A female figure emblematic of nature surmounts the group. At her feet are cherubs on clouds, and beneath them, seated upon a globe,

her visit to her daughter Proserpine, and she salutes the sun by presenting an ear of corn. Ceres has her foot on the head of an ox, that must toil to produce the fruits of nature. As she is goddess of both land and water plants, she is accompanied by strange half-horse, half-fish animals.

The large groups on the pedestal around the fountain suggest the same theme of nature according to Mr. Bitter's scheme. The first set of two balancing groups have for their subject mineral wealth; the second two, floral wealth; and the two front groups, toward the center of the "Esplanade," animal wealth. Charles H. Niehaus, Bela L. Pratt, and E. C. Potter are, respectively, the sculptors of these groups.

At the opposite end of the "Esplanade," near the Government buildings, Hercules, Prometheus, and other heroes of Greek mythology again greet the vision. The predominating idea of this end of the "Esplanade" is "Man." This is the subject of the main fountain, by Charles Grafly. Man, the Mysterious, draped and half veiled, stands upon a pedestal borne by figures typifying the five senses, while under a huge lower basin outlined against cavernous shadows may be dis-



"CHILDREN WITH HORN AND CYMBALS," FOR TEMPLE
OF MUSIC, BY ISIDORE KONTI.

cerned through the dripping waters the writhing forms of the virtues struggling against the vices. The whole pile rises to a height of fifty-three feet. R. Hinton Perry is the sculptor of the minor fountains. Hercules, typifying physical force, is the subject of one of these, and he is portrayed just after he has slain



"FOUNTAIN OF ABUNDANCE,
BY PHILIP MARTINY.



**"LYRIC MUSIC," FOR THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
BY ISIDORE KONTI.**

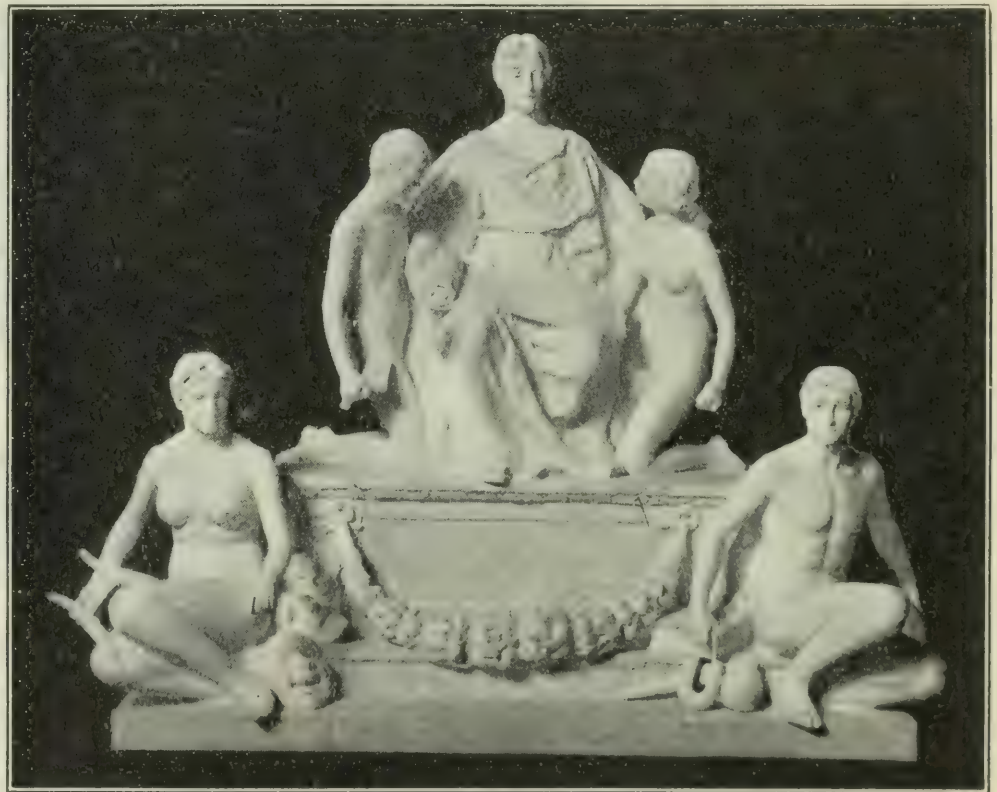
(Mr. Konti was the sculptor of the group of "West Indies" northeast of the Dewey Arch.)

the seven-headed hydra and is receiving the thanks of a grateful people. In the other fountain, Prometheus, typifying intellectual power, is shown in the act of giving to mankind the fire that for their sake he has stolen from heaven. He is also imparting to them wisdom and knowledge. He carries a torch typifying enlightenment, and points heavenward, whence it came. Hercules and Prometheus are selected for these groups as representing two types of the mythological benefactors and champions of mankind.

The sculpture in connection with the "Court of Fountains" contains among others the following subjects: The main fountain, "The Genius of Man," by far the largest and most imposing of all the fountains, composed of about seven-

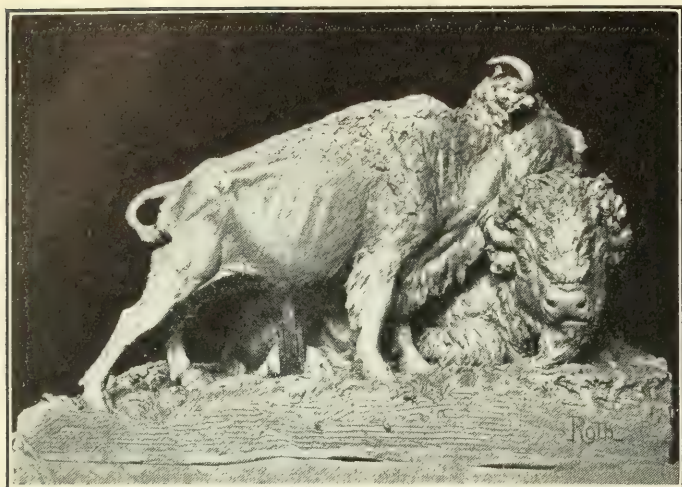
teen figures and sea horses, and the two subordinate fountains, "Human Intellect" and "Human Emotions." These are by Mr. Paul W. Bartlett, the author of the statue of Lafayette just presented by the school children of the United States to the French nation.

Charles L. Lopez is at work on two groups for this court, in concord with the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building and the Machinery Building, which front on this court. The subjects are "The Arts" and "The Sciences." In the former, "Minerva," as patroness of the arts, occupies the main position of the group. Seated on a throne she holds in her left hand a staff. The right arm is resting on the sweeping curve of a classic chair. She is robed in Grecian draperies and her shield, on which is the head of Medusa, is beneath her sandaled feet. The emblems traditionally associated with the Goddess of Wisdom, the owl, serpent, laurel, and oak, are seen in the surroundings of the figure. "Sculpture" and "Painting" are represented in this group by one figure, that of a youth seated, his left hand holding a palette carelessly thrown across the lap of Athene. In his right hand he



**"THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT," A GROUP FOR THE ESPLANADE FOUNTAIN,
BY HERBERT ADAMS.**

(In the Society of American Artists, some ten years ago, Mr. Adams exhibited "A Portrait" (of his wife) in which breathed the spirit of the Renaissance, and the critical world acknowledged that an artist of highest caliber had been added to the list of American sculptors. Since then he has sustained his reputation by his "Two Angels," in the Judson Memorial Church, New York; his "Professor Henry," in the Congressional Library; his "Solon," on the New York Appellate Court House. He has recently become interested in polychrome sculpture.)



"BUFFALOES RESTING," BY FREDERICK ROTH.

holds a small Victory, which he is studying. A young girl, representing "Lyric Poetry," holds in her right hand a lyre. The sciences are also portrayed by figures equally typical and representative. Other groups typical of "Agriculture" and "Manufacture" are by Mr. A. Phinister Proctor, while ranged along the sides of the main fountain will be placed single figures carefully selected from the studios of the American sculptors. Two subordinate groups in the head of the fountain, "The Birth of Venus" and "The Birth of Athene," are by Mr. Tonetti and by Mrs. Tonetti, *née* Mary Lawrence, who was the sculptress of the statue of Columbus in front of the Administration Building at the World's Fair at Chicago. Balustrades and decorative objects, vases of flowers and ornamental lamp posts, orange trees, and awning-covered seats will complete the furnishings of the "Court of Fountains," the jets of which will attain in many cases to a height of fifty feet.

In the sculpture designed for the Electric Tower there is a wide field for the expression of allegorical ideas. The tower as a whole represents the power of the elements. One phase of this power is the mysterious force of electricity, and happily this force can be taken as the predominating note of the composition. The topmost pinnacle of the tower will be occupied by a statue, by Herbert Adams, of the "Goddess of Light,"

which, executed in hammered brass, will be a dazzling object, whether reflecting the rays of the sun by day or the artificial light produced at night by the current from the harnessed Niagara. Mr. Bitter himself is working on some of the most important sculpture for this group. In the arrangement of the sculpture for the tower he has skillfully typified the power of the elements, the extent and force of the waters which have contributed so much to the upbuilding of the commercial resources that have made Buffalo and the Niagara frontier so prosperous. Much of the sculpture of the tower is used in the ornamentation of its beautiful and imposing colonnade. The sculptures—"Pan-American"—upon

which Mr. Bitter is at work for the tower include a frieze, keys, and an escutcheon. Two pylons, "The Great Waters in the Days of the Indians," and "The Great Waters in the Days of the White Man," are by George Gray Barnard.

Philip Martiny is at work on four pylons representing the "Genius of Progress," with various attributes, shipping, railroads, etc. Other sculptures for the tower have the following subjects: "Four Rivers" (spandrels), by Adolph A. Weinman; "The Six Lakes" (seated figures),



LION, FOR THE PLAZA.



"HORSE-TRAINER," BY FREDERICK ROTH.

Erie, Huron, Michigan, St. Clair, Ontario, Superior, by Carl E. Tefft, Henry Baerer, Philip Martiny, Ralph Goddard, and Louis A. Gudebrod; and a "Torch Bearer," by Philip Martiny.

The sculpture for the Ethnology Building includes four quadrigæ, representing the white, black, red, and yellow races, by A. Phinister Proctor, and four tympana over the entrance, by H. A. MacNeil.

The sculpture for the Temple of Music is among the most pleasing of this remarkable col-



KARL BITTER, DIRECTOR OF SCULPTURE.

lection. The Temple of Music is at the corner of the "Esplanade" and the "Court of Fountains," and is of ornate architecture, both architecture and sculptural ornamentation carrying out in an exceptional degree the ideas connected with the building. One of the groups, all of which are the work of Isidore Konti, has for its subject "Religious Music," and represents St. Cecilia inspired by angels. In contrast to this is another group, "Lyric Music," illustrating the love-song inspired by Amor. Other groups illustrate gay music, dance music, and heroic music.

Mr. Macmonnies, Mr. French, and Mr. St. Gaudens are to be represented by numerous loan exhibits about the grounds. Many details are not given in this list, which at this date cannot be exhaustive.



"FIVE SENSES," BY CHARLES GRAFLY.

(This group of three is for the "Fountain of Man," and forms the pedestal of "Mysterious Man." Mr. Grafly studied in Philadelphia under Thomas Eakins, and later in Paris. A colossal work of his is the statue of Admiral David D. Porter, in Philadelphia.)

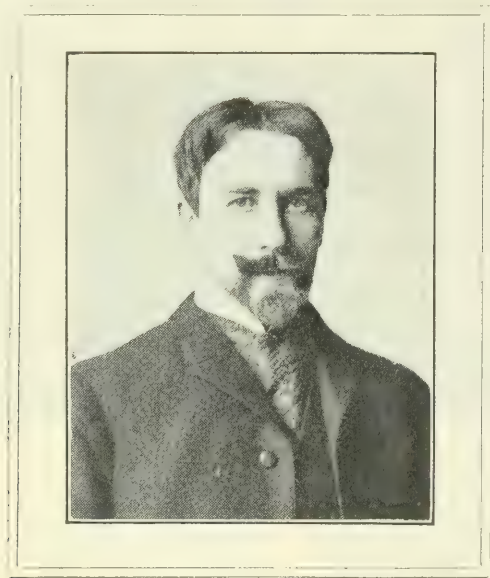
The work of producing this vast amount of sculpture is engaging the attention not only of some thirty-five famous sculptors, but of from fifty



"MINERAL WEALTH," FOR THE ESPLANADE FOUNTAIN, BY CHARLES H. NIEHAUS.

(Mr. Niehaus was born in Germany, but, long identified with American sculpture, designed the pediment of the New York Appellate Court House; statues of Farragut, Grant, Lincoln, and Sherman, in Muskegon; of Dr. Hahnemann; the Trinity Church Doors, in New York; "Gibbon" and "Moses," in the Congressional Library; and shows this year, at the Academy of Design, New York, a vivid portrait-bust of the veteran sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward.)

to one hundred workmen besides, who are busy every day, near Mr. Bitter's studio, in Hoboken, N. J., in building up the figures and making the groups in plaster after the model in clay has been furnished by the sculptor. Usually the clay model is some three feet in height, but



WILLIAM W. BOSWORTH.

(In special charge of the arrangement of the grounds for the decorative statuary.)

sometimes it is smaller. After it is cast in plaster it is covered with a system of fine pencil-points for aid in measuring in the making of the enlargement. A framework of wood and iron is used as the foundation for each statue, and wire netting is utilized in the making of wings and drapery. Between the model and the structure for the enlarged figure hangs a swinging machine by which the measurements are carefully made, so that the latter figure may have proportions exactly corresponding to those of the model. Plaster of Paris mixed with excelsior is the material which gives these beautiful figures the likeness of marble, and the expert workmen go over them with their tools when the enlargement is completed, giving finish to the plaster.

The picturesque home and studio of the Director of Sculpture, Mr. Bitter, overlooks the Hudson from a bluff at Weehawken Heights. Near the studio is the building where most of this work has been carried on, and from which the sculpture has been shipped direct to Buffalo. The proximity of railroad tracks makes it feasible to run freight cars close to the studio and lift the figures from the platforms on which they are built directly into the cars. These cars are run into the exposition grounds in Buffalo over temporary tracks, and when the gods, goddesses,

lions, and horses in plaster emerge from the cars they go into the great Machinery and Transportation Building for winter quarters, thence to be taken in the spring to their proper places in the spacious courts or magnificent buildings of the exposition. Some of the figures are so large that they have to be shipped in sections.

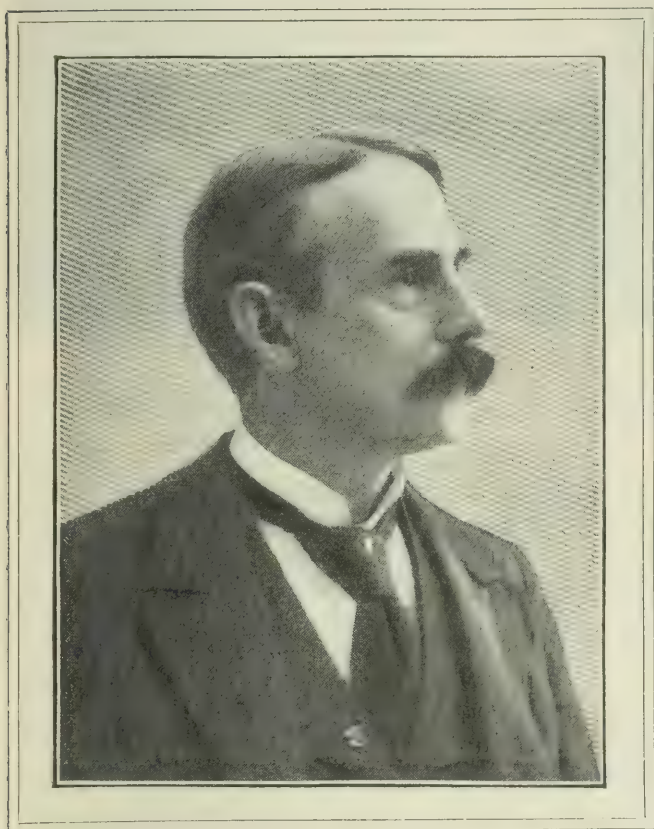
The selection of Mr. Bitter as Director of Sculpture has proved a fortunate choice. The selection was made by the National Sculpture Society, to which the choice was delegated by the exposition management. Mr. Bitter's work at the Chicago World's Fair for the Administration and Manufactures and Liberal Arts buildings won him world-wide fame. The Astor Memorial gates of Trinity Church, New York, are by him. He is the author of the group of "Peace" on the west end of the New York Appellate Court House, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, and the dramatic group "Combat" on the southwest end of the Dewey Arch; he also exhibited two groups of "Children for a Fountain" at the Paris Exposition last year. The sculptors designated by the National Sculpture Society to aid Mr. Bitter in the work of supervision were Messrs. Daniel C. French, J. Q. A. Ward, Herbert Adams, F. W. Ruckstuhl, and Charles Lamb. In conceiving and carrying out the plan adopted for the exposition sculpture, Mr. Bitter has shown a grasp of the possibilities afforded by the occasion which marks him as possessing a high order of artistic and creative genius.

In the case of exposition sculpture, a great deal depends in securing effectiveness on the arrangement adopted and the execution of various details. A lack of artistic sense and good judgment in this part of the work would spoil the productions of the sculptors' studies. Fortunately, this work has been under the supervision of men of such fine artistic taste and broad architectural training as Mr. John M. Carrere, chairman of the Board of Architects, and his immediate representative on the exposition grounds, Mr. William W. Bosworth. They have at all times had the hearty coöperation of the Director of Works, Mr. Newcomb Carlton, while the director-general of the exposition, the Hon. William I. Buchanan, has from the first bent his energies toward making the sculptural work a great feature of the exposition, thus realizing a high artistic ideal. As a result of all this, it is not too much to say that the creations of these sculptors of the New World for the adornment of the buildings and grounds of this first exposition of all the Americas will win the distinction of being the greatest achievements of the kind the age has seen.

TWO DECADES OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

BY AMOS R. WELLS.

(Managing editor of the *Christian Endeavor World*.)



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

(President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and founder of the society.)

EARLY in this first year of the twentieth century the Christian Endeavor Society celebrates its twentieth anniversary. When the humble beginnings of this movement are considered, and the vastness to which it has so rapidly grown, it takes rank with the greatest wonders of the century just closed.

In size, from one society to sixty thousand, from forty members to nearly forty hundred thousand.

In extent, from the extreme corner of one country to all parts of the globe; from one race to all races; from one tongue to every important language in all this Babel.

In influence, from one denomination to forty denominations; from an unconsidered handful of children to an important factor in religious and secular affairs.

As to classes reached, at first the young people; later, the little ones; later, the older church-members. Soon, the sailors. Then, the

soldiers. Rapidly, the prisoners. Factory folk, surf-men, car-men, commercial travelers, college men, mothers, asylums, poorhouses, missions,—Christian Endeavor finds a way to all.

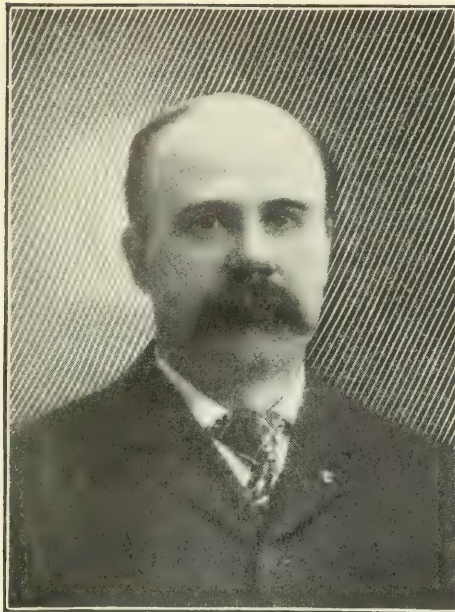
As to organization, the society was not incorporated till its fifth year; nor had it a newspaper organ, nor any officer who gave more than mere scraps of time to its work. Now every State and Territory has a vigorous, well-officered union; so have all cities, many towns, practically all counties; and this organization is complete, including a national organization in Canada, Great Britain, Mexico, India, Burmah, Ceylon, South Africa, Madagascar, New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan, Germany.

In the way of literature, Dr. Clark's one article in the *Congregationalist* that set the ball to rolling has a remarkable progeny,—scores of books, that have been read by hundreds of thousands; several flourishing publication agencies; Christian Endeavor journals, not only in the Japanese tongue, the Hindu, the Burmese, German, French, Spanish, Mexican, but national organs in all English-speaking lands, and scores

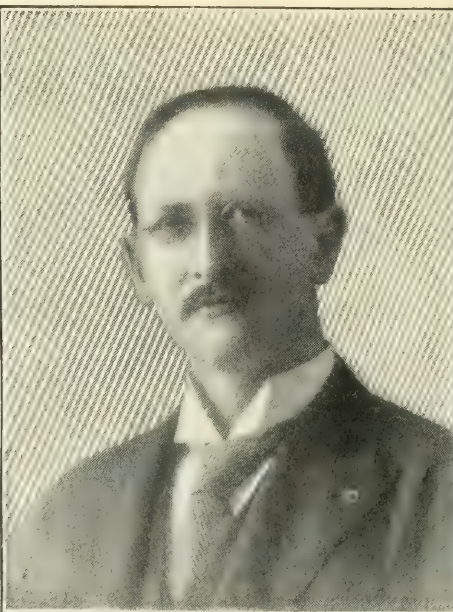


MRS. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

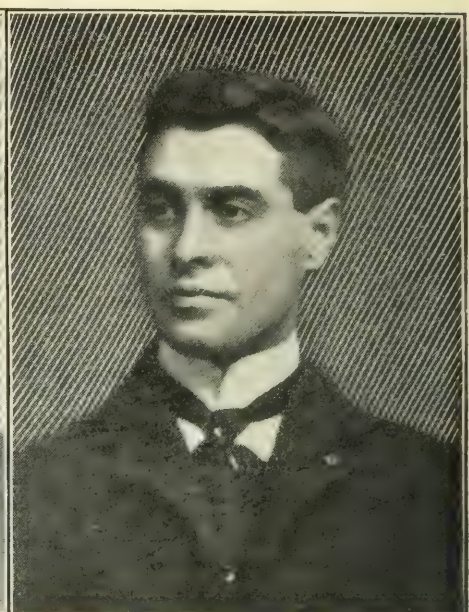
(Contributing editor of the *Christian Endeavor World*.)



MR. WILLIAM SHAW.
(Treasurer of the World's Christian
Endeavor Union.)



MR. AMOS R. WELLS.
(Managing editor of the *Christian
Endeavor World*.)



MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER.
(Secretary of the World's Christian
Endeavor Union.)

of State and city organs as well, not to speak of the influence of Christian Endeavor upon books and periodicals not distinctly belonging to the movement.

In the matter of conventions, Christian Endeavor has grown from the earnest little company that partly filled one small church, at the first anniversary, to the vastest religious assemblies the world has ever seen. Nothing short of circus tents will hold the throngs. More than fifty thousand came to the Boston convention in 1895. Fifteen thousand crossed the continent to San Francisco and met fifteen thousand more from the Pacific Slope. The last convention, held in London, brought together about forty thousand persons.

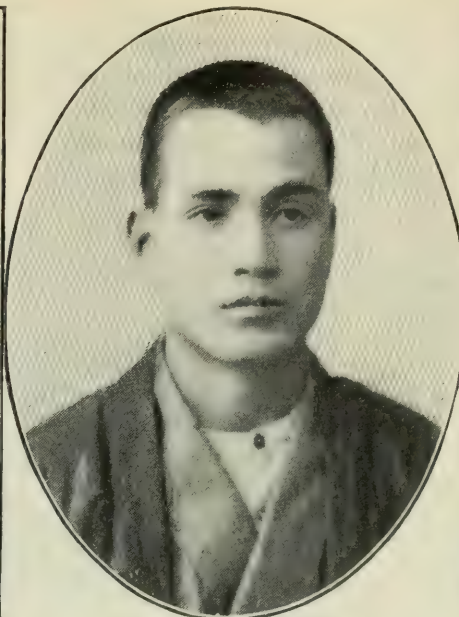
This London convention, being the latest, affords the surest test of the society's status. Among the speakers were the Bishop of London, Dr. Joseph Parker, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Sir George Williams, Dr. Lorimer, Canon Barker, Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, Professor Moule, of Cambridge; the Rev. W. L. Watkinson, the Rev. Hugh Price-Hughes, Lady Henry Somerset, Canon Richardson, Dr. Tomkins, Bishop Arnett, Dr. John Clifford, Prof. W. W. White, Dr. Theodore Monod, Lord Kinnaid, the Marquis of Northampton, Dr. J. Monro Gibson, Dr. R. F. Horton, Bishop Walters, Dr. F. N. Peloubet, the Rev. John McNeill, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, and many others equally famous. No one that is at all familiar with the affairs of the churches can read this list without perceiving that a society capable of presenting such a galaxy of speakers at a single convention must be very high in the confidence of all denominations.

The holding of such a convention in England is a demonstration also of the international aspects of Christian Endeavor. Spain, the late foe of the United States, was represented upon the platform by a prominent Spanish Endeavorer, who stood before the applauding audience of ten thousand arm-in-arm with an American Endeavorer. After the London convention, the Spanish Endeavorers held a national gathering at Saragossa, at which President Clark and other American visitors were the honored guests. France and Germany were also ably represented at London, and national conventions of Endeavorers followed at Paris and Wernigerode. There were at London, Endeavorers from Japan, Switzerland, Australia, Mexico, South Africa, India, and from all over Europe. President Clark reached the London convention fresh from a remarkable tour among the Christian Endeavor societies of the Orient, finding the movement strong in Japan, and, beginning in Formosa, planting it in Korea, and enjoying unparalleled conventions in China. At Foochow no fewer than one thousand native Endeavorers came together, and the meetings were full of power and promise. This was just before the Boxer outbreak, and Dr. and Mrs. Clark left Peking, most fortunately, in season to escape the siege.

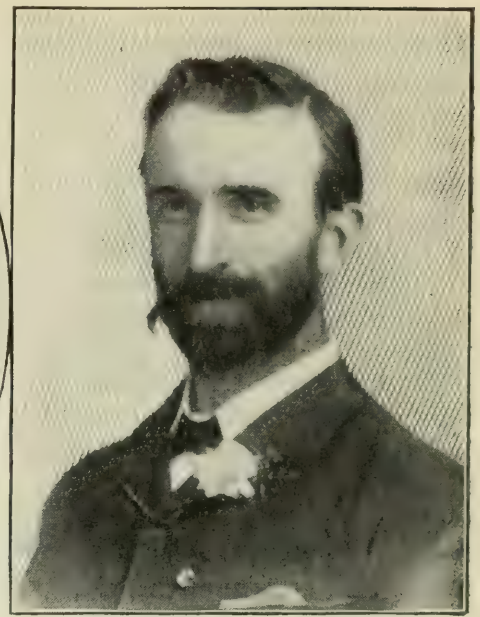
Relations such as these are becoming more numerous and marked every year; and who will deny that they are full of hope for the world? Christian Endeavorers were enthusiastic in their support of the Peace Congress at The Hague, and in their advocacy of the treaties that sprang from it. Their knowledge of the brothers and sisters all over the world, bound to them by ties



REV. J. D. LAMONT, OF DUBLIN.
(President of the British Christian
Endeavor Union.)



MR. JUJI ISHU.
(A prominent Japanese Endeavorer.)



REV. W. J. L. CROSS.
(A prominent Australian Endeavorer.)

of a common work and mutual interests, is exerting a growing influence toward the abolition of war, the lessening of national prejudices and animosities, and the promotion of that "peace among men" which should be a sovereign aim of Christendom.

Even more important than this, however, is the work the Endeavor Society is doing to draw closer together the different bodies of Christians. The two decades since the rise of the society have seen a marked increase of brotherliness,

and much of it is due to Christian Endeavor. In spite of the segregation of Methodist young people, and the changing of thousands of Methodist Christian Endeavor societies into Epworth Leagues,—a step which I cannot help thinking harmful to Christ's Church universal, as certainly as I consider it harmful to the Methodist Church,—in spite of this, Christian Endeavor has attained the same position as the Sunday-school as a bond of church union. In America,

where the idea of the federation of the churches has not yet taken deep root, and even in England, the Christian Endeavor local union is in thousands of communities the only organization that brings together Christians of all denominations for fellowship in work and worship. Through these common activities, and through the intercourse of the great conventions, the young people of all our churches are learning more of one another than any previous generation has known; and they have learned to recognize, beneath the external differences, the central and vital likenesses.

This is the spirit of the future, and its triumph is assured. In the United States, there are more Pres-



MEMBERS OF A SPANISH JUNIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

byterian societies than any other denomination can show; in Australia, the Methodists lead in the movement; in England, the Baptists and the Congregationalists are a "tie." The Disciples of Christ have given the society their enthusiastic sanction; so have the Friends, the Methodist Protestants, the Moravians, the Cumberland Presbyterians, and many other bodies. The movement is growing in the Episcopal churches. Many hundreds of societies exist among the Lutherans, Free Baptists, United Brethren, and United Presbyterians. Some of these denominations, notably the Baptist and Lutheran, have established their own young people's organization, to which they admit the Christian Endeavor societies of their churches without change of name or constitution,—an arrangement which the Epworth League has not yet been willing to make, and quite in the interest of interdenominational fellowship.

Those who believe that mutual regard and brotherly helpfulness among the churches are inconsistent with thorough denominational loyalty should study the Christian Endeavor societies. These blessed young Christians have discovered a most surprising number of ways in which to help their own churches. The floral adornment of pulpit and church is now universally left to them. After the service, they carry the flowers, with tender messages, to the sick. They often form a body of organized substitute teachers for the Sunday-school. They often have a system of regular participation in the church prayer-meeting, on which their pledge binds them to attend. They form classes for the study of denominational history and doctrines; they conduct outdoor services of song before the evening service of the church, in order to attract strangers; they carry church invitations to the hotel guests; they direct and mail the church paper; they canvass for denominational periodicals;

they get up sociables for the old folks of the congregation; they take notes on the sermons, and review them in their meetings.

A great wave of interest in denominational missions is due to the Endeavor Society. These young people have discovered new kinds of mis-



1. Rev. Mr. Paul, Berlin, president of the National Union.
2. Rev. Mr. Blecher, Bielefeld, secretary of the National Union.
3. Rev. Mr. Brookes, Stuttgart, editor of *Die Jugend-Hilfe*.

4. Rev. Mr. Girkon, Mülheim.
5. Rev. Mr. Winter, Cassel.
6. Rev. Mr. Hahn, Berlin.

OFFICERS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION IN GERMANY.

sionary meetings. They make the study fascinating, with maps, curios, discussions, letters from abroad, "question-boxes," and all sorts of bright plans. More than once I have heard of Christian Endeavor missionary meetings so good that they have had to be repeated before the entire church. In a number of denominations, elaborate courses of missionary study have been prepared for the Endeavorers, with sets of books written for their special use. Alongside this studying, there has risen a magnificent zeal for generous giving.

The old idea of a tenth of the income, to form a minimum of gifts to religious work, has been revived, and is incorporated in "The Tenth Legion," which already has eighteen thousand enrolled, pledged members. Another enrollment is that of "The Macedonian Phalanx," which is made up of individuals and societies that are supporting individual missionaries, in whole or in part, and thus are brought into close touch with the actual work of missions. Of course, all of these efforts are strictly controlled by the denominational mission boards. Best of all, the Christian Endeavorers have heard the Macedonian call themselves, and by the score and hundred they have set out upon Pauline errands. I do not believe there is a single mission field in all the world that does not contain some worker whose consecration to the cause is due to Christian Endeavor.

I wish I had unlimited space in which to tell the many activities of Christian Endeavor societies along other lines also. Hundreds of temperance campaigns owe their strength to these Endeavorers. Not a few important victories for no-license have been won solely by their zealous exertions. Upon all lines of work for better citizenship, they have set out hopefully. They begin, usually, by civic studies, under wise teachers. I know towns in which they have enforced the Sabbath laws, driven from the walls obscene theater posters, put an end to gambling, and thrust vile men out of office and put good men in their places. The society is nowhere committed to partisan politics, but everywhere it is a definite power for civic righteousness.

In the work for the betterment of the cities, the Endeavorers are heartily interested. Sometimes by thousands they organize and conduct important city missions. Often they cooperate systematically with the missions already organized, the societies taking each a night on which to send singers and workers. It has become a common practice for groups of Endeavorers to visit hospitals and asylums and sing for the inmates. Of recent years, an important Christian Endeavor work for prisoners has sprung up. Large and flourishing societies, usually more than one, exist now in a number of State penitentiaries—notably those of Wisconsin, New York, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia.

The Endeavorers outside prison-walls work in conjunction with the chaplains and under the direction of the wardens, and everywhere the prison authorities themselves are enthusiastic over the results.

Somewhat akin to this is the Christian Endeavor work for sailors. The "floating" societies, as they are called, have taken strong hold, especially on warships. There was one on Dewey's flagship, the *Olympia*. There was one on the *Oregon* as she made her memorable journey around South America. Endeavorers fought under Schley and Sampson at the battle of Santiago. On the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast there are several centers of work for seamen, where the Endeavorers board the vessels, make friends, hold meetings, organize societies, and throw open their churches and their homes for the benefit of these storm-tossed brothers. Inspiring correspondence follows, and the sailors show themselves remarkably sincere and stanch Christians. Even on the other side of the Pacific, at Nagasaki, Japan, a Christian Endeavor Seamen's Home has for some years been in successful operation, and is supremely useful in that city of temptation.

I must not forget, either, that Christian Endeavor has proved itself especially well adapted to the army. During the Spanish-American War, societies were formed among the men at all the great camps,—on the Atlantic, in the South, at Chattanooga, in San Francisco, on the transports. Christian Endeavor was one of the first American institutions to establish itself in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. In the South African War, Christian Endeavor was "in evi-



SOME ARMENIAN JUNIOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS OF ADABABAZAR, TURKEY.



A GROUP OF JAPANESE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

dence," both on sea and on land, and in both of the contending armies. A most useful society was formed among the Boer prisoners on the island of St. Helena. When this society was holding consecration service one evening, in the midst of the singing the earnest young leader stepped backward and thoughtlessly stood outside the wire which served as a "dead line." The sentry on guard called to him, but he did not hear because of the singing, and was instantly shot dead. Does any man wonder that Christian Endeavorers the world over are opposed to war, and that thousands of names of Christian Endeavor voters in America, with subsidiary lists from not a few lands besides, were joined to a Christian Endeavor prayer for international arbitration that was presented in Congress by Senator Hoar?

In the Williston Church, of Portland, Maine, there is a little Sunday-school class-room. Upon its plain walls there is a picture of Dr. Francis E. Clark, who was pastor of this church when he founded the Christian Endeavor Society, twenty years ago, on the evening of February 2, 1881. The first meeting was held in that room. Near Dr. Clark's portrait hangs a beautifully wrought banner sent from Australia, to

be placed there in token that the Christian Endeavor movement has reached the antipodes and has girdled the globe with power. There is nothing about the church, save these two tokens, to indicate the birthplace of Christian Endeavor.

On the twentieth anniversary, therefore, Portland is to welcome a large and distinguished gathering, assembled in honor of the city's most glorious offspring. A commemorative tablet, appropriately inscribed, will then be dedicated. For this tribute, money has been contributed by Christian Endeavorers of all the important nations under heaven. The leaders of the movement, from all parts of the Union and from Canada, with representatives from other lands, will be there. They will praise God for the success of the past, and pray for a blessing on the future. Cheerily and earnestly they will consult together, not closing their eyes to difficulties or ignoring hard problems, but, sure that God is with this young people's society, they will review their forces, strengthen their zeal, debate new methods and wider plans, and enter with hopefulness a century which will be, more than any of its predecessors, a century of Christian endeavor.



France.



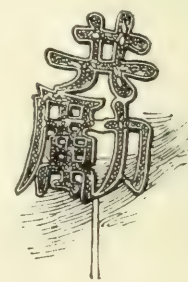
Greece.



Turkey.



Armenia.



Japan.



China.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR BADGES USED IN VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

BY LYMAN P. POWELL.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY has always lent distinction to the month of February. The observance lately of a Lincoln Birthday has given February the first place in every patriot's calendar. No university, no public school, no club, allows the 12th or 22d of February to pass unnoticed. The dailies and the weeklies from Boston to the Golden Gate all have somewhat to say about the men. In many a magazine, character studies receive the place and space the subjects merit. Washingtoniana and Lincolniana are exploited afresh every year, to satisfy the public eagerness for a new story of the two best-loved Americans. But none appear to have thought seriously of making a comparative study of the only two characters in our history whom critics of all schools are wont to pair together. The omission is the stranger in the presence of the obvious circumstance that Washington and Lincoln lend themselves readily to comparison and conspicuously to contrast.

Look back at them through the past, and they always seem, as well they may, the tallest, strongest oaks that ever grew on Western soil. How like they were! Steadfast and serene, patriotic and unpartisan, democratic and not demagogic, national and never sectional, independent and in no respect colonial. American through and through they were. Self-reliance never failed them in the hour of trial. When civilization bade them carry a message to Garcia they never hesitated,—they carried it. The odds were all against Washington those bleak and bloody days when, with consummate self-certainty, he crushed the Conway cabal. The odds seemed against Lincoln, too,—most advised and worst advised of all our presidents, because all men thought him at the first a mere provincial in need of counsel,—when he rejected, in 1861, without offense, but not without decision, Seward's audacious offer to become the power behind the throne which he completely filled.

They were masters of themselves. Calm and self-poised, they could possess their souls in patience. When Grant, looking at the Stuart portrait of the first American and quoting John Adams, remarked, "That old woodenhead made his fortune by keeping his mouth shut," perhaps even he did not quite appreciate the price that must be

paid for silence. Washington's temper, as Titanic as his person, was a sensitive point with his wife. Breakfasting one morning with the President and Mrs. Washington, General Lee remarked: "I saw your portrait the other day, but Stuart says you have a tremendous temper."

"Upon my word," said Mrs. Washington, coloring, "Mr. Stuart takes a great deal upon himself to make such a remark."

"But stay, my dear lady," said General Lee; "he added that the President has it under wonderful control."

With something like a smile, the President replied: "He is right."

Men marveled at the perfect self-control of Lincoln in the darkest days of the Civil War. Only Stanton, Dana, and another friend or two saw him break down now and then. Dr. Heman Dyer reports that in a moment of confidence Stanton once remarked to him: "Many a time did Mr. Lincoln come in after midnight in an agony of anxiety occasioned by dispatches he had received. He would throw himself at full length on the sofa and cry out: 'Stanton, these things will kill me! I shall go mad! I can't stand it!'"

At times, both Washington and Lincoln could talk much; but never, like your Cromwells or Napoleons, of themselves. Silent they habitually were, but not to mislead. They believed the truth was not always to be spoken; but they also believed that when there was imperative need to speak, nothing but the truth should be spoken. They were ill at the deceptive numbers of a Talleyrand. They had their heartaches and heartbreaks; but no sorrow ever made them sour, no grief ever made them bitter. They were never less than tender and sympathetic. Washington's grief at the death of a stepchild is unutterably touching, and Lincoln's tender words to Speed are exquisite beyond compare: "Speed, die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow."

How modest they were! Nothing so embarrassed Washington as praise. When the Continental Congress was about to choose a general for the Revolution and the discussion was converging toward the only man to be considered

for such responsibility, John Adams, who was speaking, relates that "Mr. Washington, who happened to sit near the door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his usual modesty, darted into the library room." The debates with Douglas had already made Lincoln a national character when he earnestly requested an Illinois journal to mention him no more for President: "I must in candor say that I do not think myself fit for the Presidency."

Simple as was their religious faith, it was very real. We must give up, of course, the dear tradition that Washington was heard or overheard praying in the Valley Forge thicket,—there is no warrant for it. But nothing can take away the certainty that he was a religious man, large and liberal and loving. He believed devoutly in God; and, brought up an Anglican churchman, he was to the last a worshiper in the Episcopal Church, whose stately liturgy never failed to uplift and satisfy. Though Lincoln had no church connection, and possibly no articulate theology, his faith, like Washington's, was profound. God, eternity, prayer, were words of weight with him and never lightly used. When, just after Gettysburg, the wounded General Sickles asked him why he had been so sure of victory, Lincoln answered, with all the simplicity of a naïve child: "I will tell you if you never tell anybody. Before the battle, I went into my little room and got down on my knees and prayed to God as I had never prayed before. I told Him that this was His country and that this was His war, that we could not stand any more Chancellorsvilles or Fredericksburgs, and that if He would stand by me I would stand by Him; and He did, and I will. From that hour I had no fear about Gettysburg."

Real and striking as is the likeness between Washington and Lincoln, the contrast, too, is vital and vivid. As types in history, they seem in the large to be unlike. Gazing from a distance at these two tall, strong giants of the Western forest, the leafage of the one is first to catch the sight, the rootage of the other is of more significance. Henry Cabot Lodge and Woodrow Wilson to the contrary notwithstanding, the leaves of the one seem to reflect the autumnal tints of Europe. The roots of the other make deep down into new-world soil. For the shaping of the one, nature had to employ her largest old-world mold. For the other—

"Her old-world molds aside she threw,
And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new."

The one was of such dignity as to enkindle reverence, of such stateliness as to inspire awe in

any heart. The other was so lank and so ungainly as to call out from Mr. Stanton—no joke-maker—the appellation, not intended wholly for a sobriquet, "The original gorilla." To imagine Washington as ungainly is about as difficult as to conjure up a graceful Lincoln from the days when two long, lean legs in shrunk buckskin breeches that lacked a few inches in bare ankle of reaching the stockings dangled in mid-air through the ceiling of an Illinois court-room to the election night of 1864, when the "original gorilla" sat with feet propped high on the White House mantel and shocked the fastidious Stanton by reading and enjoying the broad humor of *Petroleum V. Nasby*.

Of reverence, Washington received all that any man could wish. Lincoln had a little less; but to compensate, there was such love as never came even to him who was in his day first in the hearts of his countrymen. Back of the rude but never pointless jokes Lincoln loved even in his saddest hour to tell, the people saw a great soul all a-quiver with sympathy for the wounded on a hundred battlefields, and for the countless Rachels mourning for the almost more than countless children laid low on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. Their affection for him was not reasoned out, nor was it hemmed in by party lines. It was larger than party and greater than reason;—it was instinctive. There was no cant at home or in the field when the country called the President "Father Abraham;" for he was a father to the faithful, and unfaithful, too. Women hurried with their sorrows to "Father Abraham," men with their grievances. The mother prayed for a reprieve or pardon for her sleepy boy whose eyes would not stay open in the sentry-box, and the worn and weary soldier wanted his furlough. Lincoln denied himself to none; and while Stanton grumbled and demurred, he refused to few their wish. Thus, before the war had closed, the President's concerns, his hopes and his aims, his failure and success, were family affairs all over the broad land, and he himself became in a real sense a member of each family, bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh.

Nature and environment did everything for Washington, born of pedigree more than respectable, and brought up in the household of a well-bred English nobleman. For Lincoln, come of poor white trash, born as lowly as the Christ-child in a hovel, the extreme poverty and sordid destitution of his childhood lighted only by the unfailing smile of a kindly stepmother, nature and environment seemed to do nothing. Washington had the powerful lever of position with which to raise himself to consequence; Lincoln

had his boot-straps and the will to try them. In the face of neither, as you see it pictured, is there any sign of happiness; but while only gravity marks the face of one, the other is unutterably sorrowful. As you look at any of the later Lincoln pictures, you feel sure the cup of sorrow never passed him by till he had drained it even of its bitter dregs. Early hardships and chronic indigestion handicapped him. Some have hinted that after that November day in 1842 when he married Mary Todd he lost the chance of joy. To speak of that would be, perhaps, indelicate. I dare say only this,—that years before, Lincoln laid his heart in the grave with Ann Rutledge; and, in spite of all the charms of Mary Todd, it never had a resurrection day. Gloomy enough by nature, the baptism of that early sorrow deepened the darkness of his later days. Some comfort he found at last among his children; but as you look back upon those anxious White House days, you are likely to see in them a Laocoön in agony, yet always submitting in pathetic patience to his tragic destiny.

In the mature Washington, who at fourteen wrote wretched doggerel in which *dart* was made at any cost to rhyme with *heart*, there is seldom any mark of tender sentiment. Lincoln never outgrew the delicate sentiment of youth. He was not by any means a boy when he tarried the long night through by the grave of his first love and, heart-stricken, cried aloud: "I cannot bear to have the rain fall upon her." He was no longer young when he recited sadly to a friend who visited him in Washington the touching lines of Dr. Holmes:—

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom;
And the name he loved to hear
Has been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

Washington was not entirely lacking in finesse. As early as 1776, he writes: "I have found it of importance and highly expedient to yield to many points in fact without seeming to have done it." Occasionally he played the politician. Now and then he did things for effect. On one occasion he offered Patrick Henry a position, knowing in advance that it would be refused. When the well-known revolutionist of France, Volney, asked him for a general letter of introduction to the American people, he dodged the dangerous issue raised by the request and sent back this reply:—

C. Volney

needs no recommendation from

Geo. Washington.

But one rarely thinks of Washington as tactful.

He was too masterful to make much use of tact. Lincoln was at times all tact. Men are still alive whom Lincoln managed for state reasons, while they never knew that they were being managed. Was the cabinet inharmonious? Lincoln could hold it together. Was the party discordant? Lincoln could either allay the discord or extract its sting. Through it all, he never put on a superior air; never lost his childlike sweetness of temper; never said a foolish thing or did a rash one; seldom or never proposed or gave assent to any plan that cannot stand the glare of history.

Among his intimates, Washington could talk earnestly, impressively, freely, now and then humorously, but he could not talk like Lincoln. "Old Abe" was original, fascinating, irresistible.

A soft Kentucky strain was in his voice,
And the Ohio's deeper boom was there,
With some wild accents of old Wabash days,
And winds of Illinois.

There was in Lincoln's conversation a strange mixture of mirth and melancholy that kept the listener ever oscillating uncertainly between side-splitting laughter and soul-drenching tears. One who saw Senator Depew with his matchless stories hold the latest Republican national convention in the hollow of his hand at the close of a long session, when delegates were eager to go home, can imagine Lincoln's power over men; but Senator Depew, with all his charm of manner, cannot take the place of Lincoln. For making the homeliest story point a moral or clinch an argument, we may, possibly, never again look upon the like of Lincoln. Take a random story, more pertinent, perhaps, because it came fresh from the lips of an old-time friend and antedates the Civil War by several years. Asked to speak on the tariff question, Lincoln answered, quietly:

I confess I have no very decided views on the question. A revenue we must have. In order to keep house, we must have breakfast, dinner, and supper; and this tariff business seems to me to be necessary to bring them. But yet there is something obscure about it. It reminds me of a fellow who came into a grocery store at Salem, where I once lived, and called for a picayune's worth of crackers. The clerk laid them out on the counter. After sitting a while, he said to the clerk: "I don't want these crackers; take them, and give me a glass of cider." The clerk put the crackers back into the box and handed the fellow the cider. After drinking, the fellow started for the door. "Here, Bill," called out the clerk, "pay me for your cider." "Why," said Bill, "I gave you the crackers for it." "Well, then, pay me for the crackers." "But I hain't had any," responded Bill. "That's so," said the clerk. "Well, clear out. It seems to me that I have lost a picayune somehow, but I can't make it out exactly." So, said Lincoln, it is with the tariff; somebody gets the picayune, but I don't exactly understand how.

In public speaking, Washington was subject to disheartening attacks of stage-fright, which he never overcame. When in 1758, in the Virginia House of Burgesses, he arose to express his appreciation of a compliment the House had paid him, he was so disconcerted that he could not articulate distinctly. He blushed and faltered and stuck, until the Speaker came to his relief. More than thirty years later, he was called upon to make the most important speech of his whole life. All New York gathered to see him take the oath of office as the first President of the United States. Then if ever he would have risen to the occasion; but the stage-fright came once more. Senator Maclay noted in his diary that "This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket." In the Virginia Legislature, in Congress, and in the Convention of 1787, Washington spoke only when there was extreme necessity. Of Washington and Franklin, Thomas Jefferson once remarked: "I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves."

Though Washington was no orator, Lincoln was. Eloquence was in his blood. He was up betimes in boyhood cultivating his extraordinary genius for public utterance, and while he was still in his teens he won success at corner groceries. Almost from the first, his speeches were models of simplicity and purity. They never lacked concision or precision. The shaft of thought was feathered by consummate art, and sent forth by tremendous moral force. He never took a mean advantage in debate; he was always fair. He never appealed to the passions of his audience. He always took Reason for his jury, and Conscience for his judge. Men sometimes said his speeches wanted feeling. There is surely feeling in these words of 1858: "Sometimes, in the excitement of speaking, I seem to see the end of slavery. I feel that the time is soon coming when the sun shall shine, the rain fall, on no man who shall go forth to unrequited toil. How this will come, when this will come, by whom it will come, I cannot tell; but that time will surely come." There was always feeling in his words, for feeling is conviction. There was something else—uncompromising fearlessness. When all America was winking at slavery and pretending to see no irrepressible conflict near at hand, Lincoln, against the protest of friends who had ambitions for him, spoke these words, which are significant, perhaps unique, in American oratory for their fearlessness as well as their precision. "A house

divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will be all one thing or all the other."

And then there was, besides, as Richard Watson Gilder has discovered, a quaint, agreeable cadence, almost rhyme, lurking half concealed in some of Lincoln's finest phrases. Listen to the second Inaugural: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away."

Unlike in certain qualities, our two supreme Americans were not unlike in their supreme achievements. There was no structural difference in the work they did; it was all of a piece. By the scale of a hemisphere they shaped their designs; but their work was larger than a hemisphere. Look upon it now as it lies spread out before you in the white light of world-wide criticism; it is of as noble dimensions as civilization itself. It matches the achievements of Alexander and Cæsar, Charlemagne and Alfred, Simon de Montfort and Cromwell. Nay, it is greater by as much as America, in prospect certainly, is greater than Greece or Rome, France or England. Europe herself admits the fact. The Iron Duke, speaking for the Old World, says: "I esteem Washington as perhaps the noblest character of modern times—possibly of all time." And an Italian scholar, spokesman for a world old before England was born, offers the stirring panegyric: "Lincoln stood higher in my estimation and love than all the Alexanders and Cæsars who have reddened the pages of history with their brilliant exploits."

The Old World is wont to make room grudgingly in her crowded Valhalla for New-World heroes of a century. Why does she welcome Washington and Lincoln with a cordiality as unusual as it is unexpected? Thereby hangs a tale, hinted at by many a writer of this generation past. The one object for which men in every age and every clime have toiled and bled and died is peace,—not of idleness, but of activity; not the peace of the time-server who gives what he must and gets all he can, but the peace of the strenuous man who asks for a free hand and a long day in which to give all he can for what he gets. As John Fiske hints, as Herbert Spencer tells us plainly, and as John Coleman Adams, writing some years ago in *The Century Magazine*, illustrates elaborately, civilization takes little time to register anything but man's struggles and man's battles for a man's chance to exercise all his powers of soul and mind and body in peace and safety. Activity against idleness, in order that peace

may not be shocked by anarchy,—this has been the powerful purpose of progress from the Stone Age to the Paris Exposition. Come to think of it, this and this alone gives significance to Alexander's fight near the Arbela. Cæsar is charged with hideous barbarity because he slew a million men and sold another million into slavery, but the cruel conquest of Gaul cleared the way for the civilization which at last brings peace.

At this moment in the drama, almost always tragic, of civilization, George Washington steps forth on the stage of history to his mission to establish peace in the New World by fighting for it. With the intuition of a world-hero, he apprehended the strange circumstances of the hour; he dipped into the future, he related the present to the future—the actual to the possible. In the midst of disunited colonies, a country in anarchy, an inefficient Congress, a disorganized and rebellious army, Washington singled out the central idea, and held it firmly, despite the Babel of discordant policies and treasonable conspiracies that would have swept him from the scene. He heard God say :

I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more.

For a quarter of a century he moved before his struggling countrymen, their pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night. This was first and last his forward cry: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hand of God." Through all the perils of the Revolution, through all the dangers of the critical period which succeeded, he led his murmuring people on to a union, in 1787, of thirteen independent sovereign States.

Against the nation's peace a combination by and by was formed. A mistaken section honestly believed that they could make two nations where Washington had established one, and still maintain the universal peace. In all the years that followed 1787 the South had stood still. She had closed her eyes to the signs of the times. She had failed to discern the national drift. From the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 to the Charleston Convention of 1860, the South was ever insisting upon what in all sincerity she considered the original interpretation of the Constitution, while the North was growing, stretching westward—making history, not arguing about it. Introspective, and from much brooding grown, perhaps, a trifle morbid, how could the South read aright the history of civilization? With eyes blurred by the grievance she thought the North had inflicted, how could she see that to secede was to recede?

The South had long unwittingly been tampering with the clock of progress; she had all but

stopped it, when the second supreme American came out of the West to say, Hands off!—to assure the world that peace could be preserved, and would at any cost. Politicians thought him an accident; he was, of course, a providence. Well-groomed and well-fed aristocrats sneered at the loose-jointed unknown from the Illinois prairies. Pharisees loitered in the temple of state, gossiped as of old about the new Messiah, and superciliously inquired, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?"—and the question was echoed and re-echoed by the smart set in many a Northern drawing-room. Southern trade held the whip over Congress and the Supreme Court alike. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana were hurrying after South Carolina to fling themselves over the precipice, and Texas stood shivering on the brink. Many of the departments of government were in the hands of Southern sympathizers. The treasury was empty, public credit low. The arsenals had been ravaged. The army was but a little guard, distributed at distant posts; the navy was small and scattered. Northerners doubted Lincoln's ability; Southerners ridiculed his un-Virginian manners. Timid tongues were clamoring for peace at any price. The friends who loved him best were conspicuously uneasy, under the anxiety lest he should prove unequal to the task they had assigned him. Congress embarrassed him. His party deserted him. The cabinet gave him scant respect. Politicians schemed openly for his downfall. Everybody but Lincoln missed the real issue; and while all America was in a panic, the North crying, "Lo, here," and the South, "Lo, there," he took his place in the Pantheon of world-heroes by singling out of the confusion of the time the central idea, by quickly seizing it and firmly holding it until his grip relaxed in death. "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery," was his decisive answer to the impatient Greeley. And in saving the Union he saved for his country and the world at large the peace which Washington had established in the Western Hemisphere.

Our two supreme Americans were always a-making,—the one through a whole generation of public service; the other, it seemed to many who had followed his career with watchful eyes, by a terrible war, in just four years, from a local politician into the full maturity of the foremost statesman of his age. Devotion to duty and awful responsibility solemnized the face of the one; the other remained to the last genial and humorous, but the laugh grew less frequent and less boisterous; the sorrowful eyes looked out more sorrowfully from their cavernous depths;

the abstracted air deepened, as care and suffering did their fell work. And yet, as we look upon the Stuart portrait of Washington, painted four years before he counted the last feeble flickerings of his pulse, and upon the life-mask Clark Mills made of Lincoln two months before the fatal bullet sped too surely to its mark, we see

brooding over the gravity and self-sufficing strength of the one, and over the sadness and undaunted self-reliance of the other, that peace which the one established and the other saved for America and the world; and it was not the peace of death, but the peace which passeth understanding.

THE POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF A LINCOLN PHRASE.

BY GEORGE F. PARKER (LATE CONSUL AT BIRMINGHAM).

ALTHOUGH much has been written about President Lincoln's Gettysburg address, it may not be amiss, even at this late day, to cite an early authority for the phrase, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." It is found on page 53 of a book bearing the title:—"Some Information Respecting America, collected by Thomas Cooper, late of Manchester. London: 1794." Most of its contents were reproduced in Volume III. of "An Historical, Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical View of the American United States and of the European Settlements in America and the West Indies," a bulky but once popular compilation, in four volumes, by W. Winterbotham, published in London in 1795 and sold in the United States.

The extract referred to, entirely aside from its use of this phrase, is not devoid of interest as a description of political and social conditions. It runs as follows:

There is little fault to find with the government of America, either in principle or in practice: we have very few taxes to pay, and those of acknowledged necessity, and moderate in amount: we have no animosities about religion: it is a subject about which no questions are asked: we have few respecting political men or political measures: the present irritation in men's minds in Great Britain, and the discordant state of society on political accounts, is not known there. The government is the government of the people and *for* the people.

In Cooper's original book, the words "*of*" and "*for*" are printed in italics; in the pirated edition, they are in small capitals.

The author, Thomas Cooper, had an interesting and varied career, and deserves to be recalled as one of our many long-forgotten worthies. Born in London, in 1759, he was educated at Oxford, and studied natural science, medicine, and law, traveling on circuit for many years in the practice of the latter profession. When the French Revolution was in progress, Cooper, being an active sympathizer with it, was sent to France with James Watt as a delegate from the demo-

cratic clubs of England. He was Girondist in sentiment, and because of this, was criticised with great severity by Edmund Burke in the House of Commons. He put his chemical studies to use as a calico bleacher in Manchester; failing in this business, he followed his friend, Dr. Priestley, to America, settling, in 1795, as a lawyer in Northumberland County, Pa. He attacked President Adams with great virulence, and so became one of the few victims of the sedition law, as he was tried by the notorious Judge Chase, convicted, fined \$400, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

After Jefferson and the Republicans attained power, Cooper became a judge in Pennsylvania, but was soon removed from office for "arbitrary conduct,"—a charge which seems to have been the outcome of a naturally overbearing temper. From 1811 to 1814, he was professor of chemistry in Dickinson College, at Carlisle; from 1816 to 1820, he held the same relation to the University of Pennsylvania; and from 1820 to 1834, he was president of the College of South Carolina, attaining distinction as an extreme advocate of the States' Rights doctrine during the nullification period. He died in Columbia, S. C., in 1841.

Remarkable for the extent of his knowledge, he was a materialist in philosophy and a free-thinker in religion. A voluminous writer on law, science, medicine, and political economy, it is not at all unlikely that his works—current during the first generation of this century—may have come to the notice of Lincoln as a young man; nor would it be surprising for him to give new currency, in almost its exact form, to a sentiment written seventy years before. If this supposition be correct, time will have brought in one of his revenges by preserving—through the utterance and massive influence of another—a single idea out of many put forth by a man who, beginning his long life as a revolutionist in England, ended it, in a distant clime, as the extreme advocate of States' Rights.

THE FRYE SHIPPING BILL.

[The discussion of the Ship Subsidy bill attracted wide attention last month. Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, who contributed to this magazine for March an extended article in advocacy of the plan for upbuilding an American merchant marine by government grants, sums up for our readers herewith the essential points which in the view of the friends of the pending measure justify its acceptance and support. No opposition to the subsidy bill has been more sharp and explicit than that of the New York Reform Club, under direction of a committee of which the Hon. John DeWitt Warner is chairman. We have asked Mr. Warner to write, for the benefit of readers of the REVIEW, a letter tersely summing up the grounds upon which the Reform Club has based its propaganda against the bill. The Merchants' Association of New York, which is a very practical body, and which is working in a broad and constructive spirit for the economic and general welfare of the community, has been active in criticism, not of the subsidy policy *per se*, but of certain provisions in this particular measure which it does not regard as sound or wise. Hon. William F. King, the president of the Merchants' Association, has at our request prepared a letter, which we publish herewith, explaining the specific objections that the Merchants' Association has offered against the measure that Mr. Marvin defends.—THE EDITOR.]

I.—THE MERITS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE MEASURE.

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

WHETHER passed in the crowded short session this winter or postponed to the new Congress, the important bill for the protection of our one unprotected industry, the American merchant marine in foreign trade, will undoubtedly continue to excite lively attention. It is a measure easily misrepresented, easily misunderstood. Formidable interests are aligned against it. Foreign shipowners who now carry 91 per cent. of our overseas commerce will not relinquish without a struggle the enormous tribute of \$150,000,000 which they drain every year out of this country for the upbuilding of European sea power. They will exhaust every legitimate method of obstruction. Their influence is great; they are backed by the power of foreign treasuries. One or two of these mighty foreign corporations actually own more steam tonnage than the whole United States has now afloat in deep-sea service. The present battle of the shrunken American marine for national recognition and encouragement is, therefore, a desperate fight of a pygmy against giants.

The American shipowner, heavily overmatched in his contest against the double advantage of foreign cheap wages and foreign subsidies, has at least the right to a fair hearing before the great tribunal of his fellow-countrymen. Most of the current criticism of the Frye bill is undoubtedly honest in its intent, but it is one of the misfortunes of our waning tonnage that it has brought a waning of popular knowledge of maritime conditions. It has been easy, therefore, for the selfish interests which dread any legislation for American shipping to foster misapprehensions which, once started, have spread as on the wings of the wind. It is the aim of this article—first, to state briefly what the Frye bill is and does; and,

second, to correct some of the chief fallacies concerning it.

The bill was framed two years ago, under the leadership of Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, now the acting President of the Senate, who represents the most distinctively maritime State in the Union, and has a more thorough practical acquaintance with shipbuilding and navigation than any other man in American public life. This bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. It has the implied sanction of President McKinley in his annual message, and the specific approval of Secretary Gage in his annual report of the Treasury Department. It may fairly be said to be an administration measure, in perfect accord with the historic Republican principle of protection to American industry.

The bill grants direct government protection in the form of graded subsidies from the national treasury, not to special steam lines or a few favored corporations, but to all American citizens who own ships or wish to own ships in the foreign trade of the United States. This protection is bestowed upon sail ships, upon slow steamships, and upon fast steamships. Every Al American vessel of suitable size is eligible to its benefits. So is every foreign-built ship at least a majority interest in which was held on February 1, 1899, by American owners. But these American owners must acquire a full title to the ship before they can hoist our flag, and they must give bonds to build within ten years equivalent tonnage in this country. Moreover, their foreign-built ships will receive only one-half of the subsidy of a home-built ship. American owners of home-built ships must build here new vessels equal to 25 per cent.

of their present holding. So the terms of the bill compel all shipowners who receive a subsidy to create new tonnage. Thus, more business for American shipyards is absolutely guaranteed, and an increase in the American merchant fleet is certain.

Every ship which draws a subsidy must, save in exceptional cases, have a crew at least one-fourth American; must carry a certain number of American boys as apprentices, and must be held subject to government purchase or charter in war at a fair price fixed, if necessary, by impartial appraisers. A subsidized ship must also, if required, convey the United States mails without further compensation.

THE SUBSIDY DETAILS.

Two kinds of subsidy are offered by this bill. One is intended primarily to offset the difference between American and foreign ship-wages and costs of ship-construction. This subsidy amounts to one and one-half cents per gross ton for each one hundred nautical miles, not exceeding fifteen hundred miles, and one cent per gross ton for each additional one hundred nautical miles sailed in either an outward or a homeward voyage, provided there are no more than sixteen round voyages in any twelve consecutive months. This mileage subsidy is payable to all ships, sail or steam. Careful calculations based on actual ships and actual voyages show that it will almost exactly accomplish its purpose of giving American ships a protection equivalent to the higher range of American maritime wages.

But there is a second factor to be reckoned with. In one way or another, all the maritime nations of Europe, and even Japan, subsidize either their whole merchant fleet or their best and most effective steamships. To offset these foreign subsidies, the Frye bill offers a second subsidy to steamers, based upon both their tonnage and their speed, and increasing gradually from five-tenths of one cent per ton for each one hundred nautical miles sailed by a two-thousand-ton steamer of twelve knots to two and three-tenths cents by a ten-thousand-ton steamer of twenty-one knots. This subsidy, so estimates have proved, affords an even, average compensation for foreign subsidies, and no more.

The total expenditure under the bill is limited to \$9,000,000 a year, of which not more than 70 per cent. shall go to Atlantic trade, and at least 30 per cent. to Pacific trade, if there are ships there to receive it. When the American merchant fleet under this stimulus increases so that \$9,000,000 will not suffice to pay the original subsidy rates, they are to be reduced pro rata among all the ships receiving subsidy. Ships

in existence on January 1, 1900, are to enjoy the subsidy for ten years, and no longer; ships built after January 1, 1900, are to have subsidies for twenty years. But after ten years from the passage of the bill no new subsidies are to be granted. By that time it is believed that American shipowning and shipbuilding for the foreign trade, now so fearfully depressed, will be set on a sure road to enduring prosperity.

WHAT THE BILL DOES NOT DO.

This, in brief, is what the Frye bill does. What it does not do is equally important. In the first place, the bill does not, as has been so persistently asserted, give the bulk of the nine-million-dollar appropriation to the fast twenty and twenty-one knot Atlantic greyhounds of the International Navigation Company. It is expressly stipulated that "not more than two millions of dollars" shall be paid to these fast mail craft, leaving seven-ninths of the appropriation absolutely to the slower and more capacious cargo vessels. Moreover, in other ways these cargo vessels are distinctly favored. It is true that superficially the very swift steamships seem to receive the highest rate of subsidy; but, as the Commissioner of Navigation shows on page 44 of his annual report, this advantage is only apparent, and not real, for the great speed of the ocean greyhounds is purchased at an immense expenditure of fuel and at a heavy cost of wages. A twelve-knot freight ship carries only 22 firemen and burns only 65 tons of coal a day, while the *St. Louis* or *St. Paul* burns a whole schooner load of 371 tons and carries 127 firemen to feed her roaring furnaces. The Commissioner of Navigation has made an elaborate calculation of the amount of the subsidy, which would be left toward the other expenses of the ship when the coal and fire-room bills were paid, in every class, from the ten-knot "tramp" to the twenty-one-knot greyhound:

Knots per hour.	Tons of coal per day.	Number of firemen.	Cost of coal and handling, per annum.	Subsidy.	Excess of subsidy.
10.....	44	15	\$33,180	\$48,300	\$15,120
11.....	53	18	40,194	53,130	12,936
12.....	65	22	49,392	63,160	13,768
13.....	79	26	60,060	79,090	19,030
14.....	96	32	72,912	96,420	23,508
15.....	117	39	88,830	117,750	28,920
16.....	144	48	108,864	144,920	36,056
17.....	173	58	131,376	173,070	41,694
18.....	209	70	158,004	209,900	51,896
19.....	254	85	192,318	254,410	62,092
20.....	305	102	231,000	304,600	73,600
21.....	371	127	281,358	371,290	89,932

Thus, the treasury figures demolish the fiction that the Frye bill gives undue advantage to the luxurious passenger ship carrying fashionable folk to spend their wealth in Europe. The *St. Paul*, *St. Louis* — *Yale* and *Harvard*, by the way — were not reviled by subsidy-haters during the war with Spain, when they spread a vigilant scout-line off our Atlantic coast and drove Cervera to meet his doom at Santiago. As this official statement makes perfectly clear, the ships the Frye bill really favors are the steamships of from fourteen to eighteen knots, which may carry passengers, indeed, and even the mails, to South America, Australia, or the Orient, but which carry also large cargoes of agricultural products and manufactured goods, and are the all-around trading ships of the present and the future. Very few ten-knot steamers are any longer being built, at least in America. The triple and quadruple expansion engines and improved marine boilers have made fourteen knots as easily and cheaply attainable as ten knots was ten years ago. Fourteen knots is now almost the minimum speed of the large freighters built for Atlantic voyaging. In this particular the Frye bill simply looks modern conditions squarely in the face. The new American steam fleet, true to American traditions, must be faster than the foreign fleet, just as our triumphant sailing packets and clippers were able, blow high or blow low, to run away from their clumsy European antagonists.

NO "SHIPBUILDING MONOPOLY."

Another thing the Frye bill does not do is to foster a monopoly of American shipbuilding for the benefit of the Cramp yard, and a few other rich establishments. There are to-day not more than three first-class shipyards in America capable of building a battleship or a ten-thousand-ton Atlantic liner. These three concerns might easily combine in a shipbuilding trust, although as a matter of fact they have never done so. But the creation of our new steel navy and the demands of our protected coastwise fleet have within a few years brought into existence many new, smaller shipyards, owned and managed, as a rule, by young men who are richer in skill than in wealth, in ambition than in experience. One of these new yards, located near Boston, which has never yet built a seagoing merchantman, though now able to undertake it, has received, since the reelection of President McKinley, more than sixty inquiries with regard to new merchant vessels, all contingent on the passage of the Frye Subsidy bill. There is no reason to believe that this is an exceptional case. Other yards doubtless have had similar inquiries. The pas-

sage of this bill would be the signal for the expansion of every one of our existing shipyards and the founding of many more. Increased competition would inevitably mean a steady decrease in the cost of American-built ships, through the same economies of production that are making our iron and steel mills, with their vast output, the masters of the markets of the world. Instead of fostering shipyard monopoly, the Frye bill makes such monopoly impossible.

Nor does this legislation encourage the running of worn-out vessels in ballast for the sake of the subsidy, as some of its opponents have asserted. In the first place, no worn-out ships are eligible. Steam or sail, they must all "class A1." In the second place, the bill specifically requires that in order to earn full compensation a ship clearing from a port of the United States must carry a cargo equal to 50 per cent. of its commercial capacity. In the third place, the subsidy is not large enough to cover the cost of sailing a ship in ballast, even if this were not prohibited. Senator Frye has estimated that a shipowner who tried to do this would have to give four dollars for the privilege of earning one.

NOT "PROSPERING WITHOUT SUBSIDY."

Finally, it is not true that our merchant marine in the foreign trade is already "prospering without subsidy." Thanks to generous and persistent tariff protection of our unequaled native resources, we are now able to manufacture steel more cheaply than is Europe. This is advantageous so far as it goes; but there is a very much more important factor in the cost of a finished ship than the mere materials, and this is the skilled labor of construction. We make many more steel rails than does Great Britain; and thus, working on a larger scale, we are able, even with our higher wages, to make rails for a lower price. But Great Britain builds many more steel steamships than we do; and even with dearer materials, she can produce them at a lower cost. In 1899, we built just one steel steamer of 1,300 tons exclusively for foreign commerce, while Great Britain built 567 such ships, of 1,341,425 tons, nearly all for foreign commerce. Only a few months ago, while American ship plates were actually being exported to England, Boston shipowners invited bids for a steel cargo steamer from American and British shipyards. Both were eager to secure the contract. Both figured for just a living profit. The American price was \$275,000; the British price for exactly the same ship, \$214,000. All the present activity in our shipyards, which is cited so eagerly as proof that "subsidies are not needed," is due to (1) warships, (2) coasting

ships, (3) new steamers for our few subsidized mail lines, or (4) ships built in anticipation of the passage of the Frye Subsidy bill, and in direct preparation for its benefits. So with new steamship enterprises. The United Fruit Company's line to Jamaica, often pointed to as an example of what American shipowners are doing without government help, really owes its existence to the Postal Aid law of 1891. This line received

last year a subsidy of \$121,255 for its four American "Admiral" steamships.

What this tentative and partial legislation of ten years ago has done successfully for a few fortunate mail-ship corporations, the Frye bill aims to do for the equally useful cargo-carriers, and for every American citizen who now owns an American-built ship or a foreign-built ship, or desires to launch a new vessel in this country.

II.—WHY THE BILL IS OBJECTIONABLE.

BY JOHN DEWITT WARNER.

To the Editor REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Dear Sir: Answering your query as to Reform Club's objections to the Hanna-Frye Ship Subsidy bill (S. 727), I note:

Though the club does not concur with the principle on which its advocates claim their bill to be framed, its opposition is mainly on grounds on which all can agree who do not believe that government should be used for the private gain of friends of those in control.

The bill provides for subsidy limited to \$9,000,000 per year, for twenty to thirty years, and, by description, singles out its authors—a few gentlemen and concerns—to receive, in return for no practical service, an enormous government bounty, their feast contrasting with the crumbs dropped to others.

Taking the last report of the United States Shipping Commissioner, we find, from his detailed statistics, that, were the bill in force, the following would now get, of total subsidies paid—

I. Full subsidy, on United States vessels now running:

International Navigation Company.....	54.5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.....	21.5 per cent.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....	7.5 per cent.
American Mail Steamship Company.....	5.0 per cent.
All others (nine).....	11.5 per cent.
	<hr/> 100 per cent.

—the four leading concerns thus getting nearly nine-tenths of all.

II. Half-subsidy, on foreign-built vessels now running:

International Navigation Company.....	37.7 per cent.
Atlantic Transport Company.....	35.9 per cent.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.....	11.1 per cent.
F. E. Bliss (Standard Oil).....	7.6 per cent.
All others (Hogan & Sons, Grace, United Fruit Company).....	7.7 per cent.
	<hr/> 100 per cent.

—the four leading concerns getting here over nine-tenths of all.

III. Full subsidy, on ships building here:

International Navigation Company.....	34.3 per cent.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....	31.6 per cent.
Oceanic Steamship Company.....	15.5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Steamship Company.....	13.5 per cent.
W. P. Clyde & Co.....	4.4 per cent.
Bolton, Bliss & Dallett.....	.7 per cent.
Great Northern Steamship Company.....	

100 per cent.

—the four leading ones getting 95 per cent. of what does not go to the Great Northern, which doesn't want it, and (by its president, Mr. J. J. Hill) says it builds its ships here because it can do so more cheaply than abroad.

IV. Half-subsidy, on ships building abroad:

International Navigation Company.....	49.8 per cent.
Atlantic Transport Company.....	33.7 per cent.
Hogan & Sons.....	8.3 per cent.
Grace & Co.....	3.2 per cent.

100 per cent.

—four shipowners already beneficiaries under other provisions here getting the total 100 per cent.

Of course, the bill pretends that its authors are concerned for the "farms, factories, mines, forests, and fisheries of the United States," and for the provision of "vessels, officers, engineers, machinists, electricians, and seamen" for United States commerce and defense.

Framed as it is, exclusively by those who propose to hire themselves at their own price, and who did not admit to their deliberation any representative either of agriculture, of wage-earners, of seamen, or of our Navy or War Department, we should expect to find just what we find here—that the professed aims of the bill are shams, set up to distract attention from the raid planned.

As to export trade, late amendment expressly provides that to get full subsidy a ship need carry out but half a cargo load; while she gets the main (or "speed") subsidy though she do not carry a pound of cargo. Furthermore, the highest subsidies are specifically given to the classes of ships that not merely do not, but cannot, carry much export cargoes, but which "export" tourists and "import" immigrants—the International's fast

passenger steamers, for example, getting eleven times the subsidy, in proportion to cargo, that a standard freighter gets.

The vessels now building by our Government average about 23 knots speed. Of all ships in existence that would draw subsidy, there are but four above 20 knots; and its friends admit that no others will be built. It is plain how useless would be transports and cruisers that could neither fight nor run, and how fatally would fast war vessels be impeded by the company of slow ones. Furthermore, the ships that would get most subsidies are already under mail contracts, which put them at the disposal of our Government under requirements more rigid than proposed by the pending bill; which expressly permits cancellation of present contracts.

It is ludicrous to estimate that against the \$9,000,000 per annum should be offset any considerable sum for the free mail carriage provided by the bill. As noted, the bill induces no construction of new ships of over 17 knots; and its inducements for speed stop at 21 knots on test run. This is so far behind the practical needs that, though the International company (which would get greatest share of speed subsidy) received last year two-thirds of total paid by United States for carrying foreign mails from New York, the post-office had to hire British and German steamers at half the cost to carry three or four times the mail it committed to the International. Nothing could be more worthless than the right to have mails carried free by ships already too slow to be trusted with them.

As to American sailors, the bill provides that subsidized ships (1) have one-fourth their crew citizens, or intended citizens; (2) that one American boy be employed for every thousand tons shipping; and (3) that fishermen serving on ships (subsidized for the year at \$2 per ton, in case they run three months) be given \$1 per month while actually employed. As to these—(1) is nullified by proviso that if the master cannot reasonably get one-fourth Americans, he need not; (2) is made worthless by proviso that American

boy need be paid only what his work is worth; and as to (3), there being no minimum wage, our Government would simply pay \$1 of ordinary wages for which the American fishermen would still work. Finally, the ships which would get most of this subsidy are now compelled, under their mail contracts, to have half American crew, and to employ the same number of American boys, but to treat them as petty officers; so that the effect of the subsidy bill—which releases these ships from their present contract—would be to lessen the number of American sailors and American boys employed.

As to shipowning, the bill leaves intact our navigation laws prohibiting importation of ships or obscene literature, letting in for American registry only a few vessels that the authors of the bill and their friends had already bought.

As to shipbuilding, our shipyards, without subsidy, are already crowded to their utmost capacity, and the most advanced types of steamers—larger than any heretofore built—have lately been contracted for here at prices lower than foreigners would build them for.

Worst of all, in respect of securing new shipbuilding, the bill is largely sham. For example, the owner of an American ship now running, on giving bond for \$10,000 to build new tonnage, might draw \$570,000 in subsidy before the bond became available.

Again, as the United States Shipping Commissioner notes at page 50 of his report for 1900, tonnage now constructed in the United States, whether for coasting or foreign trade, can be offered to offset subsidized tonnage in operation. The result is obvious on comparing list of subsidy expectants, in regard of ships now built, with that of those now building ships here. That is to say, the chief subsidy beggars—already owning both foreign and American built steamers, and already, without subsidy, building new ships here—have, by this bill, provided subsidy for their present ships, conditioned on their building new shipping, which, in fact, they had already ordered.

JOHN DEWITT WARNER.

III.—SOME SPECIFIC CRITICISMS.

BY WILLIAM F. KING.

To the Editor REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Dear Sir: The attitude of the Merchants' Association of New York regarding the pending Ship Subsidy bill, and the more important reasons for that attitude, may be summed up in the following resolutions, adopted by our directors:

Resolved, That a Ship Subsidy bill, on proper and legitimate lines, is favored by this association;

Resolved, That the bills now pending before Congress are counter to public sentiment and in conflict with the public good, in admitting foreign tonnage to American registry and half-subsidy.

This objection, as set forth in the latter resolution, is based upon the belief that this is distinctively class legislation, as it will result in placing the principal benefits to accrue from the payment

of subsidies, in the hands of a comparatively small number of men, and that, therefore, it will not serve to expand the ship-building industry in the way hoped for by the promoters of the bill.

In the report of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, it is estimated that about 320,000 tons of foreign-built steamships owned by Americans will apply for registry, and, therefore, be entitled to the half-subsidy.

In the report of the Commissioner of Navigation for the year 1900 that official states that there are 350,000 tons of foreign-built vessels that have been declared, and that, in his opinion, 80,000 tons more might be available under the bill. This would give a total of 430,000 tons.

We have been informed by those who have made a study of this phase of the subject that there is even more tonnage than this, which could come in, some of it being in the shape of contracts made abroad, dated back, and to become operative in case the bill passed. It is easily seen from these references that it is not known definitely just what the amount of tonnage is that might become available under the provision of the act, or even the amount that actually would take advantage of the benefits.

In answer to the criticism that has been made on the subject, it has recently been said by one of the friends of the measure that the tonnage coming in would not exceed 300,000 tons. Within the last few days, the Washington dispatches, published in the daily papers, have stated that an amendment is being discussed by the committee which would limit the maximum to 200,000 tons.

One of the conditions imposed on foreign tonnage to be admitted to American registry and half-subsidy is the construction of an equal amount of tonnage in this country. This American tonnage would be entitled to full subsidy.

The amount of half-subsidy, therefore, that would accrue to the foreign tonnage, plus the full amount of subsidy which would accrue to vessels constructed here, would use up a very large proportion of the entire subsidy, which, under the act, is limited to the maximum amount of \$9,000,000 a year. The foreign tonnage which would be available is nearly all owned or contracted for by the companies which were represented on the committee called into being by Senator Frye for the purpose of assisting him in framing this legislation. The companies which some of these gentlemen represent own the bulk of the foreign tonnage, and, in addition, in the case of one of them—the American Line—own the fast mail steamers, which are not cargo-

carriers, and which would be entitled to a very liberal compensation under provisions of the act.

Naturally enough, the amount of tonnage to be constructed in American yards would be curtailed to the extent to which foreign tonnage would become entitled to American registry. This, it seems to us, will not serve to develop the American shipbuilding industry in the manner in which it ought to be developed, and will not tend toward the investment of capital in the building up of new shipyards to take advantage of the impetus which ought to be given toward that particular line of industry. Therefore it is that we say, as a reason for opposing this particular provision of the bill, that an unduly large proportion of the subsidy would go to a few men.

Then, again, we feel that it is dangerous to place in the hands of a few, no matter how well-intentioned they may be, the power which the concentration of such a large tonnage would give them, especially when that tonnage is subsidized. It might enable them to create a combination which would serve to drive away competition. The natural tendency of that would be to advance rates for the temporary benefit of owners of the tonnage; and this, in turn, would serve, not to expand the exporting of American products, but rather to curtail it.

We have tried frequently to obtain an explanation of the reasons for grafting this provision on the bill. It has been said by its promoters that it was the best bill that could be prepared under the circumstances, and that the foreign-tonnage section was a matter of expediency. What these circumstances were has not been officially disclosed. It would seem, however, that the principle of admitting foreign tonnage to American registry and half-subsidy was incorporated in the bill for the purpose of allowing those Americans who owned that tonnage to reap some benefit from the subsidy to be paid.

President McKinley, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Republican convention, said upon the subject of ship subsidy:

We ought to own the ships for our carrying freight with the world, and we ought to build them in *American yards* and man them with *American sailors*.

We feel that this sentiment is a proper one. We also feel that the general idea has been indorsed at the polls. It seems to us, however, that those who have tried to carry this general idea into legislation have made a mistake. We cannot believe that the mistake is a vital one. The bill can be amended. The principal objection that exists, except from those who object to the whole principle of subsidy—which we do not—comes from the provision for foreign tonnage.

WILLIAM F. KING.

THE SOUTH AND THE PENSION BUREAU.

BY THOMAS A. BROADUS.

(United States Pension Bureau, Eastern Division, Washington, D. C.)

FROM Manassas to Manila—a long stride. It spans the flight of thirty-six years, more than the allotted time of a generation. It marks a history of a disrupted Union and its restoration. The disruption had not begun with Fort Sumter, nor did the restoration find itself accomplished at Appomattox. When the terrible wound in the Union showed itself in wide-open horror, it took heroic treatment to bring the lacerated edges together and sew them, and it took years to heal the soreness.

The Civil War was a terrible debate between sincere debaters. Cannon had lent their thunderous argument to prove to the Southern States that they were not out of the Union; after which the keen logic of bayonets, scintillating with unanswerable points, was equally effective in showing that they were not *in* the Union till they had lived through the purgatorial experience of reconstruction.

The so-called reconstruction period failed to reunite this country; but, left to themselves, the Southern States have seen the dawn and progress of a real reconstruction. The North, too, has been “reconstructed” in a sense. The sections of the country have found more and more in common. History, steadily making itself, has been weaving all into the same web again. The descendants of the old Continentals ceased long ago to turn their guns toward one another. Political agitators find that the “Rebellion” is a back number in this opening of the new century, and the masses of the people do not want the old trouble rehearsed. The tunes of “Dixie” and “Yankee Doodle” found themselves comrades at Santiago and San Juan, where the boys of the North and the boys of the South followed the flag together. And now that the nation recognizes its heroes who have met shot and shell and dire disease, without inquiry as to how their fathers fought, we may speak of the United States Pension Bureau as a unifier.

Who can say that the nation’s bounty, distributed with wider and wider scope, is not potent for good in binding individuals to the national parent? A hundred and forty million dollars may but measure a single fortune in New York City, and it might change hands in a railroad deal without staggering a community of capitalists; but when it is sent out upon 1,000,000

vouchers annually, it knocks at many doors. Let us note the evolution and growth of this great agency, now carrying nearly 1,000,000 names, and approximating an outlay of \$140,000,000 annually.

In the fiscal year ending in 1860, just on the eve of the Civil War, the number of pensioners on the rolls was only 11,314, and this required a disbursement of \$1,001,018.95.

This was probably considered a terrible expenditure, and doubtless many critics found it a portentous theme. The Commissioner of Pensions, under date of November 16, 1860, reports: “. . . It will be perceived that while the number of army invalids on the roll is but 7 less than it was on June 30, 1859, the actual payments amount to \$27,560.16 less than in the preceding year, which is mainly attributable to the operation of the Act of March 3, 1859, requiring the biennial examination of the decrease of their disability.” A tone of apology running through the report is apparent, and is interesting when we note the very small figures involved.

He proceeds to say that “one Revolutionary soldier has been inscribed upon the rolls at \$20 per annum, and one in another State at \$256, and the pension of one in still another State has been increased \$68.22;” and, again apologetic, explains: “This apparent inequality arises from the provisions of law making the rate of pension depend upon the rank and length of service rendered.” He then mentions that of the 165 Revolutionary patriots on the rolls June 30, 1859, but 87 remained to enjoy these small tokens of their country’s gratitude throughout the succeeding year. In that year of grace, 66 widows of the Revolution were added, making 3,204 of these patriotic relicts then on the rolls. It may be here noted that the last survivor of the Revolution, Daniel F. Bateman, died at Freedom, New York, April 5, 1869, aged 109 years, 6 months, and 8 days. Hiram Cronk, of Oneida County, N. Y., is the only surviving pensioned soldier of the War of 1812. On June 30, 1900, four widows and seven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers survived upon the rolls.

But pensions granted up to the date of this report of 1860 (which indeed is “ancient history”) were for service against a foreign foe; and they had reference to the men who pointed

their old flintlocks the same way, these quaint old blunderbusses kicking alike the stalwart shoulders of the men of Marion from the Carolinas, and those of the sturdy Continentals from Connecticut.

And these pensioners were passing away very rapidly in 1860. The "irrepressible conflict" was on; and soon the United States Pension Office began to loom up with some faint foreshadowing of what it was to be. It had been hard to establish for it a permanent *raison d'être*. The office of Commissioner of Pensions had been created by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1832, but it was provided that it should only continue till the expiration of the next Congress! It was renewed and extended until, by the Act of January 14, 1849, it was expressly provided that *it should not exist beyond March 4, 1849!* Six weeks before the expiration of the time, however, another act continued the office "till further legislation by Congress."

That this functionary came to stay, has been demonstrated plainly enough. It would be interesting to trace the development of the gigantic Bureau of Pensions from the year 1862, when, by legislation born of a nation's enthusiasm in a civil war without precedent in the history of the world, its scope was enlarged enormously. Looking back over the history of Congressional enactments regarding pensions, it is seen that the development of the pension system has been gradual, but certain and logical. Successive acts removed limitations, opened wider doors, increased benefits, and constantly liberalized the system.

Pensioners asked larger pensions, and applicants shut out by restrictions secured the removal of the same. Modification after modification let down the bars lower, till, in 1890, the 90 days' service act placed upon the rolls a great host of invalids, who claimed no disability as originating in service, and whose pension privilege extended also to their wives and minor children, to whom, under the provisions of the act, was accorded a still more "abundant entrance."

The Civil War, as a basis for pension, very promptly cast in the shade the old wars hitherto furnishing the subjects for national beneficence. The regular army of the United States, falling to figures within thirty thousand, with nothing to fight except camp disease and a few Indians, made comparatively small drafts on the Bureau's bounty; the pensioners of the Revolution well-nigh disappeared, and the heroes of 1812 grew very scarce. The Bureau of Pensions became then most nearly related, in its distribution of benefits, to the war of 1861-65.

Naturally enough, next after the harrowing experiences of the reconstruction period, came to the conquered section of the country the feeling that United States pensions were only national rewards for the conquerors. Readmitted to the family, the restored prodigal saw the parable reversed and the brother at home in receipt of steadily increasing glory, with enhanced benefits.

The masses of the sensitive South saw in the increasingly liberal pension legislation, to which they were naturally committed when once restored to representation in Congress, the maintenance of a system having for its beneficiaries principally those whose merit lay in having subjugated the seceding States. Wiser men, representing these masses, did not question the justice of a beneficent pension system, and sought only to prevent immoderate legislation. In Congress they occupied the extreme of one view, having for its antipodes that other extreme, advocating the wildest use of governmental largess. Truth and right lay between these two extremes, declaring that it would be as wrong to withhold just pensions from those who had fought the nation's battles as to go to excess in a reckless munificence.

Promptly the United States Government drew by statute the dividing line as to pensions between the loyal and the disloyal. Pensioners on account of old wars were faced in 1873 with Section 4716, Revised Statutes: "No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided, or abetted, the late rebellion against the authority of the United States."

But the South has been in a measure benefited by the pension system for many years; and it is the purpose of this article to note the growth of intimate relations between that section and the United States Pension Bureau.

Naturally enough, many of those who fell under the ban of Section 4716, Revised Statutes, sought to be excepted from its prohibitions. They were men who, in enlisting in the federal army from the South, had left environment and associations not conducive to loyalty. More troops were furnished to the United States from half a dozen Southern States, including West Virginia, than may be generally thought. Many of these have drawn pensions. Many are still on the rolls.

In certain States wide diversity of sentiment had prevailed from 1861 to 1865 as to the issues of the war; and many, too, who agreed upon questions of politics differed as to the personal call of duty. In lone regions of Tennessee and

Kentucky, many a mountain cabin held hot opponents in the same family, and the rude home chimney sent up its spiral smoke, as it were, between two flags. Brothers parted and went forth when the *au revoir* meant something fearful—even the risk of meeting in battle, with fratricide for the result.

Proof of loyalty, then, became, at an early date, a cardinal point of evidence in pension claims, where the applicants came from certain disputed States. Subsequent legislation, less proscriptive, brought, however, relief to the stringency of the test. The first severity of action dropped all pensioners of the old wars who had taken up arms for or encouraged the Confederate government; but in 1878 these were restored, except in the case of officers whose "political disability" had not been removed, and the door opened to receive the widows of such persons. Claims, however, from these States were rigorously scanned.

There were several classes of applicants for pensions who confessed to this *bar sinister* on their escutcheon but were able to show extenuating circumstances. Quite a number who served in both armies, and were prohibited under Section 4716 by reason of the disloyal service, presented proof that they were conscripts under Confederate draft, and could not, therefore, have avoided the first service, pleading their desertion from the Confederate army and enrollment in the Union army as vindicating their loyalty. Where the point has been really established, the claims have been admitted. Conscription, however, did not take place in the Confederate States until April 1, 1862. Hence the plea of enforced service falls through if the service was rendered prior to that date.

Many prisoners of war held by the Confederate government were offered by their captors the opportunity to enlist, and thus forswear their former allegiance. Of those Federal prisoners who used the freedom thus secured for the purpose of escaping back to the Union lines, most have had the bar removed, showing, as they have done, that the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy was taken under duress and only as a means of escape from prison. The celebrated Confederate enrolling officer, Colonel O'Neill, became prominent in this method of recruiting. But, as has been said, the stringency of the requirement as to loyalty has been relieved, and it is now the practice of the Bureau to admit claims, under the general law, of persons who had formerly served in the Confederate army, if their disabilities are shown to have originated in the service of the United States. (Act of August 1, 1892.)

The Union army contained colored troops to the number of 186,097, including white officers. Not all these enlisted from the South. Many slaves had fled to the North and were enrolled as from Northern States. The State of Massachusetts organized three regiments of colored troops, designated as the Fifth Massachusetts cavalry and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts infantry. The paradoxical figures of only 47 colored persons enrolled from the State of Texas and 8,612 from Pennsylvania are interesting. But with Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee furnishing, respectively, 23,703, 24,052, and 20,133 colored troops, the bulk of the "U. S. C. T." may be counted as from the South. In the "Southern Division" of the Pension Bureau, claims of colored persons have greatly predominated, and they have been met by a liberal policy. Early in the history of *post-bellum* pension legislation, it was found necessary to follow, in the case of colored widows, as in the case of Indians, a very broad construction in the proof as to slave marriages, the law being so framed as to recognize as married those persons who had been joined by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory. This was a matter of simple justice to the many who, as slaves, had not been citizens, and had not been taught full respect for the formalities as regarded the conjugal tie. Often the owners of slaves took personal interest, however, in their marriages; and evidence in many a colored widow's claim gives picturesque glimpses of a ceremony performed in the dining-room of the mansion in the presence of master and mistress. Venerable ladies and gentlemen are still found for witnesses, who once ruled over great plantations and are now very poor and very feeble, but glad to leap back in memory over the years of shabby-genteel existence to their proud days of opulence and power, and recall the incident when "our Jane was married to Colonel Duval's Sam, with consent of owners."

The colored pensioners are a legion on the rolls. No one outside of the Bureau can imagine the difficulty which, through all the years, has attended the adjudication of many of the colored claims, especially those of widows, minor children, and dependent parents. Criminal statistics show that bigamy and other crimes against the marital relation are found rampant even among white persons, who surely have had abundant opportunity to know better. Severe judgment must, therefore, be withheld in the case of colored persons of a past generation whose advantages have been so limited. Two, and even three, colored women often contest as widow of the deceased soldier; while the labor of fixing the dates of birth of minor children in old claims

has been beyond all description. Infinite trouble has been entailed upon the Bureau, too, in purging the rolls of colored as well as white widows who have forfeited—many through ignorance—their right to pension under the Act of August 7, 1882, which drops from the rolls widows who have openly surrendered their chastity.

The Bureau has tried through all these years to do absolute justice within the limits of statutory provision, showing no discrimination against the humblest negro in the remotest parish of Louisiana, where, a score of years ago, the Special Examiner often, sent to investigate a case, had to wade through revoltingly muddy waters of fact and detail to ascertain the truth, using witnesses, at times, who talked a queer Afro-French-American lingo and spoke of cohabitation without marriage as living *placée*.

Another way in which the Southern States have gradually developed representation upon the United States pension rolls is through the regular army. It has been, happily, many, many years since the blue uniform meant anything inimical to the South; and furthermore, it has long been worn by recruits from the Southern States. Men who entered the United States army as late as 1883, if at the regulation age of eighteen, had not seen the light when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. The dense centers of population in the North naturally must furnish the bulk of the enlistments, but even from the sparsely settled agricultural South there has been an increasing representation. At the present writing, on the eve of legislation increasing its strength, the regular army consists of 64,000 men, of which the South furnished 10,433, one-fifth only of these being colored men.

The late war with Spain, with the consequent increase in the regular army, and the enlistment of large numbers of volunteers besides, has done a great deal to destroy sectional lines. Laying aside sentiment and gush, the sudden rush to arms of men from North and South to fight with and not against each other must be conceded by all to have had a most unifying effect.

Out of the Spanish War have come approximately 34,000 pension claims, which are being adjudicated with all the rapidity exercised by a well-organized bureau. Enlistments from the Southern States between April 21, 1898, and October 26, 1898, when the Spanish War was on, were in number 4,399. Having in view also the Philippine War, the numbers enlisting from the Southern States between the date last named and January 1, 1900, was 8,136, only 1,591 of these being colored.

The South is fairly identified with all that promotes the nation's glory and maintains its

honor; and if the figures showing Southern representation in the nation's armies appear small, one only has to remember that ratio as to population must be always considered. And, thus serving the nation, she is sharing its bounty.

Nearly 1,000,000 pensioners were paid for the year ending June 30, 1900, and they received \$138,462,130.65. Of these pensioners, only 179,553 were residents of the 15 Southern States (including Missouri and Maryland), and they were paid \$24,327,294.90. The State of Ohio alone received, for the same period, more than half as much—i.e., \$15,171,113.21!

About 334,000 soldiers, exclusive of colored troops, were furnished to the Union Army from the Southern States during the Rebellion, and it is shown by the records that comparatively few of the pensioners residing in those States came from the Northern States.

There is, however, a considerable sprinkling of population from Northern settlers, not often in aggregations, but scattered through the farming communities, and bringing with them the energy and push of their colder latitude. Subdivisions of old farms have been occupied not only by brave and hardy young Northerners, but by thrifty old men who are tilling the very soil over which they marched with Sherman to the sea nearly two score years ago. It adds to their usefulness as citizens that a quarterly stipend comes to so many of them from the Government. Twenty-four millions paid annually cannot but be felt in a region so widely agricultural, when distributed in small sums four times a year.

The Southern people do not expect that the United States will ever pension men as a reward for taking up arms against the Government; but they do expect, and already have the benefit of, more and more liberal action as to recognition of everything the Southern men individually have ever done for the Government since the day when Lee handed Grant his sword and Grant was too much of a soldier and a gentleman to take it.

The present Commissioner of Pensions, Col. H. Clay Evans, a man of great force of character, and one who is earnestly endeavoring to execute the pension laws rightly, is in favor of removing the disability under Section 4716, Revised Statutes, as applied to ex-Confederates who enlisted in the Union army and are seeking pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, just as this disability has already been partially removed in cases filed under the general law. Removing old stains from the record will not plunge the Southern heart into a wild passion for claiming pensions.

There is no South, there is no North, in the United States Pension Bureau. Every applicant from every section is fairly dealt with, under the

provisions of the law. A pension claim admits of no political bias. Indirectly, the business of the Bureau affects all the people, while the number directly affected is growing faster than the old pensioners are dying. Recent wars can hardly be deemed unmitigated misfortunes, since they have united the North and the South in a new comradeship; and the comradeship will find its seal in the recognition of service accorded in

the pension system. The air is full of this new comradeship. Many names dear to the hearts of the Southern people are "to the front"—with Fitzhugh Lee in command of the Department of the Missouri, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler in charge of the Department of the Lakes, General Longstreet the Commissioner of Railroads, and a pensioner of the Mexican War, and the widow of General Pickett in Government service.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

THE question of restricting Asiatic immigration to the United States has recently presented itself anew, by reason of certain new conditions and circumstances. One of these is the fact that the existing Chinese exclusion act will expire next year by limitation of the time period. It went into operation on May 5, 1892, for a period of ten years that will end in May of next year. The State of California is officially exerting itself to secure the reënactment, with certain amendments, of this Chinese exclusion law, and the Hon. Julius Kahn, representing the San Francisco district in Congress, last month introduced a bill to extend the Geary Act for twenty years, to 1922, and at the same time to amend it in certain details having to do chiefly with means for its enforcement.

Another reason for fresh discussion of the question of Asiatic immigration is to be found in the fact that in the early part of last year there was a very sudden and large influx of Japanese laborers to the Pacific Coast. Although the exclusion acts had been directed solely against Chinese, the Japanese laborers had not until lately shown any disposition to come to this country. At the time of the census of 1890, there were only about 2,000 Japanese, all told, in the United States; but in the early part of the year 1900 they were for a while arriving at the rate of two or three thousand a week. There arose in California and neighboring States an alarmed agitation against Japanese immigration, and a demand that the exclusion acts be extended to include the Japanese, and perhaps some other Asiatic races.

This sudden and remarkable increase of Japanese immigration was probably due, in part, to the misrepresentations of agents for steamship lines and coolie-labor contractors, and also in some part to the belief in Japan that a war was about to break out with Russia, which might lead to extensive compulsory military service. The tidal wave came to an abrupt end through the action of the Japanese Government itself. So acute, however, is the feeling on the Pacific

Coast that Asiatic immigration is harmful, not only to American labor, but to the best interests of the community at large, that there is some continued demand that the occasion for extending the anti-Chinese act be improved to broaden the measure, and make it also prohibitive of Japanese and other classes of Asiatics.

Apropos of this question, we have received from President Jordan, of the Stanford University, a copy of a letter addressed to him by a great Japanese scholar, Professor Mitsukuri, of the University of Japan, one of the most talented and influential leaders of the brilliant nation to which he belongs. It is with great pleasure that we avail ourselves of Dr. Jordan's permission to publish all the portions of this letter which relate to the subject of immigration, and the relations between Japan and the United States. These portions are as follows:

EXTRACT FROM A PERSONAL LETTER TO DR. DAVID S. JORDAN.

The history of the international relations between the United States and Japan is full of episodes which evince an unusually strong and almost romantic friendship existing between the two nations. In the first place, Japan has never forgotten that it was America who first roused her from the lethargy of centuries of secluded life. It was through the earnest representations of America that she concluded the first treaty with a foreign nation in modern times and opened her country to the outside world. Then, all through the early struggles of Japan to obtain a standing among the civilized nations of the world, America always stood by Japan as an elder brother by a younger sister. It was always America who first recognized the rights of Japan in any of her attempts to regain autonomy within her own territory. A large percentage of foreign teachers working earnestly in schools were Americans, and many a Japanese recalls with gratitude the great efforts his American teachers made on his behalf. Then, kindness and hospitality shown thousands of youths who went over to America to obtain their education have gone deep into the heart of the nation; and what is more, many of those students themselves are now holding important positions in the country, and they always look back with affectionate feelings to their stay in America. Again, such an event

as the return of the Simonoseki indemnity—the like of which is seldom witnessed in international relations—has helped greatly to raise the regard in which America is held by the Japanese. Neither is it forgotten how sympathetic America was in the late Japan-China War. Thus, take it all in all, there is no country which is regarded by the largest mass of the Japanese in so friendly and cordial a manner as America.

It is therefore with a sort of incredulity that we receive the news that some sections of the American people are clamoring to have a law passed prohibiting the landing of Japanese in America. It is easily conceivable to the intelligent Japanese that there may be some undesirable elements among the lower-class Japanese who emigrate to the Pacific Coast; and if such proves to be the case, after due investigation by proper authorities, the remedy might easily be sought, it appears to us, by coming to a diplomatic understanding on the matter and by eliminating the objectionable feature. The Japanese Government would, without doubt, be open to reason. But to pass a law condemning the Japanese wholesale, for no other reason than that they are Japanese, would be striking a blow at Japan at her most sensitive point. The unfriendly act would be felt more keenly than almost anything conceivable. An open declaration of war would not be resented as much. The reason is not far to seek. Japan has had a long struggle in recovering those rights of an independent state which she was forced to surrender to foreign nations at the beginning of the intercourse with them, and in obtaining a standing in the civilized world. And if, now that the goal is within the measurable distance, her old friend, who may be said in some sense to be almost responsible for having started her in this career, should turn back on her and say she will no longer associate with her on equal terms, the resentment must necessarily be very bitter. The entire loss of prestige in Japan may not seem much to the Americans; but are not the signs too evident that in the coming century that part of the world known as the Far East is going to be the seat of some stupendous convulsions from which great nations like America cannot keep themselves clear if they would? And is it not most desirable that in this crisis those countries which have a community of interests should not have misunderstandings with one another? It is earnestly to be hoped that the American statesmen will estimate those large problems at their proper value, and not let them be overshadowed by partisan considerations.

For my own part, I cannot think that the American people will fail in this matter in their sense of justice and fair play toward a weaker neighbor, and such a movement as the present must, it seems to me, pass away like a nightmare. But if ever a law should be passed, directed against the Japanese as Japanese, it will be a sorrowful day personally to me. It was my good fortune to spend several years of my younger days in two of the great universities of America, and to be made to feel at home as strangers seldom are. I would rather not say in what affection I hold America, lest I be accused of insincerity; but this much I may say, that some of the best and dearest friends I have in the world are Americans. But the day such a law as spoken of should be enacted, I should feel that a veil had been placed between them and myself, and that I could never be the same to them nor they to me. May such a thing never come to pass!

(Signed)

KAKICHI MITSUKURI.

With every word of this letter, thoughtful Americans who understand the whole situation must, it seems to us, find themselves in cordial agreement. It is of high importance to us to maintain unbroken the tradition of close friendship with Japan. That country possesses a responsible government, in the hands of enlightened statesmen, and many of its leading administrators are men who have been educated in the United States and understand fully the economic and political conditions that exist among us. Japanese students have been welcome in our universities; and it is a source of strength and advantage to us that so many of them, who had formed associations and friendships here, are now influential in their own land. Japanese public men do not favor the policy of encouraging the emigration of their own people. The population of Japan is not increasing at an undue rate, but has, on the contrary, made only a very moderate gain in the past twenty-five years. Meanwhile, the fields of employment have been greatly increased in Japan, and it is and will remain the policy of the Japanese Government to employ the whole population, either in the present island territories of Japan, including the newly acquired Formosa, or else on the neighboring Asiatic coasts. Furthermore, the Japanese are too well instructed in economics and sociology to misunderstand the objections that are felt in California against the subjection of white labor to competition from labor of other races having a different standard of living.

The Government of Japan has such power of control as to be able to prevent the emigration of Japanese coolie laborers to countries where their arrival would have a tendency to disturb governmental relations. The growth of foreign trade must result in the establishment of numerous branch business houses, manned by Americans, in Japanese as well as other Asiatic cities. On the other hand, it is equally natural that the growing market in the United States for Japanese goods should result in the establishment here of a gradually increasing number of Japanese importers and business men. There should be no agitation against these men, any more than against European importers in New York. The coolie-labor question is a wholly different thing, and that we may safely leave to the discretion of the Japanese Government. The main point to be borne in mind is the great desirability of doing nothing to offend the nation which of all others in the world probably entertains the most genuine and unaffected feelings of friendship toward our country. Japan will apply the tests, and we may safely be hospitable to those who come.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

LINCOLN'S DUEL WITH DOUGLAS.

IN the February *Lippincott's*, Col. Charles Pomerooy Button gives some fresh and readable reminiscences of Lincoln, who was his friend personally, and his antagonist politically. One of the best of these is the description of the scene in which Lincoln and Douglas arranged that memorable duel in debate which had such a momentous effect on the history of the United States.

It was arranged that Lincoln and Douglas should meet at the Tremont House, in Chicago, and arrange informally the terms of the debate. We quote Colonel Button's account of this remarkable scene :

"Fate allotted that I should make a third at that informal meeting, the only person present besides the two great principals. I was then a customs inspector in the Chicago custom-house, and happened to be in Judge Douglas' parlor when Mr. Lincoln and his friends came in. A number of other Democrats were there likewise ; in fact, the gathering had somewhat the appearance of a ward caucus ; but, as if by common consent, Democrats and Republicans made haste to bow themselves away. I went with the rest, but just outside the door happened to remember a batch of letters Judge Douglas had asked me to post for him, so went back. As Douglas caught sight of me, he said : 'Charlie, please open a window ; the smoke here is almost stifling.'

"While I was lowering it, Mr. Lincoln said, jocularly : 'Judge, do you think it is quite safe—this leaving us alone together ?' Douglas laughed and answered : 'Perhaps not.' Still I hardly knew whether to go or stay. Mr. Lincoln, I think, saw my embarrassment. He handed me a fresh copy of the *Democrat*, asking : 'Have you seen what Long John has to say ?'

"In the ambush of the paper, from the room's far end, I looked at and listened to a conference truly informal. Douglas set the ball rolling. 'I believe, Mr. Lincoln,' he said, 'it is your idea that we speak jointly in every Congressional district of the State ?'

"'Yes,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'that is my idea. I think, judge, we had better leave details to our friends. I will name one, you one ; we leave everything to them, and agree that in case of disagreement they shall choose an umpire ; but if the umpire's decision is not satisfactory to both, why, we will meet privately and agree to disagree, though I don't in the least anticipate that there will be disagreement.'

"'Nor I,' said Douglas. 'What you propose is entirely satisfactory. As my friend, I name Thomas L. Harris.'

"'And I Norman B. Judd,' said Mr. Lincoln.

"It was a queer choice, but a master-move on Lincoln's part. Norman B. Judd was the man who of all others had defeated him for the Senate. With a handful of supporters, he had caused the deadlock which eventuated in Lincoln's withdrawal. To be thus chosen placated him and made him Lincoln's firm friend. Let it be said of him further that he was among the sharpest political manipulators of his time. Lincoln's nomination to the Presidency was due to him more than to any other man. Indeed, he was for years one of Lincoln's firmest, most devoted, and least scrupulous adherents.

"'Well, that ends the matter. Let's have a drink on it,' Judge Douglas said, moving toward the sideboard and setting out two bottles. 'I believe you take old Bourbon.'

"'Not with Ike Cook's Otard, vintage of 1808, before me,' Mr. Lincoln said, reaching for the other bottle. A pony each sufficed the two statesmen ; then Judge Douglas lit a Principe and offered one to Mr. Lincoln, which I think that gentleman declined. Puffing at his own, Douglas said : 'It seems to me we had as well call back our friends—there is nothing more that needs to be said on this subject.'

"By way of answer, Lincoln merely nodded. With the nod ended all reference to a momentous political event."

THE PLAN OF THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

IN *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for February, Mr. John W. Mayo writes on the record of electricity as summed up at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. He tells us that the visitors to Buffalo this year will see electricity used in more different ways than was ever shown in one spot before. The farmer will be able to see how it may assist in the propagation of his crops. The housewife can observe its usefulness in heating her flatirons. The banker will have a demonstration of its efficiency in guarding his strong-boxes from burglars.

HOW THE EXPOSITION IS LAID OUT.

"For the housing of these displays, the managers of the Pan-American Exposition are providing a splendid building, with inside dimensions of 150 by 500 feet, which will provide

75,000 square feet of exhibition space. The building occupies a central point in the exposition grounds, and is designed, like the other structures of the fair, in the style of the Spanish Renaissance. Its high-arched entrance between tall towers, its colonnades and broad, overhanging eaves, and, most of all, its brilliant mural coloring, will give it an appearance of lightness and beauty in keeping with the subject to which it is devoted. To supply the electricity needed for use as power in different parts of the exposition, a station located upon the grounds will develop 4,000 horse-power. The current obtained from Niagara's water, therefore, will be employed wholly in flooding the courts and squares with illumination—in turning the fountains into 'waters of light.' More than 200,000 incandescent lamps will be used for these purposes, in addition to the arc lamps lighting the interiors of the buildings.

"The centerpiece of the exposition is the Electric Tower. The lower portion is built upon the arc of a circle, with colonnades extending in either direction in the form of a semi-circle. These colonnades are 75 feet high, and above them the main body of the tower rises in three diminishing sections to a height of 300 feet greater. The summit of this tower is surmounted by a superb figure in hammered brass typifying Light.

"Rows of incandescent lamps will outline every feature of the tower, 40,000 of them being employed for this purpose in addition to those required for lighting the interior. In passing, it is worthy of mention that 250 tons of insulated copper will be required for the wiring

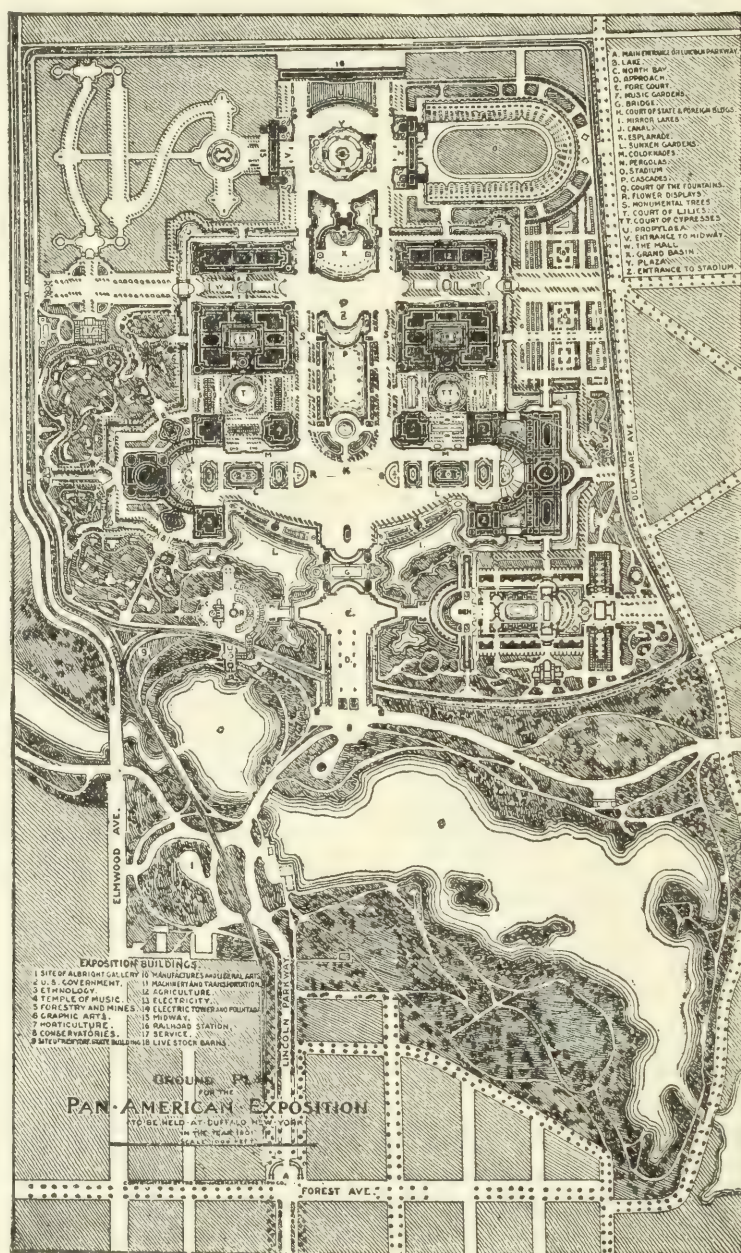
of the tower, and that 400 miles of wire will be used.

"At the base of the tower, within the segment of its curving wings, will be a magnificent cascade. The thousands of gallons of water tumbling down from ledge to ledge will be illuminated by powerful lamps, and the solid panel of brilliantly lighted, varicolored spray will very appropriately form the chief aquatic feature of 'the Rainbow City.'

"This cascade, with the blazing Electric Tower for its background, will be at the head of the Court of Fountains, a long expanse of water, in which every brilliant effect that can be produced by the combination of water and electricity will be displayed. It will contain 'mirror lakes' illuminated by hidden lights, fountains spurting brilliant sprays in particular designs, lily-ponds in which the flowers supported by the floating pads will be carefully screened electric lamps, and a broad lake, which, illuminated from below, will seem a bubbling mass of golden fluid. Some idea of the extensive scale upon which the aquatic features of the exposition are planned may be gained from the fact that the pumps that are to circulate the water for the lakes and

fountains are to have a capacity of 250,000 gallons per minute.

"At night, with the illuminated fountains at full play, the lakes glistening and sparkling with their invisible lights, the various buildings outlined by the 200,000 incandescent lamps which are to be employed for this purpose, and the Electric Tower overtopping all with its dazzling effulgence, the scene revealed will be an electric



fairyländ. The most beautiful effect of all will be in the transition from the natural to the artificial day. When dusk has fallen, the current will be turned on gradually, so that the lights, beginning with a faint glow, will increase gradually to their full brilliancy. The process will occupy about fifty seconds, and will involve the wasting of a large amount of current, but it will produce a beautiful natural effect never before achieved in large applications of electricity for illumination."

THE ORIGIN AND CAREER OF RICHARD CROKER.

IN the February *McClure's*, Mr. William Allen White gives a striking account of Richard Croker, in line with the same writer's notable character sketch of Mark Hanna in November last. Mr. White has looked up the ancestry of the head of Tammany with interesting results.

"Richard Croker was born in Ireland, and popular belief has labeled him Irish. Yet the blood that governs Croker's character is English blood, not Irish, for the Croker family came to Ireland about six generations ago from England. The Crokers were people of quality, and in the family was a surveyor-general, a poet and wit, a great editor and literary wrangler of parts, and such courtiers, barristers, soldiers, and citizens as set the stage for the historical plays of the period. Until the last generation, each Croker lived like the 'Thane of Cawdor'—'a prosperous gentleman.' But the fighting devil seems to have been big in all of them; and Richard Croker's grandfather apparently was possessed of an especially active devil, for the grandfather named Croker's sire Eyre Coot, after Sir Eyre Coot, a dashing Limerick soldier, who fought England's battles all over the world, and whose bones now rest in Westminster, the wearer of them having grown black in the face with rage, and died of apoplexy in the heat of battle at the prospect of defeat. Whatever martial spirit there may have been in Eyre Coot Croker was spent in finding food and shelter for a large family, of which Richard Croker was the youngest member. When the family fell upon evil times, Eyre Coot Croker emigrated with his flock to America. They passed New York, and went to a place near Cincinnati. They remained there but a short time, returning to New York about 1850. The lad Richard picked up a meager education in the public schools, for the Crokers were Protestants. (Richard has since become a Catholic.) In the fifties, young Croker entered the machine-shops of what is now the New York Central Railroad. He was in his



Copyright, 1900, Rockwood.

RICHARD CROKER.

early teens when he began to learn the machinist's trade, but he was such a strapping youngster that there is to-day a Croker myth in the shops made of stories of his prowess. As a blacksmith he could swing a sledge in each hand.

A MASTER MECHANIC.

"They say—and there are those who have nursed broken heads to remember Dick Croker—that as a young man his limbs and his chest were covered with swarthy black hair; also that he not only fought at the drop of the hat, but often jogged the hand which held the hat, being an impatient lad with no stomach for dalliance. He learned his trade thoroughly. They tell how he built a locomotive with his own hands, put it together, ran it out of the shops, and turned it over to the company after testing its speed on a trial trip. His hands were highly educated, if his head lacked a knowledge of the stuff of which text-books are made. He took his master's degree in the shops, and was graduated as master mechanic, having learned industry, handicraft, and the simpler uses of physical courage. He left his alma mater with the welter-weight championship of the institution as a wrestler, a boxer, and a swimmer. He was admitted to full partnership, and soon thereafter to leadership, in a political concern engaged in picking up a more or less honest living, one way and another, known of men as the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang. In this institution Croker took post-graduate work

in sociology, physics, and political ethics. He availed himself of the rude appliances of the laboratory, which covered an area of ten squares. The assistant, who was managing the affairs for Boss Tweed in the vicinity of the Fourth Avenue tunnel, would not supply chemicals to Croker and his fellow-students, and otherwise this assistant hindered the intellectual development of the gang. So the gang set out to find the Holy Grail in New York politics, and to show Mr. Tweed what a group of young men of high ideals and two nimble fists each may do toward attaining the Good, the True, and the Beautiful. Croker being a husky boy was chosen to run for alderman in due time in the St. Georgian contest with the dragon Tweed. Croker won. Tweed went to Albany and legislated Croker out of office. That was in 1871. Croker ran again. Again he won. Tweed was overthrown. The young gentlemen of the Fourth Avenue Tunnel Gang triumphed. Croker took his Ph.D. in the study of mankind, and entered upon the active practice of his profession."

CROKER AND TWEED.

When Croker ran for alderman in opposition to Boss Tweed's wishes, he was elected, and helped to pull down Tweed. "Tweed fell, not because he was a thief, but because he did not tell the truth to his fellow-thieves; they found they could not trust him, and Croker learned in Tweed's downfall the one trick which has given Croker power,—he learned to tell those who trusted him the exact truth, and to make a lie the cardinal sin in his code."

At the time that John Kelly rose to the boss' throne in Tammany, Croker was district leader, and Kelly made him a sort of privy councilor, giving him the office and title of city chamberlain. Mr. White says Croker conducted the various offices he held—coroner, city chamberlain, and fire commissioner—decently and without scandal.

CROKER BECOMES KING.

"When John Kelly died, the crown came to Croker by natural selection. He was elected chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany. That is his office to-day. The Finance Committee is composed of five district leaders out of the thirty-seven in New York. Under each leader are a score of precinct captains, each of whom is set over four or five hundred people; the people are divided into tribes of nationality and also subdivided into clans. This organization, which has nothing to do with political creeds or platforms, but coheres out of greed for public taxes and public privileges, is the most perfect voting-machine on earth. To the royal head of this sys-

tem Croker came as a journeyman who had worked up from bound-boy. He was made king by grace of his strong right arm and a steel brain sharpened on a man-hunter's whetstone. Passionate—and by that token soft-hearted—simple as a child, acquisitive, shrewd, in a narrow groove, like a machine, sordid at the core, and ignorant of civilization as a Hun, Croker came to his throne a troglodyte king over a race of cavemen."

HOW CROKER MADE HIS MONEY.

"When he went into Wall Street he was as ignorant of the methods there as the Mahdi. The men who played his hand for him needed a friend at the soul of things in New York City, and they knew where the soul of things was. They did not buy Croker. He accepted no bribe. He is true to his friends, and his friends stand by him. He made real-estate investments, and his advance knowledge of the proposed public improvements made his investments profitable. He bought stock in city industrials, and his friends in office protected his investments, and the stock rose and Croker skimmed off the cream. He frankly acknowledges that what street parlance calls his political pull represents his capital. His life has been devoted to accumulating this influence, and he checks on it now as an old man would check on his life's savings, rather proudly than otherwise."

Mr. White reminds us that it cannot be denied that Croker is one of the great powers in American politics. He goes further, and says that he believes Croker's death to-day would be a calamity to the city, "for no other man in all Tammany who might succeed him is so honest as Croker."

RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAYS IN GREAT CITIES.

AN article in the last number of *Municipal Affairs* for 1900 shows that systems of electric subways for urban transportation have been or are now being built in at least six of the world's great cities,—Paris, Budapest, Glasgow, London, Boston, and New York,—making no account of the short sections of Berlin's elevated road which are underground.

LONDON'S UNDERGROUND ROADS.

In London, steam has been used as the motive power on the underground roads for many years. The construction of these lines attained great proportions. Within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross there are now 300 miles of road and more than 270 stations. It is estimated that these steam underground lines carry more than 300,000,000 passengers annually.

Some of the disadvantages of this system of transportation are thus described :

"The unpleasant features of travel in the 'underground'—the dingy entrances, the dark tunnels, the dirty, crowded, and dimly lighted cars, the sulphurous fumes from the engines, the dirt-laden air—were appreciated from the start, and grew worse as the traffic increased. The lines were mostly near the surface, and openings were provided at short intervals to permit the smoke, steam, and gas to escape, but they very inadequately performed that function. The managers, with the characteristic English slowness to adopt new methods, and the desire to make large profits, reminding one of the New York Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, refused to adopt electric traction, and until 1890 there was no method of rapid transportation in London other than the steam roads."

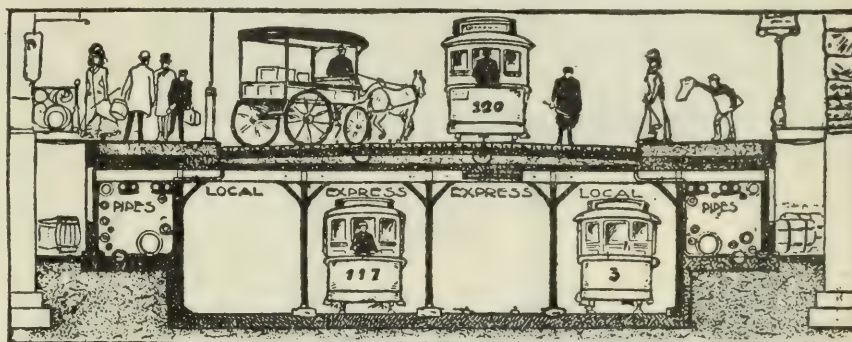
In that year the City and South London Electric Railway was opened, about three and one-half miles in length, extending from a point near the commercial center of the metropolis to the suburban district of Stockwell, on the south side of the Thames. The success of this road led to the building of a short electric line between the Waterloo Station and the Mansion House, opposite the Bank of England.

"The Central London Railroad, the latest, largest, and best equipped of all London subways, most nearly resembles, from the point of location, the New York subway. It runs from the Bank of England, under Cheapside, Newgate, Holborn Viaduct, and Oxford Street, past St. Paul's Cathedral, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens, to a station in the suburban district of Shepherd's Bush, a total distance of six and one-half miles. There is a large traffic toward the Bank of England in the morning and to the West End in the evening, and the only means of transportation until lately was by omnibus or carriage, or a roundabout route via the underground. No tramway has been permitted to occupy this main artery, and the new underground road will greatly add to the transportation facilities of London."

THE PARIS SYSTEM.

"The problem of rapid transit was first agitated in Paris almost half a century ago, and as early as 1870 the municipal authorities began seriously to study various solutions. In imitation of other cities, an elevated road was proposed during the eighties, but the esthetic Parisian would have none of it. The beautiful boulevards, streets, and public places, laid out by Baron Haussmann

at great expense, must be preserved at every cost. And, true to French custom, no plan would be approved until a comprehensive scheme for the whole city was formulated. This had been accomplished by 1896, an electric subway having been decided upon. The street traffic had become so congested that no more surface lines or omnibus routes could be added."



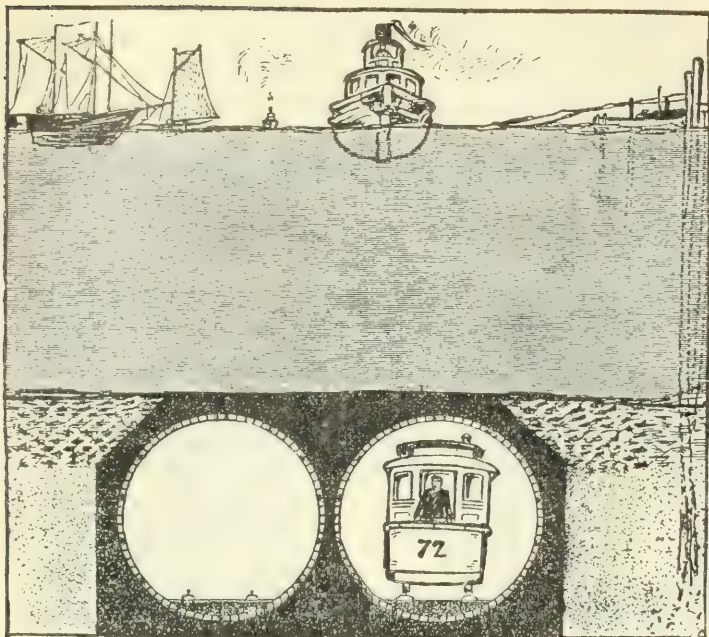
CROSS-SECTION OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY IN ELM STREET.

When it is entirely completed, the Paris subway system will be nearly 40½ miles in length, and will have cost the city \$36,000,000, and the operating company \$10,000,000 more for equipment. Two additional sections have been planned, and if these are authorized by the central government the total length will be increased to 48½ miles, and the cost to between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

At present, only one section and parts of two others have been completely constructed and put in operation—namely, the line running from the Vincennes gate in the east, past the Hôtel de Ville, the Louvre, and the Tuileries, down the Champs Élysées to the Place de l'Étoile, from which three lines radiate : one to the Trocadero, one to Porte Dauphine, and one to Porte Maillot. The total length is some eight miles, and the cost about \$7,000,000 for construction alone.

In connection with similar undertakings in this country, the contract between the municipality of Paris and the operating company is interesting.

"The franchise runs for thirty-five years, but at any time within seven years from date of construction the city may acquire the lines. The company agrees to maintain the highest degree of efficiency, to give to its employees an annual vacation of ten days with full salary, to give them full pay during military instruction and sickness, to insure them against accident, and to pay to the city two cents for every first-class ticket and one cent for every second-class ticket sold, with the added provision that when the annual passenger traffic exceeds 140,000,000 persons, this sum shall be increased, reaching at the highest figure 2.1 cents for each first-class and 1.1 cents for each second class ticket. As the



PROPOSED BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY SYSTEM
UNDER EAST RIVER TO BROOKLYN.

concession fixes the rate for a first-class ticket at five cents, and for a second-class ticket at three cents, and for school children with teacher at a uniform rate of one cent, about one-third of the entire receipts will go to the municipality and two-thirds to the company. As the cost will be about \$35,000,000 for the lines thus far authorized, an annual revenue of \$1,100,000 will be necessary to pay the interest, sinking-fund charges, and incidental expenses; operating expenses are paid by the company leasing the subway. Thus, if the entire system should carry only 125,000,000 passengers annually, the city would more than pay all expenses."

It is believed that the traffic will greatly exceed this estimate, and that the city will find the subway a paying investment.

THE SYSTEMS OF BUDAPEST, GLASGOW, AND BOSTON.

In Budapest an underground line has been built and equipped, and is being operated by a private company; the city has invested nothing. The city has reserved the privilege, however, of taking over the line in 1940, when the concessions for the surface lines expire, provided announcement is made of its intention two years previous to that date. Otherwise the franchise runs until 1986. After 1916 the city will receive out of the gross revenues from 1 to 5 per cent., calculated on a fixed scale.

The new Glasgow subway passes under the Clyde in two tunnels and connects the business portions of the city with the residential sections to the west and northwest.

The Boston subway is not a distinct system, but merely affords to the surface lines a means

of reaching the business districts without using the surface of the streets. Like Paris, Boston owns its subway and has leased it for twenty years to a private company. The rental will never be less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cost of the subway; and if this sum does not amount to five cents for each car using the subway, it must be made up to that sum. All operating expenses are paid by the company, and at the expiration of the lease the city will pay the fair value of all rails, pipes, wires, etc., affixed to the subway.

SUBSTITUTES FOR SHIP SUBSIDIES.

IN the *North American Review* for January, Mr. Louis Windmüller analyzes the Ship Subsidy bill now before Congress, and concludes that if enacted into law it would fail to accomplish its avowed objects, since the subsidies for which it provides would chiefly accrue, for some time to come, to American lines which cross the Atlantic and Pacific for the purpose of carrying passengers and expensive freight. What the country really needs, says Mr. Windmüller, is carriage at reasonable rates for the immense yield of our agriculture and for the bulky product of our mines.

CHEAP COAL IN AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

Mr. Windmüller, from his study of the question of American coal exportation, believes that, with coal freights reduced to normal rates, we might soon extend the export of that commodity, which we can mine for less money than the English operators, to countries which England now supplies with difficulty. He says:

"If a bounty of 25 cents per ton were to be paid by the Government on American coal exported in American bottoms to foreign countries where it does not conflict with commercial treaties (except to Canada and Mexico), it would stimulate the exportation of this article, foster the building of colliers suitable for the trade by our shipyards, and bring about a reduction in rates of freight which might enable us to sell coal in England. It would take some time before such a bounty could involve the country in any considerable outlay. Long before the export could increase to one-half of the present British exports, the trade would become independent of assistance. Similar bounties have often been paid by older countries for similar objects. Whenever, during the eighteenth century, cereals went below cost of production, England assisted her farmers by an export bounty on wheat. The premiums which the northern countries of Continental Europe have, since 1892, paid on exports of sugar have resulted in a remarkable extension

of beet-root cultivation. Although the United States, once their best customers, impose upon their sugar an additional duty equal to that bounty, the production has continued to increase. Now it is proposed to abolish these export bounties, since oversupply has begun to cause stagnation.

"If we were to stimulate the production and cheapen the supply of coal, we would confer a greater and more lasting benefit upon our country than Germany has reaped from her ephemeral sugar bounty. The cheaper fuel is, the greater is the industrial power of the nation which produces it. Between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans lie unexplored coal fields, the supplies of which are inexhaustible. If some of these, and other hidden resources of our vast territory, were made available by small bounties, larger advantages would result to a greater number of people, at lesser cost, than can be expected from the mail steamers it is proposed to subsidize.

"But bounties are dangerous stimulants, which must be cautiously administered and carefully watched. They should be paid for services only as long as services are rendered, ceasing when their objects have been accomplished."

OUR BURDENSOME NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. Windmüller offers another proposition as an alternative method of fostering our merchant shipping:

"We might try the experiment of allowing our merchants to buy ships where they can get them on the most favorable terms, and offer them American registers on condition that they engage in transportation of our foreign commerce, when conducted by officers trained in a United States naval reserve. There would be no lack of applications for such service, because it would sooner lead to adequate pay and promotion than enlistment in the regular navy. The privilege of sailing foreign-built ships commanded by American officers under our flag would lead toward a modification of our antiquated, whilom British, navigation laws. These statutes, by which British shipping had been protected since Cromwell's time, were practically abandoned by England in 1849, while we were her formidable rival. British merchants were then permitted to buy our ships and sail them under their own flag, when engaged in their foreign commerce. All other maritime nations have followed this example except the United States, and the merchant marine of all other nations has increased, while our own has during that time diminished. One of the consequences has been that American merchants, who have found it to be for their interest to buy English steamers, actually sail

them under the British flag—thus adding to the power and prestige of that country instead of their own. Germany, since Bismarck's time the most ardent advocate of protection, has no reason to regret that she upholds free trade in ships. The steam tonnage of her merchant marine has increased 1,000 per cent. in twenty-nine years, and Stettin has begun to rival Glasgow in furnishing ships for the world's trade. Among leading protectionists, James G. Blaine declared in favor of this policy, because it would lead to an expansion of our trade."

PANAMA AND NICARAGUA CANALS COMPARED.

IN the *Forum* for January, Mr. Arthur P. Davis, chief hydrographer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, offers a comparison of the Panama and Nicaragua routes. His article was prepared before the publication of the report of the commission, and his estimates of cost do not agree with those made by the commission. He discusses several points, however, which are not touched upon in the commission's report, or at least in those portions of it that have been made public.

RELATIVE POSITION.

The matter of the relative position of the two canals is not yet well understood in this country. Explaining this phase of the question, Mr. Davis assumes that the chief uses of the canal will be for vessels passing from Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States to the west coast of America and the ports of northern Asia and return, and for vessels passing between Europe and the west coast of America north of Valparaiso. As the distance from Atlantic ports to Colon is slightly shorter than to Greytown, but from Gulf ports longer, there seems to be little choice on this side. On the Pacific side, however, the Panama route is shorter by about 400 miles for all South American ports, and the Nicaragua by about 500 miles for all others, except ports between the two, which may be neglected. In endeavoring to determine what these differences are, and to estimate the traffic in each direction, Mr. Davis assumes that the volume of traffic used will be approximately ten million tons. The cost of ocean transportation is seen to be one-half mill per mile-ton for steam vessels; but for sailing vessels, owing to the wind conditions, other assumptions must be made. The Nicaragua route is in the zone of trades, which blow almost constantly most of the year, calms being exceptional; while Panama is in the region of calms or doldrums, which are often so protracted as very seriously to interfere with wind navigation. It

has even been thought that a canal at Panama could not be wisely used for sailing vessels, owing to the difficulty and uncertainty involved in approaching and leaving Panama. By working southward to the equator, however, the southeast trades would be reached, and it is believed that the average loss of time would be far from prohibitory. Mr. Davis cites a comparison of the two routes for sailing ships bound to and from San Francisco in 1880, by Lieut. Frederick Collins, U.S.N. In this comparison the sailing distance from Panama to San Francisco is estimated at 5,350 miles, and the number of days at 37; the sailing distance from Nicaragua to San Francisco at 3,240, the days at 23, leaving a difference in favor of Nicaragua of 2,110 miles and 14 days. On the return from San Francisco the difference is less, being about 600 miles in favor of Nicaragua, and from 4 to 5 days, according to the seasons. As to the importance to be assigned to sailing vessels as compared with those propelled by steam, Mr. Davis presents statistics showing that about 8.4 per cent. of the carrying trade of the world is done in sailing vessels. It is believed that a traffic of 588,000 tons per annum would be affected if the average speed of vessels between Nicaragua and San Francisco is 140 miles per day, as stated by Lieutenant Collins; the advantage to Nicaragua would be the equivalent of 1,260 miles, or \$370,440, which capitalized at 4 per cent. corresponds to \$9,261,000.

For steam vessels, the difference in distance gives Nicaragua the advantage in north-bound traffic of \$1,603,000 per annum, and Panama in south-bound traffic of \$549,600. Nicaragua thus has a net advantage of \$1,053,400, which capitalized at 4 per cent. corresponds to \$26,335,000, making a total advantage in favor of Nicaragua in round numbers of \$35,600,000.

ADVANTAGES OF EACH ROUTE SUMMARIZED.

Leaving out of the question the subject of first cost,—that is, construction, concession, right of way, and alternative plans,—Mr. Davis gives a table showing the advantages possessed by each route (on a basis of 10,000,000 tons of annual traffic), as follows:

—Advantage in Favor of—		
	Panama.	Nicaragua.
Length.....	\$21,000,000	.....
Alignment.....	2,000,000	.....
Maintenance.....	2,000,000	.....
Operation.....	2,000,000	.....
Winds.....	1,000,000	.....
Relative position.....	.....	\$35,600,000
Health.....	.....	2,000,000
Local commerce.....	.....	6,000,000
Totals.....	\$28,000,000	\$43,600,000
Less.....	.....	28,000,000
Advantage in favor of Nicaragua.....	.....	\$15,600,000

Mr. Davis does not, however, claim exactness for these figures, admitting that some of them may be changed by investigations now in progress, while some others are matters of opinion on which experts may differ. Mr. Davis' conclusions are as follows:

"1. The American people are determined to have an Isthmian canal owned and controlled exclusively by the United States Government. Having refused partnership with an American company in the enterprise, they will not consent to such partnership with any foreign company.

"2. If both canals were constructed and operated on the same tariff schedule, the Panama would secure only the traffic to and from South American ports between Valparaiso and Panama, and Nicaragua would secure all the rest, nearly three-fourths. Therefore,

"3. It would be financially disastrous to construct and operate a canal at Panama in competition with the United States. This is so obvious that funds to construct a competing canal could never be raised.

"Therefore, it behooves the Panama Canal Company to place a price on its works, such that the American Government can afford economically to pay, and then complete the Panama Canal. Otherwise, the Nicaragua Canal will be built, and the work now accomplished at Panama will be a dead loss."

In Mr. Davis' opinion, if the Panama works and rights can be purchased for less than \$30,000,000, the United States ought to purchase them and complete this canal. On the other hand, if the works and rights are held at more than \$40,000,000, the United States ought to construct the Nicaragua Canal in preference.

ST. THOMAS AND PORTO RICO.

APROPOS of the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, a paper by Maj. W. A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, on "Porto Rico and a Necessary Military Position in the West Indies," published in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* for January, has a timely interest.

STRATEGIC DEFICIENCIES OF PORTO RICO.

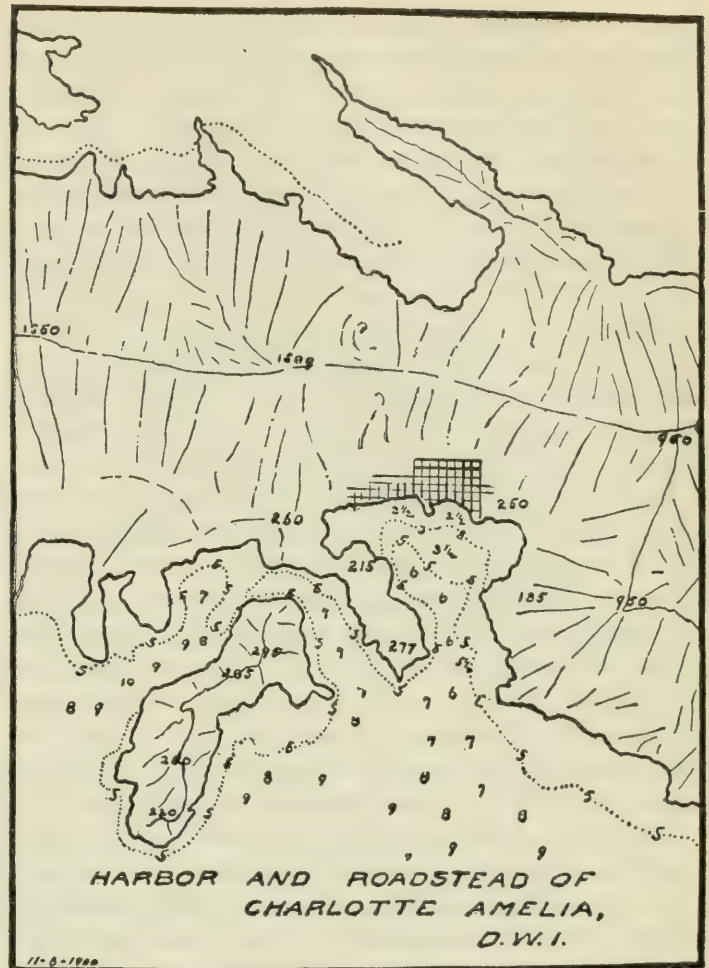
Looking at the matter from the soldier's point of view, Major Glassford shows that Porto Rico's dense population, lack of good interior communications, and long coast line without ports for large vessels render the island difficult of defense. He then proceeds to outline the situation of Porto Rico in the event of a hostile blockade:

"The general structure of the island, consist-

ing for the most part of steep mountain-slopes, together with a wet climate, make the construction and maintenance of many roads across it too expensive for the limited resources of the inhabitants, while any railroad must necessarily follow the coast line, and generally in a position exposed to the attack of an enemy. At present, on account of bad roads, military forces are sent from one part of the island to another by sea transportation, which system of transportation could not be considered in case of a blockade. From the nature of the coast, and the total absence of harbors, with the exception of San Juan, fortification would be restricted to this one place. This harbor, moreover, is suitable only for the entrance and protection of vessels of light draught.

"The island does not produce sufficient food for its million of inhabitants, and in view of the probable greater development of special cultures by the introduction of American capital, it is not likely to do so in the future. The products, such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco, must always first be exchanged for food supplies. Therefore, food supplies will never be found in the island in sufficient quantity to enable the inhabitants to sustain a siege, unless so accumulated for this special purpose. In case of war, the food for a million of people, for a considerable length of time, would have to be provided in a climate where it is very difficult to preserve supplies. A blockade of Porto Rico without this special accumulation of food would produce an immediate famine.

"Another consideration, which is not of inferior importance, is the fact that the defense of the island will always devolve upon the American soldier. It would be impossible under any circumstances to recruit a force among the natives which would be of any practical use in resisting invasion. The physical and mental qualities of the inhabitants unfit the greater part of them for the work of a soldier; and even if they were so fitted, they could not be relied upon. A strong garrison of American troops in Porto Rico will



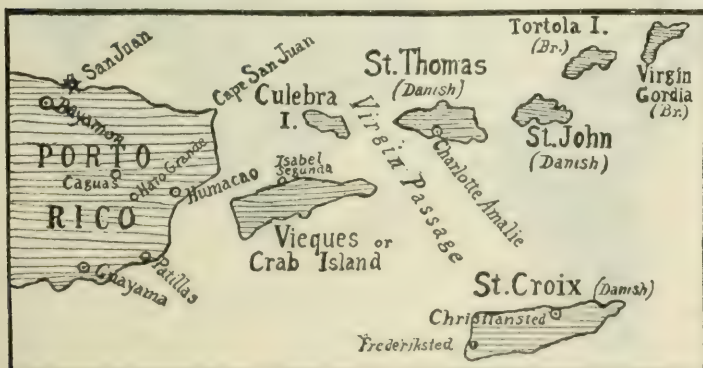
always be necessary for its defense against invasion, and for the maintenance of public order."

In Major Glassford's opinion, Porto Rico has no very great strategic value. Furthermore, the island has no harbors or estuaries suitable for the coaling of battleships, so that it is practically useless as a coaling station. What would serve our purpose, in a military point of view, much better than Porto Rico, according to Major Glassford's observations, would be "a well-protected, deep harbor in some small island that contains few inhabitants—a point that can be fortified and supplied to resist a long siege." Porto Rico itself, according to this view, can best be defended by maintaining an isolated strong position in the neighborhood.

"With such a position, made impregnable, it may be concluded that, were San Juan simply fortified against a sudden attack, and considering that Porto Rico possesses no military resources to attract an enemy and no harbors in which battleships might be coaled and repaired, that no probable enemy would care to waste his strength in capturing what could not possibly, under such circumstances, be of any use to him.

MILITARY ADVANTAGES OF ST. THOMAS.

"The island of St. Thomas offers conditions suitable for developing a first-class military out-



THE DANISH WEST INDIES AND PORTO RICO.

(St. Thomas is distant about forty miles from the easternmost extremity of Porto Rico.)

post. This island possesses all the natural advantages enabling it to be converted into a second Gibraltar. The structure of this narrow island, with its long central ridge, having a general elevation of about a thousand feet, with some points five hundred feet higher, is especially adapted for the emplacement of fortifications commanding both shores at the same time, making it extremely difficult for an enemy to approach or to obtain a foothold upon the island. The elevated ground in the immediate neighborhood of the excellent roadsteads which this island affords makes the question of harbor defense a comparatively easy one. This position, with its few inhabitants, could easily be provisioned for a long siege. The harbor of Charlotte Amelia and the numerous sheltered places about the island afford six and seven fathoms of water; besides, this harbor and the roadsteads are on the southern side of the island, completely protected from the prevailing strong winds. If this place were strongly fortified and provisioned, it would be necessary for an enemy contemplating a descent upon Porto Rico to first take it into account.

"This location on the northeast rim of the Antilles is in close proximity to many of the passages into the Caribbean Sea, and affords an excellent point of observation near European pos-

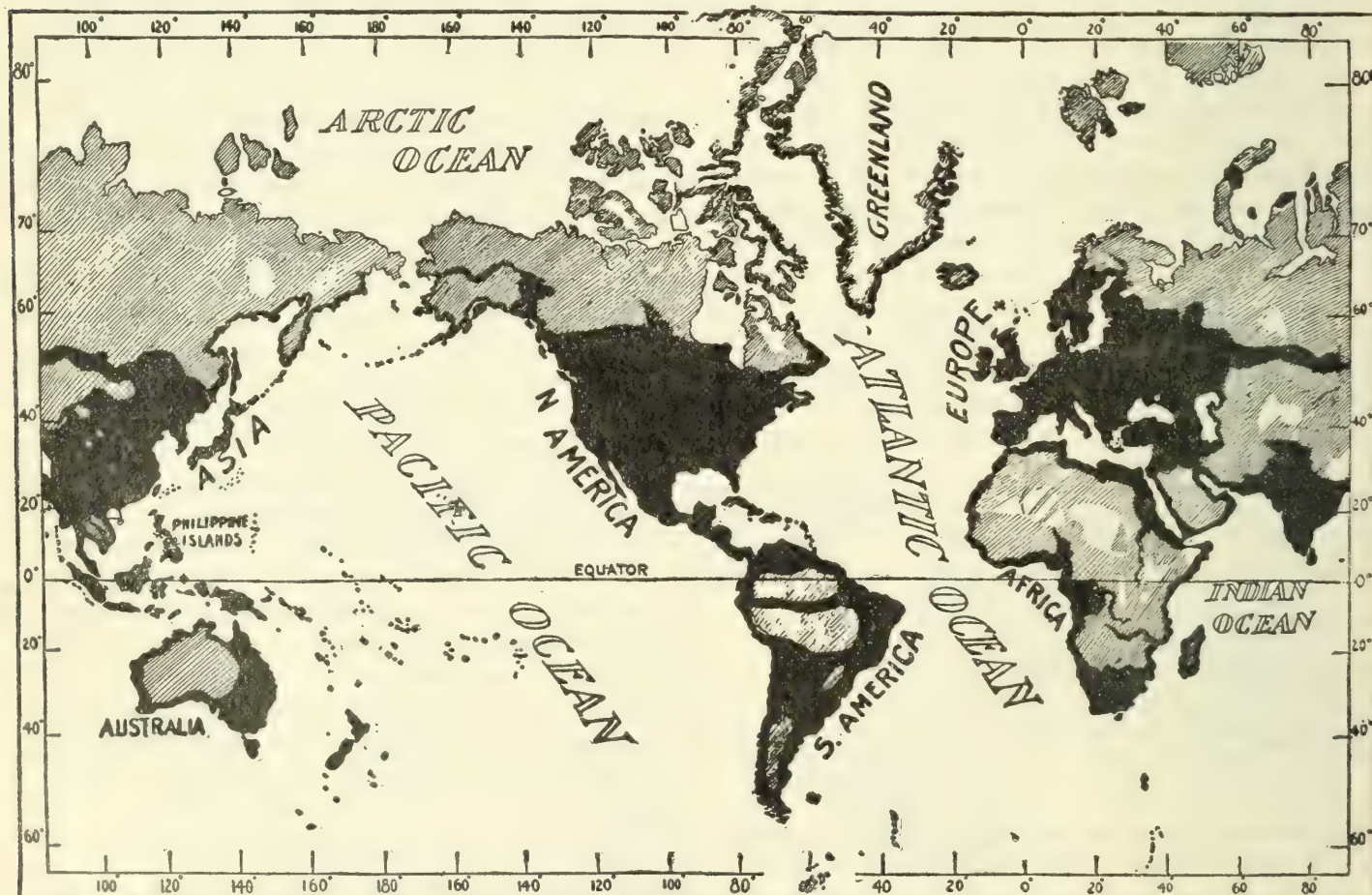
sessions in the archipelago. While being near other islands, St. Thomas is practically in the open ocean, and permits the entrance and egress of a fleet without its being observed. It is also a center of the West Indian submarine cable systems, being about midway between the Windward Passage and the Trinidad entrance to the Caribbean Sea.

"The strategy of a position at St. Thomas in regard to an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama need not be specially explained further than to say that this point lies in the direct track of European traffic to the isthmus, and having the same distance as New York from nearly all the ports of Europe."

WHAT REMAINS TO BE EXPLORED.

"FIELDS for Future Explorers" is the title of Sir Henry M. Stanley's paper in the January *Windsor*. He opens by sketching the characteristics of the last five decades in Africa. 1850-1880 were years of exploration and discovery; 1881-1890 covered the period of scramble; the last decade has been one of internal development:

"Regiments of natives have been drilled and uniformed, missions, schools, and churches are



THE HALF-SHADED PARTS OF THIS MAP INDICATE TERRITORY STILL TO BE EXPLORED.

flourishing, and every symptom of the slave trade, which was fast devastating the interior even in the eighties, has completely disappeared."

GREAT WORK FOR THE SURVEYOR.

Yet "the continent remains, for most practical purposes, as unknown as when the Victoria Nyanza and the Congo were undiscovered."

"The work of the old class of African explorers may be said to come to an end with the last year of the nineteenth century, though there remain a few tasks yet incomplete, which I shall presently mention. The twentieth century is destined to see, probably within the next decade or two, the topographic delineation of a large portion of the continent by geodetic triangulation."

VIRGIN HEIGHTS TO SCALE.

There are other tasks awaiting "young men of means and character."

"Those who are fond of Alpine climbing, and aspire to do something useful and worth doing, might take either of the snowy mountains, Ruwenzori, Kenia, Mfumbiro, and thoroughly explore it after the style of Hans Meyer, who took Kilima Mjaro for his subject. There are peaks also in the Elgon cluster north of the Victoria Nyanza over 14,000 feet high, which might well repay systematic investigation."

The African lake-beds and lake-basins offer tempting subjects of inquiry.

DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH.

Passing from the continent forever associated with his name, the writer treats of other parts of the world. He says:

"West and northwest Brazil contain several parts as little known to the European world as the darkest parts of Africa. The debatable territory between Ecuador and southeastern Colombia, parts of Cuzeo and La Pas in Bolivia, the Peruvian Andes, the upper basin of the Pilcomayo, and an extensive portion of Patagonia are regions of great promise to geographical investigators, and whence valuable results may be anticipated."

"The Great Siberian Railway will afford many a starting-place for explorations to the south, and the fifth part of the Asiatic continent which lies between Lake Baikal and the Himalaya range furnishes a very large field for them. Tibet has long withstood the attempts of travelers to penetrate it for a systematic survey. . . . Perseverance will conquer in the end, and both Tibet and China will have to yield. Arabia and Persia have much to unfold."

The writer also mentions north and south polar regions, and closes by demanding greater

precision and completeness in the work of future explorers. The article is accompanied by a most instructive map showing by degrees of shading the more and the less known portions of the globe. The reader will be struck by the vast extent of blank space still awaiting the explorer, and of the lightly shaded parts, which need much fuller investigation than they have yet received.

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

THE *Monthly Review* publishes an article by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador at the Court of St. James', which will attract attention, not only because of the personality of its distinguished author, but also from the fact that it gives a brief and authoritative summary of one of the greatest revolutions effected in the nineteenth century. Baron Hayashi thus describes how Japan readjusted its constitution to the necessities of modern times:

"Under the Emperor, supported by those statesmen whose intellectual superiority made them recognized leaders of the new government, the two parties were amalgamated into one, and the modern progressive policy was definitely adopted in 1868. On March 14 in that year, the Emperor, soon after his accession to the throne, proclaimed on oath the five principles that were to guide the government newly established.

"First. Deliberative assemblies shall be established on a broad basis, in order that governmental measures may be adopted in accordance with public opinion (taken in broad sense).

"Secondly. The concord of all classes of society shall in all emergencies of the state be the first aim of the government.

"Thirdly. Means shall be found for the furtherance of the lawful desires of all individuals without discrimination as to persons.

"Fourthly. All purposeless precedents and useless customs being discarded, justice and righteousness shall be the guide of all actions.

"Fifthly. Knowledge and learning shall be sought after throughout the whole world, in order that the status of the Empire of Japan may be raised ever higher and higher."

Having described the principles upon which the government acted, Baron Hayashi thus tells us the way in which they were carried out in practice:

"The very first care of the imperial government was to send, at the state expense, those persons who held or were to hold responsible posts in the government to various countries of Europe and America, in order to widen their views. These were soon followed by young students, who were sent out to complete their

education in a regular manner at the colleges and universities abroad. At the same time, colleges and schools were established in Japan, under European teachers and professors, to educate the youths in all branches of modern sciences and arts. A system of national education was established on a very wide basis, elementary schools being founded in every village, however small, in the country, where the young girls and boys were taught by the teachers trained in the normal schools. . . . In regard to the system of government, the most important measure was the establishment of deliberative assemblies of various grades in the villages, towns, and provinces, respectively."

For many years past, all of these have been found to work satisfactorily. Finally, the national assembly was summoned in 1890, in accordance with the constitution granted in the preceding year, by which political, civil, and religious liberties are guaranteed.

The administration of justice has been organized on the most enlightened models, and the laws, both civil and penal, have been codified.

Thus for more than thirty years the government and policy of Japan have been conducted strictly in accordance with the proclamations of the Emperor at the beginning of his reign, and still give every promise of continued improvement.

CHINA AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A WELL-KNOWN authority on international law, M. Arthur Desjardins, contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* two long articles on this important but extremely technical subject. He shows in what manner China first assumed a place within the pale of international society; briefly, it may be said that this admission of China to the ranks of civilized states dates from the Anglo-Chinese treaty of 1842, and the treaties concluded two years later between China and the United States, and China and France. It was a wonderfully new departure for the Son of Heaven to make treaties with barbarians. M. Desjardins then deals with the question of how China observes the laws of international morality. Of course, it is a very difficult question how far the unwritten international law of Europe is applicable to Oriental nations; but it may broadly be said that a certain degree of good faith may not unreasonably be exacted from all civilized peoples, and the high civilization of China may of course be taken for granted. It is curious that, although individual Chinamen are almost quixotically honorable in business dealings, the foreign policy of the Chinese Govern-

ment is, and has been for half a century, based upon deceit and complete lack of scruple. No doubt, this is largely due to the necessity imposed upon Chinese statesmen to deceive the Emperor for the sake of their own interests, and to deceive the "foreign devils" in order to please the Emperor. The traditional view of the court was well illustrated by the memorable edict of July, 1859, which denounced the open revolt of the English barbarians, with whom the French barbarians had made common cause. The sole foundation for this monstrous perversion of the real fact was that China had merely been asked to ratify a convention concluded in the most regular manner.

TREATY RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

M. Desjardins goes on to assert that the Chinese have no conception of humanity and charity as these qualities are understood in the West, and he cites the horrible savagery of the Chinese penal code as proof of this. In the second part of his article, M. Desjardins studies the question of how China has discharged the duties imposed upon her by treaties. As may be expected, he does not mince matters in charging the Chinese with systematically eluding their treaty obligations, however solemnly entered into; indeed, he has only to point to the siege of the legations in Peking as the crowning violation of the most elementary principles of international law. Arising out of this position, it may be laid down that a state which fulfills all its international duties may legitimately claim the free enjoyment of its international rights. It becomes, then, a question how far China should enjoy international rights when she has proved so shamelessly false to her international duties.

CONDUCT OF THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

DR. E. J. DILLON, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in China, is the ablest and most experienced of all the special correspondents now engaged on the English press. He has just returned from China, and he contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article of thirty-two pages, which he entitles "The European Lamb and the Chinese Wolf."

Dr. Dillon begins by pointing out that it is nonsense to talk of the Chinese as barbarians. Chinese civilization is different from our own; but while in some respects it differs from it for the worse, in many respects it differs from it for the better. Dr. Dillon says:

"The Chinaman enjoys much greater freedom than the inhabitants of some of the states which are so eager to befriend him. He can go about

whither and when he lists without let or hindrance from police or officialdom. He knows nothing of passports, which render the Russian's life a burden, and often bind the *mooshik* to the soil from which he seeks to escape; he has no periodic dealings with the authorities, like the Austrian, German, and Frenchman; he snaps his finger at military conscription; he is hampered by no law of association such as European states enforce; he can call meetings, address street gatherings, combine with his fellows, criticise the government in spoken and written word, and even object to the maintenance of the Manchu dynasty. He is handicapped by no invidious distinctions between classes and masses, the only categories being the literary and the non-literary; and any man born of honest parents has all careers open to him, and may, if Nature has not been too chary of her intellectual gifts, become the equal of the mandarin and a mandarin himself. It is much easier for a poor man's son to become ambassador in China than for a person of the same class to push his way into diplomacy in Great Britain.

"The faults of the Chinese—and they are many—are mainly the outcome of their good points. Accustomed to pay close attention to little things, they often slur over the great ones; ever prone to cultivate the form, they frequently overlook the substance. Hating evil, they shun rather than combat it."

"CIVILIZING" METHODS.

But the Chinese faults, however great they may be, are not those which offend us; nor have we anything to do with them if they prefer their civilization, with all its faults, to the civilization of the West. Dr. Dillon says:

"China has never meddled in European affairs, never given the powers any just cause of complaint. In fact, her chief sin consists in her obstinate refusal to put herself in a state to do either. She is not encroaching upon the territory of others, although her population has become too numerous for her own. Her only desire is to be left, as she leaves others, in peace. She has a right to this isolation. Russia allows no foreign missionaries to convert her people. To induce a Russian subject to abandon his church for Protestantism or Catholicism is a crime, punishable by law. Why should a similar act not be similarly labeled and treated in China? It is, of course, useless to expect the powers to change their line of action. But it is hardly too much to ask that the press should modify its language describing it. Why should cultured and more or less truth-loving peoples persist in speaking of the glorious work of civilizing China, when it is evident that they

are ruining her people and demoralizing their own troops besides?"

The story which Dr. Dillon has to tell confirms only too terribly his statements that the allies are ruining the Chinese and at the same time demoralizing their own people. Dr. Dillon says:

"To compare nationalities in respect of the guilt of their representatives would be at once misleading to the historian and prejudicial to the cause of humanity. It is enough to know that outrages against female honor were heinous and many; together with the taking of unprotected lives and property, they were the crimes most frequently committed by the allied troops."

UNLAWFUL LOOTING.

After this statement, it is an anti-climax to speak of looting; but seeing that looting was expressly forbidden by the Hague Conference, to which China was a party, it may be well to quote the following testimony:

"The lawless looting, which the rules of war against barbarians were said to warrant, was continued until there was nothing left worth carrying off. And even then the practice was not everywhere forbidden. The Japanese were the first to stop it, and the Russians soon afterward followed suit. But then the Japs had netted very much more than any of their allies. The allied troops, not satisfied with what they had pillaged in the Chinese quarters of the cities, sometimes looted the houses of European residents, carried every portable article away, and wantonly destroyed what they could not carry. Pianos were demolished with bayonets, mirrors shattered in a hundred fragments, paintings cut into strips. This was done by Europeans in the houses of the people whom they had been sent to protect."

HUMANE PRACTICES OF THE JAPANESE.

It was natural that people should loot the property of those whom they did not hesitate to murder, and murder, deliberate, wholesale, and retail, seems to have been the order of the day. The German Emperor, one would think, must feel some qualms of conscience when he realizes how terribly his incitement to give no quarter and fight like Huns has been obeyed by the troops whom he sent forth to slaughter. Dr. Dillon says:

"Down to the beginning of November, the British were the only troops which, to my knowledge, gave quarter to Boxers, taking the wounded members into hospital and caring for them as for their own men. They also refused, more than once, to shoot in cold blood Chinamen who had fought against them in battle, but were taken weeks later, without arms in their hands. On

the other hand, the Japanese, who throughout this invasion of China have been on their Sunday behavior, were the only power among the allies who understood the natives, gained their confidence, restored perfect order, and reestablished the reign of law. The Japanese districts of Tientsin and Peking, for instance, were model cities quite apart from all others.

"Against this species of devilry the Japanese generals very sternly set their faces, visiting the offenders brought before them with such terrible punishment that among their troops the practice died suddenly out, and the Japs succeeded in setting an example of political wisdom to all the foreign allies. In battle fearless and fierce, they were wont to spare the lives of harmless people in all towns and cities, and to post up notices on the doors within which such protected citizens dwelt, calling upon all their allies to spare and 'not to molest the inmates, who are good, loyal people.'"

MASSACRES BY SO-CALLED CHRISTIAN TROOPS.

The worst massacre appears to have been that of three hundred unarmed coolies who were employed in unloading ships at the port of Taku. They were endeavoring to escape, when "in an evil hour they were espied by the Russian troops, who at that time had orders, it is said, to slay every human being who wore a pigtail. Each of the three hundred defenseless coolies at once became a target for Muscovite bullets."

But this was only one incident among many such. Dr. Dillon says :

"I speak as an eye-witness when I say, for example, that over and over again the gutters of the city of Tung-chow ran red with blood, and I sometimes found it impossible to go my way without getting my boots bespattered with human gore. There were few shops, private houses, and courtyards without dead bodies and pools of dark blood. Amid a native population whose very souls quaked with fear at the sight of a rifle, revolver, or military uniform, a reign of red terror was inaugurated for which there seems no adequate motive.

"The thirst of blood had made men mad. The pettiest and most despicable whippersnapper who happened to have seen the light of day in Europe or Japan had uncontrolled power over the life and limbs, the body and soul, of the most highly cultivated Chinamen in the city. From this decision there was no appeal. A Chinaman never knew what might betide him an hour hence, if the European lost his temper. He might lie down to rest, after having worked like a beast of burden for twelve or fourteen hours, only to be suddenly awakened out of his sleep, marched

a few paces from his hard couch, and shot dead. He was never told, and probably seldom guessed, the reason why."

But the article must be read as a whole to appreciate the terrible significance of the revelation which it affords of the way in which Christians make war. We cannot conclude, however, without quoting one more episode from this apocalypse of crime :

"Hard by a spot named Koh So, I saw two bodies on the low-lying ledge of the shore. Accustomed by this time to behold in the broad light of day some of the horrors which the soil of the graveyard hides from all living things but the worm, I should have glided carelessly past them but for the pathos of their story, which



BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.

(From the *Cri de Paris*.)

needed no articulate voice to tell. A father and his boy of eight had been shot down in the name of civilization while holding each other's hands and praying for mercy. And there they lay, hand still holding hand, while a brown dog was slowly eating one of the arms of the father. To Europeans at home, such a sight would appeal with force ; to Chinamen, it is the embodiment of spiritual as well as physical misery ; for the son who should have kept his father's memory alive in this world, and been helpful to him in the world to come, had been cut down as well as himself."

Confirmed by Sir Robert Hart.

The *Fortnightly* is fortunate enough to have obtained a second article from Sir Robert Hart, which arrived after the body of the magazine had gone to press. It is therefore printed as a kind of appendix to the number. There is nothing in this article so sensational as that which appeared in the November issue, but there is

much in it to provoke reflection. Sir Robert confirms the testimony of Dr. Dillon and other correspondents as to the atrocities which characterized the advance of the allies upon Peking:

"From Taku to Peking, the foreigner has marched triumphantly; there have only been a few fights, and every foot of ground has not had to be contested, but yet every hamlet, or village, or town along the way has the mark of the avenger on it: populations have disappeared, houses and buildings have been burned and destroyed, and crops are rotting all over the country in the absence of reapers. Remembering how these places teemed with happy, contented, industrious people last spring, it is hard to realize that autumn does not find them there—they have all vanished—and that along the hundred and twenty miles between beach and capital scarcely a sign of life is to be seen, and one cannot help sorrowing over the necessity or the fatality which brought about such woe and desolation."

As for the argument which some use in defense of this policy of brutality, that it was necessary to strike terror and produce a summary impression throughout China, Sir Robert replies by saying:

"As for the teaching or terrorizing effect that the march of the allies has had, it has merely affected the borders of a road through two or three of the two hundred or more prefectures which make up the eighteen provinces, and the prevalent belief at a distance is that the foreigners have been thrashed and are not victorious."

GERMANY AND THE ARMED PEACE.

M. JEAN DE BLOCH'S article in the *Revue des Revues* on "Germany and the Armed Peace" is in strange contrast with the German delegates' stout assertion at the Hague Conference that the German nation was not crushed beneath the burden of militarism, but that, on the contrary, it had never been so prosperous as since it began to pile armament upon armament.

Comparing the condition of Germany with that of Russia, the writer finds Russia much the better off of the two. Germany, he considers, would be far more vulnerable to attack than either France or Russia, and her powers of resistance would be more quickly exhausted. Germany, in case of war between the Dual Alliance and the Triple, must not trust too much to the Triple. Italy would go bankrupt almost as soon as war broke out; and as for Austria, "Germany knows better than any of her foes that help from this quarter is more than problematical." War would now be almost fatal to Germany. Once an agri-

cultural country, she has become industrial, importing more and more food from abroad. If she mobilized her 4,000,000 men, she would deprive herself at once of the men who produce 9,000,000 tons of food. Then in war time where would she get her raw materials for her factories? Every source of their supply would be cut off. "Trade and industry are the support of 20,000,000 men; but when commercial and industrial activity has ceased, and the price of provisions is trebled, how can they possibly be fed?" Germany, says M. de Bloch, is getting into a worse and worse position commercially. She is selling cheaper and cheaper; she is seeking foreign markets; but that will not get her out of her difficulties. "The only way of salvation is in the decrease of armaments." Germany's past years of magnificent prosperity can never come again. Why, if her expenses are not heavy, did she go to America to raise a loan in order to defray the cost of her expedition to China?

Since 1870, M. de Bloch calculates that Germany's power of resistance in case of war has decreased by 70 per cent., a fact which he attributes to the impoverishment of the agricultural popula-



MILITARISM VERSUS BREAD.

"Is this all we have for dinner?"

"Yes, because you have not filled the cupboards with bread, but with soldiers and ships."

(From *Wahre Jacob*, of Stuttgart.)

tion and the flocking to the towns. The prosperity of the German nation is only a delusion. In reality, 40 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 197 marks a year; 54 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 276 marks a year; 5 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 896 marks a year; 1 per cent. of its population have incomes not above 2,781 marks.

But M. de Bloch consoles himself with the thought that "the German nation is a nation of thinkers and philosophers; in the end they will recognize the truth. May Heaven grant that it is not too late!"

SOCIALISM IN ITALY.

AN anonymous writer in *La Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence, November 16) analyzes the returns of the last general Italian elections in an elaborate series of tables, for the purpose of showing that the Socialist victories in the elections were out of proportion to the ballots cast by the Socialist party.

"The elections of June 3-10, 1900," he says, "present themselves to the conscientious observer under a point of view of exceptional gravity. . . . Examining the general results as compared with those of the preceding general elections, we have:

Year.	Population.	Electors.	Voting.
1897.....	31,290,490	2,120,909	1,241,486
1900.....	31,762,310	2,248,509	1,310,480

Although the contest has been active enough in many regions, . . . and the number of electors has increased by 127,600, the aggregate of contestants has remained stationary." The elective franchise is not universal for male subjects in Italy, and we see that but little more than half of the enrolled electors availed themselves of their right. In a population of nearly thirty-two millions, the fate of a ministry and the political status of the kingdom were decided in a struggle between less than a million and a third of voters.

A "FUSION" MOVEMENT.

In the last previous general elections—those of 1897—the Socialists entered the contest as a distinct party and nominated their own candidates in 245 electoral districts. In the general elections of 1900 there was a coalition between the Socialists and Republicans. "By the condition of the Chamber of Deputies," says the reviewer, "it had been foreseen that there would be an appeal to the electors, and coalitions had been arranged between the parties that had a common political

aim. In the past general elections the Republicans and Radicals were enemies. In these (of 1900) the errors of the government united those who had a common aim under a title sufficiently comprehensive—namely, the *popular parties*," the divergent purposes of the coalescing factions being disclosed by such plain declarations as,— "This is the common understanding,—to fight against the same enemy, . . . but with different purposes."

APPARENT GAINS IN 1900.

In general, "the popular parties" nominated and supported in any district a candidate belonging to the element that had the most voters in that district. Where a candidate of "the extreme Left" had no chance of election, none was put in the field. With what political sagacity its choice was made, the discomfiture of the Conservatives in the elections showed. In districts where out-and-out Socialists were nominated as such, there were elected 30 among 112 candidates. In these districts the Socialist candidates got, in 1900, 160,454 votes, while in 1897 they received 140,100. The reviewer attributes the gain not to the growth of the Socialist party, but to the aid given its candidates by its allies. Considerable support for this opinion is found in the reviewer's tables. If this opinion be correct, the Socialists have a larger representation in the Italian Chamber of Deputies than is proportioned to their numbers in the districts where they were successful. The circumstances of the case, and the manner in which the electoral campaign was carried on, make this conclusion approximately certain. Deputy Leopoldo Franchetti, writing in *Nuova Antologia* for July 1, said: "A great part of these [Socialist] votes come from men who, by temperament and interests, are Conservatives; but they express, in the only manner allowed them, their desire to have an administration that administers, a magistracy that does justice, a finance that spends the public money for uses exclusively public." That is, extreme discontent among Italian electors expresses itself in voting for Socialist candidates, even when the voters do not hold socialistic theories.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

After reviewing somewhat elaborately the supposed causes of the defeat of the Conservatives, the writer in *La Rassegna Nazionale* takes up the question, What must be done by the Conservatives to recover their lost ground? To many it will seem odd that the writer proposes to defeat radicalism and socialism by admitting to the elective franchise lower classes of voters than those who now have it. Perhaps he has in mind Disraeli's

success in reëstablishing the power of the Conservative party in England by digging down to a stratum of disfranchised people who were not in sympathy with the Liberals. But the resemblance between the present political situation in Italy and the condition of things in England when Disraeli made his masterstroke is only superficial; Disraeli was not wrestling with "subversives" for power, but with a party only less conservative than his own. By going to a lower social stratum, Disraeli found a class of voters who were the natural allies of the aristocracy. It is not likely that the conservatives of Italy will reach success in the same way.

A CONSERVATIVE-SOCIALIST ALLIANCE.

Other Italian Conservatives think that the best way of reëstablishing their party is to conciliate the Socialists and make them allies. Writers who have this opinion point out that, while there is a necessary antagonism between monarchic and republican principles, there is no such opposition between monarchism and socialism; if the Socialists would concede the monarchic principle, some of the practical objects which they strive for could be grafted into the conservative policy. A proposed name for the party so formed is the "Monarchic Radical party." An anonymous contributor to *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* (December 15), under the theme, "The Italian Radical Party and the Monarchy," says:

"As the rise and establishment of the Socialist party has completely nullified the Republican party, the Monarchic Radical party ought to adopt the purpose of making the Socialist party useless. The Socialist party (there is need to recognize the fact) has been produced and developed in Italy more by the fault of the constitutional parties than by its own inherent strength. The constitutional parties (even the most advanced) did not give attention to the social question until it had become an effective instrument in the hands of the enemies of institutions. . . . A true imprudence and a real weakness of many of the cabinets that have succeeded one another in these last years was, for example, their failure to recognize what high interests would be promoted by making their own some parts, the most acceptable, of the programme of the Socialist party."

And, bringing his policy to a somewhat more definite statement, the writer continues: "Now, precisely, the reform of individual and family rights ought to be the basis of the programme of the Monarchic Radical party. From there only would it be able to proceed logically to the consideration of all those things pertaining to the widest expression of the social life."

WOMEN IN BRITISH POLITICS.

TO the first December number of the *Revue de Paris*, M. Osterogorski contributes an amusing paper on "Political Women in England." In that happy country, we are assured, the women possess, thanks to their organization, a means of political influence that is possessed by the sex in no other country, and this although the British Constitution holds women at arm's length. There is no real reason to believe that women had a parliamentary franchise in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; indeed, when we come to the eighteenth century it is incidentally stated in the judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench that women have not the right of voting because the choice of a member of Parliament demands a developed intelligence which women are not thought to possess. The French Revolution found its imitators in England, who formed popular societies, after the fashion of the Paris clubs; these were really secret societies composed principally of the working class, and women were admitted to all the privileges of membership. The Female Reform Society of Blackburn spread throughout the manufacturing districts, and the women were invited to found affiliated societies in order to aid the men in their political action, and also to inculcate in their children a profound hatred for their tyrannical governors.

At the great meeting at Manchester, in 1819, which resulted in the Manchester massacre, two female clubs attended with a banner of white silk. In the agitation which led to the great Reform Bill, women played a certain part, and it is amusing to read nowadays a manifesto which the Tories of Norwich addressed to the ladies of the city, urging them to use their influence against the bill. The terms of this document will hardly bear repetition nowadays, although it is quoted in Mr. Holyoake's "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life." The women of the aristocracy and of the middle class did not take much interest in politics until comparatively lately, although there are some notable examples of the ability of the sex in the important work of canvassing; and M. Osterogorski, of course, brings up again the fine old story of the Duchess of Devonshire giving a kiss to a butcher. Cobden's Anti-Corn Law League, although it took full advantage of women's work in organization, yet did not permit them to appear in public except at dinners and teas.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE AND THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The general election of 1868 was the first in which women took a really important part. Women began to speak in public meetings, partly to plead for woman's suffrage and partly

in the interests of their party candidates. Women next obtained the right to vote in municipal and school-board elections; and the great Liberal victory of 1880 was to a considerable extent due to the efforts of women; though the Tories also had their regiments of electoral Amazons. M. Osterogorski does full justice to the part played by Lord Randolph Churchill in organizing Tory democracy; to him principally is due that wonderful incarnation of mingled sentiment and snobbery, the Primrose League. It is to the inclusion of women that M. Osterogorski attributes the astounding success of the league, and to the marvelously rapid increase of its membership. Of course, he is not deceived by the league's affectation of independence of party politics; he sees clearly enough that it is really identical with the Tory party,—in fact, it is really wonderful how accurately this foreign observer has estimated the peculiar strength of the league, its social influence, the value of all its frippery of badges and decorations, and the subtle boycotting which it practises. Its success, however, as he explains, varies very much in different districts. As a general rule, it prospers most in rural districts and in the poorest quarters of the towns. The Liberals, it must be admitted, have not achieved so great a practical success with the Women's Liberal Associations, although these have done yeoman—or should we not say yeomen?—service to the cause. The members are chiefly the wives of workingmen, directed by a number of women of the middle class, and a few great ladies. M. Osterogorski thinks that the Liberal women display far more political earnestness than their sisters of the Primrose League; certainly, their teas and *conversaziones* do not boast of that music-hall element which renders the *réunions* of the Primrose League so popular.

DISSENSIONS IN THE RANKS OF THE LIBERALS.

M. Osterogorski passes on to deal with the woman's suffrage movement, and he shows how Mr. Gladstone's opposition to this reform caused a great split in the federation. This question of woman's suffrage is not the only one, however, which separates Liberal women; indeed, this foreign observer is quite shocked at some of the topics which are urged by the Women's Liberal Federation. M. Osterogorski heard the ungallant opinion frequently expressed both by Conservatives and by Radicals that there is no good in women electioneering; this criticism being based, apparently, on a certain lack of tact on the part of some ardent political women who do not always pay respect to the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act.

MR. HARMSWORTH'S "SIMULTANEOUS" NEWSPAPER.

MR. ALFRED HARMSWORTH, the editor and proprietor of the London *Daily Mail*, contributes to the *North American Review* for January an article on "The Simultaneous Newspapers of the Twentieth Century."

After enlarging on the somewhat novel proposition that comparatively slight progress has been made in the development of the newspaper dur-



MR. ALFRED HARMSWORTH.

ing the last hundred years, Mr. Harmsworth proceeds to outline what, in his view, the course of that development is likely to be in the century on which we are entering—"the century of combination and centralization." He says:

"For good or for ill, the day of the small trader is past, and that of the great emporium has come. The tendency is for large corporations to absorb the individual. I do not say that this is the best possible state of things; I only refer to it as a fact to be dealt with. I feel certain that the newspaper of the twentieth century will be drawn into the vortex of combination and centralization. In fact, given the man, the capital, the organization, and the occasion, there seems to be no reason why one or two newspapers may not presently dominate great sections of the United States, or almost the whole of Great Britain. In other words, where there are now a multitude of papers—good, bad, and indifferent—there will be then one or two great journals."

Mr. Harmsworth admits that such an organization must be of slow growth, but he is certain that the thing can be done. In fact, it is

already foreshadowed, in this country, in Mr. Hearst's proprietorship of the *Chicago American*, the *San Francisco Examiner*, and the *New York Journal*, while in England Mr. Harmsworth's own *Daily Mail* is published simultaneously in London and Manchester, two centers of population 200 miles apart, and by means of Mr. Harmsworth's own railroad trains is read at breakfast-tables 500 miles apart.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, as is well known, publishes the *Herald* simultaneously in New York and Paris, and the *Galveston News* is published simultaneously at Dallas and Galveston, Texas.

THE "SIMULTANEOUS" FEATURE.

Mr. Harmsworth's idea of the newspaper of the twentieth century is thus expressed in brief:

"Let us suppose one of the great American newspapers—say the *Sun*, of New York, in my opinion perhaps the best arranged of all American newspapers—under the control of a man of the journalistic ability of Delane, the greatest of the former editors of the *London Times*, certainly the greatest political editor in the history of journalism, backed by an organization as perfect as that of the Standard Oil Company, and issued simultaneously each morning in (say) New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other points in America; or at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Newcastle, in Great Britain. Is it not obvious that the power of such a paper might become such as we have not yet seen in the history of the press? And would not such a journal effectually revive the waning influence of the newspaper upon the life and thought of the nation?"

HOW SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD WORK.

Assuming that such a newspaper trust as Mr. Harmsworth describes can actually gain control of the situation, what will be its method of meeting the popular demand for its products? Mr. Harmsworth is convinced that actual simultaneous publication is necessarily involved in the scheme. Distribution over a wide area by means of special newspaper trains is practicable in England, but not in America, where the distances between centers are too great. The paper must be on sale early and punctually, and not subject to the contingencies of railroad delays and accidents.

"The case would be met by the existence of an adequate number of editorial and publishing offices, so distributed among the great centers of population as to be in close touch with all parts of the country, and all connected directly, by

special telegraph and telephone wires, with the central office, which would be a great news-distributing agency, as well as the seat of control. My own experience, and that of others, shows that there is no practical difficulty in the way of telegraphing the entire contents of the paper to a distant branch office, where it is set up in exact *facsimile* of the London issue, with the addition of local news, and published simultaneously. It would, of course, be essential to pay adequate attention to this local news. This would involve, as with my own paper, the existence of a local news editor, with his assistants and a staff of reporters, in each center. The simultaneous newspaper would be so arranged as to provide space for a given number of columns of local news. This could, of course, be increased or diminished as occasion required.

"In a simple form, this kind of thing already exists in Great Britain and in America. The smaller local weeklies are seldom of purely local production. With us, the whole of the newspaper, with the exception of the middle opening, is edited, set up, and printed in London, and is then sent in sheets to the various towns, where a local staff insert the news items and advertisements of the district, and publish the paper. This is not a very high type of journalism, but it works well, and supplies a better service than could be obtained by the local staff alone.

"The local editorial staffs, as with my journal, would also act as special correspondents for the metropolitan headquarters. In this way an organized and capable local news service would be substituted for the present method of employing some local resident to send along any news that he may think suitable—a method which frequently breaks down in an emergency, and at best is but a casual and haphazard one. Thus, there would still be abundant scope and employment for the most capable journalist of the nation."

Mr. Harmsworth admits that all trusts have their attendant evils, and he attempts no advocacy of a newspaper trust; all that he tries to do in his article is to show that such a combination is practicable and workable.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE CHEMIST.

IN *McClure's* for February, Dr. Ira Remsen, professor of chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, talks most interestingly of the unsolved problems of chemistry. He says that what chemists have not found out as to the composition of the commonest and most important substances is very vast as compared to what they have found out. So far as the elements of plants and animals are concerned, he says his field of

science is reasonably enlightened as to fats. In other words, chemists can start out with carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen—elementary substances—and can make in the laboratory the same fats that occur in living things. Not that any one has done this; but, if one had unlimited time, it could be done. Even this is a feat which would not have been possible some years ago. Sugar, too, is not an unsolved problem. The labors of Emil Fischer, of Berlin, and others in the past few years have done more to clear up the problem of the sugars than all that had been accomplished before. A chemist can make a simple form of sugar, too, in the laboratory from its elements. As to the other two carbohydrates, though, starch and cellulose, the chemist can do no boasting. Professor Remsen says that his profession knows very little indeed about starch, and that there is little promise of success in what has been done in attempts to find out about this all-important substance. Cellulose, which is the basis of plants, just as bones are the basis of animals,—the constituent of plants that gives them form and enables them to resist the disintegrating influences of nature,—is another mystery. About all the chemists know is that when a piece of wood is treated with certain active chemical substances many of the constituents are destroyed and removed, and that what is known as wood-pulp remains. This is mainly cellulose. Paper is more or less pure cellulose. But beyond this the chemists can tell us little about this all-important substance. They think it is distantly related to starch, and they know it contains only the three elements—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. But how to put these together to make cellulose is yet to be found out.

THE PROTEIDS—PROTOPLASM.

Professor Remsen confesses himself even more ashamed that his branch of science has not done any finding out about the proteids. The proteids form the principal solids of the muscular, nervous, and glandular tissues, of the serum of blood, of serous fluids, and of lymph; so they are all-important to our life. Yet they are unsolved problems, and he says they are likely to remain so for generations to come.

The construction of protoplasm is perhaps the most important problem our twentieth-century chemists of the synthetic school will be engaged upon. They know protoplasm contains something that is derived from a proteid, something else derived from a fat, and still a third something derived from a carbohydrate. But they do not know whether these three things are simply mixed or are chemically united.

Before we can understand, if we ever are to

understand, the difference between a living and a dead tissue, we must understand what protoplasm is, and our chances of solving the problem presented by this important basis of life are extremely poor. Still, we may hope to get nearer its solution by continued investigation, and we shall have to be satisfied with small returns for our labor.

THE VICISSITUDES OF MILLET'S "ANGELUS."

IN the January number of the *Temple Magazine*, the Rev. James Johnston recounts some of the various vicissitudes of Millet's now world-famous "Angelus." It may be news to a great many people to learn that the picture has its present abode in or near the French capital. Mr. Johnston's note may be quoted *in extenso*:

"The wanderings of Millet's noble and affecting picture are scarcely less romantic than the circumstances of its production, painted in the solemn loneliness of the Plain of Chailly, beside the immemorial oaks and beeches of Fontainebleau.

" 'The Angelus,' which was painted in 1859, was originally sold by the artist for about £70 to M. Feydeau, and after passing through several hands, the price ever advancing as the fame of the picture grew, it was purchased by Mr. J. W. Wilson for £1,520.

" At the Wilson sale, in 1881, it became the property of M. Secrétan, the French copper king, who gave no less than £6,400 for it. But reverses compelled M. Secrétan to part with the whole of his magnificent collection of art treasures, and once more 'The Angelus' changed hands "

In 1899, when the Secrétan collection was sold at auction, the Corcoran Art Gallery, of Washington, was a bidder for "The Angelus," but the painting was knocked down to Mr. Antonin Proust, who was supposed to hold a commission in the name of the French Government. The price, including the commission of 5 per cent., was \$115,000.

" Subsequently, however, the French Chamber of Deputies refused to ratify Mr. Proust's purchase or to grant money to pay for the picture, and Millet's *chef-d'œuvre* was afterward exhibited for a year in the United States.

" At a later date the ultimate home of 'The Angelus' was uncertain, some declaring that it remained in New York, others that it was again on its native soil.

" Proof is now forthcoming that it is at present not far away from the French capital.

" M. Chaucard, the latest owner of the picture, paid for it, when it had been round the world and had found a temporary resting-place in the

United States, something very like £32,000. It is worth noting that, according to a statement in connection with the recent art bequests of M. Ionides to South Kensington, London, it is by a mere accident the British nation does not now enter into possession of the immortal 'Angelus,' since M. Ionides could at one time have purchased Millet's work for the modest sum of £3,000, and very nearly did acquire it.

"M. Chaucard, of the Magasins du Louvre, Paris, should be one of the happiest of art lovers, possessing, as he does, a world-renowned collection of paintings, which he has lately removed from the Avenue Velasquez to his suburban residence at Longchamps, facing the Windmill. So highly does M. Chaucard cherish his artistic hobby that it is an inflexible rule with him never to sleep a night from under the roof that shelters his precious gallery.

"It appears that on Sunday, October 21, M. Loubet, the French President, went to lunch and saw the famous paintings, including the gem of the great French painter, and that on the same occasion the chief members of the cabinet met M. Loubet at M. Chaucard's table.

"This greatly increased the fame of M. Chaucard's gallery, and a day or two later it was visited by King George and his son, Prince Nicholas of Greece. Although M. Chaucard attends daily to his house of business in the city, and only dispenses hospitality on Sundays, he cordially made an exception for King George, who saw 'L'Angelus' for the first time in the Chaucard collection.

"What pathos there is in the fact that at the present moment the triumphs of Millet's brush are realizing enormous prices, while the artist himself struggled against the pressure of poverty, for the most part all his life long, amid his lonely Barbizon surroundings, painting with a sympathetic power, such as no other painter has shown, the life of rustic France!"

IS THE COLLEGE GRADUATE IMPRACTICABLE?

THE question raised by the late C. P. Huntington regarding the actual value of college training, in practical life, forms the theme of an article in the January *Forum* by President Robert Ellis Jones, of Hobart College. In his treatment of this subject, President Jones indulges in no theorizing, but confines himself to actual facts and conditions as they have come under his observation. As to college life of the present day, President Jones asks: "Does it fall in with the principles governing similar situations in actual life? Does it mislead the student as to what the world expects of him?" Beginning with

so practical a matter as the housing of college students, President Jones says:

"The freshman comes from his well-regulated home or boarding-school and is turned loose in a dormitory unsupervised by night or day. Provided he does not burn it down, he may there do what he likes. His goings out and comings in are unremarked, and the public opinion of his fellows is not intolerant. So long as daylight restores decorum, no reprobation follows an outbreak. The critic interjects: 'When the student goes out into the world he will not be under residential rules.' Imagine the hotel or boarding-house which would tolerate the ordinary doings of a college dormitory! The police would soon rate it as 'disorderly.' The abandonment of all restraint and observation is not essential to liberty. There should be as much self-control in college quarters as in public lodgings elsewhere. The English college gathers all within its gates by 10 o'clock. Some escape by the back windows, but this is better than to let the roysterer have 'all seasons for his own.' Parietal regulations are difficult to enforce; but some effective supervision of dormitories is a crying necessity. The present plunge from domestic regulation to a license which has no counterpart in outside life gives the student the idea that for him all laws are abrogated, that he is a man apart. The class-supper brawler assures the policeman that longstanding custom grants him immunity from arrest, however noisy he may be. This theory of non-responsibility is thoroughly artificial, and cannot be carried outside. Though the 'conduct of single men in barracks' has never been quite saintly or urbane, yet it is the duty of the college to minimize the dangers of dormitory life and to prevent it from bringing forth grave educational evils."

GROWING LUXURY AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN COLLEGE LIFE.

President Jones asserts that the present tendency of college life is to confirm the freshman in the habits of financial dependence and irresponsibility that he brings with him to the college. "The boy is not to blame; his every want has been so far supplied. There is in his mind no relation between desire and personal effort. All this is a part of boyish immaturity; but the college is at fault if it does not try to teach him manly self-dependence and a willingness to go without that for which he cannot pay. That it does so teach him will hardly be asserted by the boldest. The increasing luxury and extravagance of American college life, its richness of enjoyment, out of all proportion to the age, attainments, and producing power of its beneficiaries,

are a menace to culture and the public welfare. . . . Fashionable dress and equipages are quite indispensable. Club-houses costing \$50,000 are too common for remark ; and a sum sufficient to support an average family is absorbed by a single student who does not study."

Furthermore, President Jones asserts that the greater part of this injurious luxury is "parasitic." "It is paid for directly by parents, alumni, and fraternity friends, and indirectly by the faculty. Alumni subscriptions are as thick as blackberries. Many of us contribute yearly toward the maintenance of fraternity houses which our undergraduate brothers say they cannot themselves keep up ; but we observe little ascetic self-denial in their personal habits. Skill in 'pulling the Governor's leg' is an admired academic accomplishment ; not only the Governor, but the alumni and all elderly female relatives, being afflicted with a chronic limp. How to compass pleasures and possessions which he cannot pay for is the undergraduate's problem. Much of this ill-timed luxury is indirectly supported by the faculty, college professors, for the most part, being miserably paid." President Jones calls our attention to the well-known fact that college tuition, running from \$100 to \$150 a year, covers but a small fraction of the cost of teaching each individual, while endowments and annual gifts make up the deficiency. "The college professor is told each year that the state of the treasury will not permit an increase of his salary ; while the undergraduate, who cannot be made to pay for good instruction, is lodged like a prince, indulges in expensive pleasures, and wastes far more than would suffice to give his instructor the livelihood which he deserves. We cannot blame the professor when he feels that he indirectly supports undergraduate extravagance."

"It is an evil lesson to allow the undergraduate to waste on superfluities money which should be spent in fuller payment for the fundamental necessities of intellectual life. Fraternity houses costing \$100,000, in colleges which pay hardly more than \$2,000 a year to a full professor, are not calculated to impress the real values and just proportions of things upon the undergraduate."

SELF-SUPPORT TOO LONG POSTPONED.

A great part of the evils of college life are attributed by President Jones to the too long delayed entrance upon it. "It is a weighty indictment against our whole educational system that physical and political maturity come at twenty-one, while self-support lags behind till thirty. Twenty-one should be the limit of adolescence and dependence. Physical, mental, economic, and political emancipation should be attained

together. College graduation should come at twenty-one, and is easily possible when a boy begins preparatory work at the proper time."

In conclusion, President Jones sums up the line of reform in the following paragraph :

"If college men are commercially inefficient, as Mr. Huntington said, it is not because culture paralyzes practical capacity, but because some of the social and economic tendencies of our colleges are at war with common sense. The college must devote itself to the guidance of advanced adolescence to that sane and self-directed manhood before which the world lies open. It must adapt all its agencies, social and unofficial as well as academic, to the fulfillment of this purpose, and test every class-room method, every student custom, every article of the social code, by its educational tendency, and by its conformity with reality, social sanity, and fitness for practical life."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.

DR. FITCHETT, in the November issue of the *Review of Reviews for Australasia*, thus describes the position of the movement for the endowment of old age in the Australian colonies :

"New Zealand led the way in the matter of old-age pensions, but New South Wales follows hard on the steps of New Zealand ; while Victoria follows a little more timidly. Sir William Lyne's scheme is at least bold in scale. He will give a pension of 10s. a week where New Zealand gives only 7s., and is prepared to reduce the age-line to sixty years. He recognizes thrift, too ; the possession of a small income is not to be regarded as a disqualification for a pension. The scheme, when in full operation, will cost the colony between £400,000 and £500,000 per annum ; and never before in the history of civilization did a community of a little over 1,000,000 people make so magnificent a provision for its aged members. Sir William Lyne expects to recoup himself part of the cost of the old-age pensions by a reduction in the vote for public charities ; but this will probably prove a delusion. What really inspires Sir William Lyne with the financial courage to attempt so bold a scheme is the fact that, when the New South Wales tariff is brought up to the general fiscal standard of Australia, there will be a magnificent surplus, which will be paid into the state treasury.

"These old-age pension schemes undoubtedly have public opinion on their side. They are wise and humane. They represent, indeed, humanity translated into political terms. Yet,

in undertaking them, the colonies are wading in waters of unknown depth. The cost of these schemes outruns all calculation. Mr. Seddon reckoned that his pension scheme would cost £80,000 per annum. Already the expenditure has reached £200,000 per annum. The state pension is legitimate and respectable. It is not the distribution of a charity, but the recognition of a right. So everybody who can establish a claim to a pension hastens to do so. The cost for the other colonies will necessarily be greater than that for New Zealand. Mr. Seddon calculated that there were 20,000 persons in New Zealand over sixty-five years of age. In Victoria there are 54,000 persons over that age-line. In New South Wales, with a lower age limit, the number of claimants will be still greater; and, with a higher rate, the expenditure must far outrun that of New Zealand. On the New South Wales scale Great Britain would have to spend something like £12,000,000 sterling per annum in old-age pensions."

THE MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT FOR 1900.

THE annual holiday numbers of the *Northwestern Miller* have long been recognized as among the most artistically printed publications in the world. Neither labor nor expense is spared to give these annual issues a sumptuous and pleasing dress. While the matter included in them is of more varied character than is found in the average weekly issues of the periodical, most of it still bears a more or less intimate relation to the great industry of which the *Northwestern Miller* is the universally recognized exponent.

Several of the articles in the number for 1900 have the character of reviews and summaries of the milling situation throughout the United States. One of the most interesting of these articles is contributed by Mr. Frederick J. Clark, a member of the *Miller's* staff and an expert of long standing on the subject of wheat and flour. His observations on present conditions at Minneapolis, the flour center, are instructive. Mr. Clark admits that there is now a very general complaint among the millers of the Northwest of the absence of profits and of general unfavorable conditions. This is no doubt attributable, to a great extent, to the short wheat crop in Minnesota and the two Dakotas. Mr. Clark further points out that the tremendous crop of high-quality wheat

harvested in Kansas has given southwestern millers comparatively cheap raw material, and has made their competition formidable. This, however, is not a new condition, but it is only about every five years that a large wheat crop is realized in Kansas. It happens this year that, along with the large crop in Kansas, the northwestern crop is about 75,000,000 bushels under the normal yield, so that there has been an advance in the prices of wheat in the Minneapolis market relatively much above other markets. December wheat sold in Minneapolis from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents over Chicago prices, while "spot" wheat in Minneapolis commanded a premium of 2 cents over its own December price. In other words, "spot" wheat cost nearly 4 cents more in Minneapolis than in Chicago.

HIGH FREIGHTS AND SHORT CROPS.

Reviewing the crop year which ended on September 1, 1900, Mr. Clark finds that millers enjoyed only a moderate degree of prosperity. The export business of the mills was restricted by the fact that many vessels were withdrawn for Government service in the South African and Philippine wars, causing abnormally high ocean freights. In July, 1898, through rates were on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds from Minneapolis to London; while in September, 1899, they rose to 40 cents; in October to 44 cents, and were held high throughout the following year. Considering the first three months of the present crop year, Mr. Clark regards the conditions as unfavorable to northwestern millers. The shortage in the wheat crop in the Northwest was most severely felt in the Red River Valley,—the famous hard-wheat territory of North Dakota and Minnesota. Drought in June heavily curtailed the crop. The quality of that which matured was very superior, but much damage was done by rains in September, the area affected in this respect extending well into southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Clark estimated the flour output of Minneapolis for the year 1900 at 14,940,000 barrels, the largest for any calendar year. The direct foreign shipments for the calendar year (4,552,000 barrels) were the heaviest ever made. Considering the "crop years," however, the quantity of flour ground in 1899-1900 was more than 1,300,000 barrels greater, and the shipments for the same year were larger than in the calendar year just closed.



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for February begins with a readable article by Richard Boughton, "Humor and Pathos of the Savings Bank." Mr. Boughton says that the huge aggregate of savings-bank depositors in the United States includes the criminal classes,—not only bank burglars, check-forgers, and bank-note counterfeiters, but the whole breed of cosmopolitan criminals. Mr. Boughton says that the State legislator at Albany periodically calls aloud for the confiscation by the State of the alleged millions of unclaimed deposits in the banks. The savings banks insist that such accounts cannot be called forgotten because unclaimed, and that in any case the safety fund ought to be left with them. Mr. Boughton says that there is a great exaggeration of the amount of these unclaimed deposits. A legislative committee in 1875 reported that in the aggregate deposits of over \$300,000,000 there was only about \$300,000 unclaimed, and the present bank superintendent figures out that there is only about \$150,000 at present which has remained for over twenty years in the banks undisturbed. Mr. Boughton says that the savings banks of New York City are in a more satisfactory condition than ever before in their history.

THE SEARCH FOR ANDRÉE.

In his article "The People at the Top of the World," Mr. Jonas Stadling describes a tour through Siberia in search of Andrée, the polar balloon explorer. This search expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Stockholm, which for the purpose awarded to Mr. Stadling the "Vega Stipendium," which was reinforced by private subscriptions. Mr. Stadling's companions were Dr. Nilson and Mr. Fraenkel, a young engineer, the brother of one of the companions of Andrée. The three proceeded overland to Yakutsk, and thence sailed down the Lena to its mouth, where Mr. Stadling's narrative in the *Century* begins.

EAST LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

Sir Walter Besant, the novelist and sociologist, gives a final chapter in his studies of East London, under the title "The Helping Hand in East London." He sketches briefly the chief attempts made to arrest the degeneracy of that region. Sir Walter, after reviewing the work of the Church, the Charity Organization Society, and the other institutions established for the help of the slum districts, says that far greater than all of them in its effectiveness is the settlement, which has its root idea in the example, the teaching, and the cultivation of what we call the life of culture among the working classes. There are four now in East London, and thirteen or fourteen in the whole city. The members of the settlement reside among the working classes, go about with them, live in the sight of all. The working man dines with the members, spends the evening with them, and talks with them.

AMERICAN STEEL.

Prof. Robert H. Thurston, writing on "The Steel Industry of America," assumes that the steel industry is the one important and accurate gauge of the position of a people in the scale of civilization, being a sort of

barometer of trade and national progress. The United States now leads the world, producing 15,000,000 tons of iron annually (of which over two-thirds is employed in the form of steel), as against half that amount from Germany, and 10,000,000 tons from Great Britain.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE February *Harper's* begins with the second installment of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's series entitled "Colonies and Nation," being a short history of the people of the United States. Professor Wilson's narrative is most admirably illustrated and adorned with drawings of colonial figures and scenes by Mr. Howard Pyle, much of whose distinction as an illustrator and artist comes from his masterly delineation of these colonial types, especially the Dutch.

LENBACH THE ARTIST.

Mr. Sidney Whitman gives a sketch of Franz von Lenbach, the celebrated portrait painter, who has been at the top of his profession in Germany for more than a generation. Mr. Whitman describes Lenbach as having a strong, tall, somewhat gorilla-like figure, carrying a shaggy, beetle-browed head, which is now gray. He says that Lenbach is one of the few men of genius who have succeeded in living up to the untrammelled standard of life of a passionate artistic temperament without suffering shipwreck in the process. When asked his price for painting a portrait, Lenbach said that it was from 20,000 marks, "which I may ask, down to 5,000 marks, which I may be willing to pay for the privilege of painting an exceptionally interesting face." The great portrait painter lives at Munich, and when he is engaged on the portrait of a notability the fact is the talk of the town.

VICTOR HUGO'S ARTISTIC ATTEMPTS.

There is a second chapter of M. Paul Meurice's article on Victor Hugo as an artist, illustrated with reproductions of original drawings and paintings by the great French author. Hugo never learned to draw, though he carried an album with him and was fond of making sketches in it. The examples reproduced of his pictorial efforts show that, notwithstanding his technical ignorance, he was capable of expressing the romance of his temperament with his pencil as well as with his pen.

BISMARCK'S LOVE-LETTERS.

A curious feature is Mr. Marrion Wilcox's translation of the love-letters of Prince Bismarck. These letters were written in 1847, and, notwithstanding the occasional lapse into more or less sentimental verse, the effusions have the sentimental limitations one might expect in a man of blood and iron.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. HENRY NORMAN continues his important discussion of "Russia of To-day" in a fourth chapter, occupied with Central Asia. Mr. Norman calls the journey which he took over the Trans-Caspian Railway the most remarkable train journey in the world. This road, through a land without labor, timber, or

water, runs from Krasnovodsk to Andijan, a distance of 1,261 miles, at a rate of speed of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, counting in all the stops. Only twenty-five years ago, the first land traversed in this journey could only be reached by adventurous travelers carrying their lives in their hands. Bokhara was as dangerous and inaccessible as the capital of Thibet is to-day, and Andijan was unheard of, and England would not have tolerated for a moment the idea of Russian absorption of Central Asia. Yet now Russia has it all, beyond the possibility of loss.

MRS. GILBERT'S REMINISCENCES.

In this February number there begins the very readable "Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert," edited by Mrs. Charlotte M. Martin. Mrs. Gilbert was often asked to write an autobiography by those who had been delighted with her ready flow of reminiscences and anecdote and good talk, and she always refused, but finally was prevailed on to tell the present editor the facts of her life.

ATROCITIES OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN CHINA.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, writing on "Punishment and Revenge in China," says that the war has already developed on the part of the allied powers three distinct phases—resistance, punishment, and revenge. Mr. Millard regards the first as natural, the second as necessary, and the third as criminal. He says that on the Gulf of Pechili the French and Russians have been committing the most unpardonable atrocities. In the present hiatus of irresponsibility, looting and outrage are the order of the day. Mr. Millard says very pertinently that to him the spectacle of a Chinese babe, torn from its dead mother and bayoneted, or thrown to drown in a river, is as pathetic as if that child were white. "Such scenes have been common enough since the allied troops occupied China."

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the February *McClure's* we have selected Mr. William Allen White's character sketch of Richard Croker, and Prof. Ira Remsen's article on "The Unsolved Problems of Chemistry," to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. Josiah Flynt, writing under the title "In the World of Graft," tells what he knows, or a part of it, of the criminal classes in the city of Chicago. *McClure's Magazine* has arranged with Mr. Flynt for a series of such articles, each dealing with the conditions of the criminal classes in one of the leading cities of the country. The present gives some exceedingly curious statistics of the methods and profits of thieving in Chicago. Mr. Flynt has found out that the expert shoplifter in that city makes \$15 to \$25 a day; a good porch-climber from \$1 to \$1,000 a night; a skilled sneak anywhere from an overcoat to a thick roll of bank-bills. "The city is a recognized haunt of tramps and thieves, and where tramps and thieves congregate by permission in large numbers the municipal authorities are not 'on the level.'" It is firmly believed that there exists an understanding between a number of the thieves in the city and some of the detectives, and that it is comparatively easy to make a "spring" out of the clutches of the law when there is sufficient money to hand around to the various persons with pull. The Pinkerton Detective Agency, it was asserted, could protect Chicago for less than two-thirds of what the municipal police

department now costs the taxpayers, and the protection would be real and thorough.

Clara Morris, the actress, contributes "Some Recollections of John Wilkes Booth." She describes Booth as a young man full of promise, bright and gay and kind. She says the whole sex was in love with John Booth, from the waitresses at the railroad restaurants up.

SOME FISH STORIES.

Mr. Charles Frederick Holder, the writer on subjects of interest in the field of natural history and sport, gives a graphic account of "Adventures with the Leaping Tuna." The tuna is a fish which has only within recent years come into prominence as worthy the steel of expert anglers. Mr. Holder tells of one that fought the fisherman fourteen hours, and then got away. The largest one caught on record weighed 251 pounds, and towed the boat eight or ten miles before he was captured. The exciting part of it is that such a fish is not by any means a large tuna. The fish grow to be 1,200 pounds or more in weight. This is merely the largest one that sportsmen have heretofore been able to capture with rod and reel.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the February *Cosmopolitan*, Prof. Richard T. Ely writes on "Public Control of Private Corporations." Professor Ely thinks that the conflict arising from the struggle of private corporations to escape from social prescriptions, and the effort of the public authorities to hold these corporations up to the law, is a phenomenon which is all-important for an intelligent grasp of the political and social life of to-day. This struggle accounts for the corruption which we hear of every day. Corporations complain of being sandbagged, and, on the other hand, frequently the corruption begins with the corporation. People owning stocks and bonds of the companies are strongly tempted to take the side of their private interest against the public weal. Dr. Ely says that in Philadelphia there are 75,000 persons who participate in the ownership of corporations of a monopolistic character. "This is an immense force working against good government—a force more potent than that of the office-holding class." Another great obstacle to the proper control of private corporations is the fact that the expert knowledge required for such control is usually obtained only in the service of such corporations, and is consequently not at the command of the public. And then, after all, under a constitutional system like our own, the difficulties of public control are enhanced tenfold, because when such control is carried out there is always danger that it will interfere with some general principle of our written constitutions.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, in writing on "The First Lady of Our Land," gives an account of the general conditions governing the life and influence of the President's wife, and tells of her duties and privileges. Mrs. Harrison points out that there is nothing in the outward form of life at the White House to correspond with the style assumed by other leaders of society. Indeed, there is even an absence from the White House doors and lobbies of proper conventional servants. When the President's wife drives out it is in a plain brougham or landau, equipped with a coachman and footman in

plain livery, an equipage in no way noticeable in a crowd of other vehicles. Although officially the President's wife has precedence over every other woman in her presence, she is no leader in fashion, and has no social weight as a dictator, and is rarely quoted in matters of form or expressions of preference. Mrs. Harrison sketches briefly the careers and describes the characteristics of the various ladies who have presided at the White House since the republic began.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE February *Ladies' Home Journal* is a charmingly illustrated number, containing a brief sketch of Sarah Flower, of whom Mr. Clifford Howard writes as "A Woman to Whom Fame Came After Death;" and a fifth chapter of Mr. William Perrine's story of beautiful women, in which he tells of Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr. In "The Buffaloes of Goodnight Ranch," Mr. E. J. Davison gives an account of the herds of buffalo and elk owned by Mrs. Mary A. Goodnight at Goodnight, Texas. The herd of buffalo now numbers one hundred head, and had its origin in two buffalo calves lassoed in 1879 by Col. Charles Goodnight and presented to his wife. Mrs. Goodnight fed and cared for the buffalo babies and had such success in raising them that the neighbors added to the nucleus and the herd has grown and multiplied famously. Nearly half of the hundred head are pure breed, the remainder being a cross between the buffalo and the Galway cattle.

Caroline Leslie Field, writing on "The Problem of the Boy," advises parents to make any sacrifice to keep their boys at home through at least the first two years of college life. To do this, give up all else. Live in a hired house, in apartments, in a drygoods box, if need be, but wherever you live make it home, and free to every interest of the boy.

WOMEN IN NEWSPAPER WORK.

Mr. Edward Bok, the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, has been investigating the question whether the newspaper office is the proper place for a girl or not, and has interrogated fifty of the leading newspaper women of the country, as well as fifty editors-in-chief and managing editors, who employ girls and women. Of the latter thirty replied and each most decidedly in the negative. Of the fifty newspaper women forty-two answered, only three in the affirmative, thirty-nine replying in the negative. Mr. Bok thinks this evidence is the best answer to be made to the inquiries that come to the *Ladies' Home Journal* from girls who have journalistic ambition.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE February *World's Work* gives some facts concerning the rapid extension of the free mail-delivery in rural districts. Nearly 3,000 rural routes have been established, and almost 2,000,000 farmers and their families now enjoy the benefits of the service. The carrier receives \$500 a year, and makes a daily trip of about twenty-five miles. He delivers mail, registers letters, sells stamps, and cancels postage. "Postmaster-General Smith is convinced that the Government must soon extend the service to cover practically the whole country. The rural population is estimated at twenty-four million people, three millions of whom, perhaps,

live in such sparsely settled districts as to be practically inaccessible to carriers. The remaining twenty-one millions occupy a million square miles of territory. The gross cost of delivering the mails to them is estimated at \$21,000,000 a year. The net cost would be considerably less; for many thousand fourth-class post-offices could be abolished, star routes superseded, and increased postal receipts on account of improved facilities would bring a large revenue."

There is a brief sketch of Cecil Rhodes by E. S. Grogan, who is wholly eulogistic of his subject, and who considers Krüger as "one of many vampires" who have sucked the blood out of the Transvaal.

Kate H. Claghorn, commenting on "The Changing Character of Immigration," calls attention to the fact that three racial stocks have a marked predominance in the last years, and are still growing in importance,—the Slavs, the Italians, and the Hebrews. These have increased hugely, at the expense of the Irishmen and Germans.

MODERN GERMAN POLICY.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing under the title "Germany Under a Strenuous Emperor," sketches the rise of the Kaiser's land to a world-power under William II., her colonial ambitions, her relations to Russia and France, and her deep jealousy of England. Mr. Brooks thinks that the Kaiser's hot enthusiasm for colonization is of no avail. Wherever he turns in Africa or the Pacific, he finds the really tempting and valuable regions already preempted. Germany's "road is blocked, and the question whether she is destined to become one of the civilizing agents of the earth decided against her." Mr. Brooks thinks the supreme object of German policy is to humiliate England, and that if there is ever a serious anti-British coalition again, its brain-power will be found in Berlin.

LORD KITCHENER AS HE IS.

Mr. James Barnes contributes a brief sketch of Lord Kitchener as he appears on the South African veldt. This is the impression Kitchener made on Mr. Barnes:

"The bold, fearless eyes, the short nose, the aggressiveness and determination of his expression leave a strong impression. He appears to be handsome—a hero-looking soldier. I shall never forget the first time that I saw him. I was a bit startled. I had preconceived him as something so very different. He was tall, about six feet two or three, his figure ungainly, and his shoulders sloped; he slouched in his gait as he walked in long, knee-bending strides. He was a much older man than his pictures made him appear to be. His face—it may have been the Egyptian sun—was brick-red. It was full of little lines, and his prominent steel-gray eyes had a peculiar expression; one of them—I have forgotten whether it was the left or the right—had a habit of roving by itself, while the other transfixed you with a cold and piercing glare; to a certain extent, the eyes are characteristic of the man, for Kitchener is known to be able to see things near by and things far off at the same time."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE February *Atlantic* begins with an article by Secretary Hilary A. Herbert on "The Conditions of the Reconstruction Problem." Mr. Herbert assumes that negro suffrage was an absolute failure. It did not give Republican control of the South, except for a brief

period, and it did not benefit, but injured, the freedmen; it made unavoidable in the South the color line, and impossible there two capable political parties, of which all men, North and South alike, now see the crying need. Mr. Herbert agrees with Professor Council that the negro will grow strong and useful in proportion to his contribution to industrial development, and not through political strife.

RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.

Mr. Brooks Adams, in his essay on "The New Industrial Revolution," says that Russia is showing signs of exhaustion under the strain of an attempt at industrial competition. He thinks the Siberian Railway is not a purely Russian venture, but is really an effort made by Europe to extend its base over Asia. This has been made possible only by the support of a Western nation. "Russia's chief contribution has lain in the administrative department, and it has been the administration which has crippled the enterprise." Mr. Adams compares the Russian effort on the Trans-Siberian Railway with the probable result of such a work in the United States. "Had the United States been under a stimulus of apprehension such as the Russians felt in regard to their eastern frontier, the building of a line equal to that of the Amur could scarcely have occupied three years at the most, and probably much less." From this Mr. Adams concludes that Russian energy is to American energy about as 1 is to 4 or 5; so that Mr. Adams thinks the United States has every chance to win in the great competition for industrial supremacy. Europe will doubtless consolidate, and try to compensate for inferior resources by superior administration. "Should all else fail, she will, unless the precedents of history are to be reversed, resort to war."

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Mr. Charles Johnston, writing on "The Essence of American Humor," says that American life seems on the whole to be flowing in the direction which leads to humor rather than to wit—a very gratifying fact in his opinion. He places Mark Twain at the head of the humorists of America in what he calls the binding quality of humor; that is, in its effect toward an accentuation of the common life, bridging the chasm of race.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the January number of the *North American* there are many articles of timely interest. We have quoted in another department from Mr. Alfred Harmsworth's prophecy of the "simultaneous" newspaper, and also from Mr. Louis Windmüller's article on "Substitutes for Ship Subsidies."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ANN ARBOR ADDRESS.

The opening article of the number, and the one of chief importance, is ex-President Harrison's paper on "Status of Annexed Territory and Its Inhabitants." This able and dignified discussion was delivered in the form of an address before the students of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and at once attracted much attention throughout the country, although the press reports of the address failed to do it justice. Ex-President Harrison's position is not that of the opponent of territorial expansion, but rather of one who, as he himself puts it, would limit the use of the power of expansion "to regions that may safely become a part of the United States, and to peoples whose American citizen-

ship may be allowed." The arguments presented by Mr. Harrison have been traversed during the past month by the able counsel engaged in the argument of the Porto Rican cases before the United States Supreme Court.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

One of the characteristic papers of M. de Blowitz concerns itself with "Past Events and Coming Problems." The better part of the veteran correspondent's article is concerned with the diseased condition of France, since with that country M. de Blowitz is more familiar than with any other. The great evil in France to-day, which M. de Blowitz thinks exists as well throughout Europe to a greater or less degree, is what he terms "social parasitism;" and this malady, in his opinion, it will be the mission of the twentieth century to extirpate.

The Duke of Argyll, in surveying "The Political Situation in Great Britain," hints at a possible future combination with England's "Anglo-Saxon kinsfolk" against the allied enemies of Britain on the Continent, in order to "keep alive the power of our prolific gospel of the expansion of free laws and popular government."

ARMY BEEF ONCE MORE.

Former Secretary of War Russell A. Alger contributes a twenty-page article which forms the substance of a chapter in his forthcoming book on the Spanish-American War. This chapter is devoted to "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," and is a vigorous defense of the whole administration of the army subsistence department during the war, and especially of General Alger's own official connection therewith. The most telling portions of the article are the extracts from the official reports and correspondence signed by army officers in the field, together with the conclusions of the War Investigation Commission and the Court of Inquiry.

CHINA AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

Sir Robert Hart, who is undoubtedly the best-posted man on the subject in the world to-day, answers a question doubtless frequently asked by American merchants: What is it possible for foreign merchants to do in China? They may, says Sir Robert Hart, "import foreign goods into China, and export native products from China, through any one of some thirty treaty ports, on payment of a tariff duty amounting to what was 5 per cent. on the values of 1860; and they may take foreign goods to, and bring native products from, any place inland, on payment of an additional half-tariff duty, as transit due. They may also convey Chinese produce from treaty port to treaty port, paying a full export duty on shipment, and a half duty on landing. At the treaty ports where they reside they are freed from local taxation, and they may bring in whatever they require for their own personal and household use duty free. Everywhere they are withdrawn from Chinese control, and placed under that of their own national officials, the consuls; but merchandise can be moved only in accordance with Chinese customs regulations, and ships must anchor in accordance with harbor rules and the directions of the Chinese harbor-masters. Merchants may trade with and employ whatever persons they please, and their movements are free and unrestricted."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Hugh H. Lusk writes on "The New Power in the South Pacific"—the Australasian Commonwealth;

Mr. Amherst Webber on "Some Interpreters of Wagner;" D. Menant on "Zoroastrianism and the Parsis," and Mr. W. D. Howells on "A Hundred Years of American Verse."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted at some length from the comparison of the Panama and Nicaragua canal routes by Chief Hydrographer Arthur P. Davis, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and also from President Robert Ellis Jones' answer to the question, "Is the College Graduate Impracticable?"

One of the leaders of the Liberal party in England, whose name for the present is not disclosed, contributes an article treating of the recent elections and the causes leading up to the Liberal defeat.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland writes on "The District of Columbia in Its Centennial Year," describing the various phases through which the governmental district has passed in the hundred years that have elapsed since its creation, and also outlining the several pressing needs with which the District enters the new century. Among these, Mr. Macfarland emphasizes the water-supply and sewage-disposal, the reclamation of the marshes of the Anacostia River—commonly called the eastern branch of the Potomac—the abolition of railway grade-crossings, the improvement of park lands, and an appropriate public building for the officers of the District. It is hoped that the proposed memorial bridge connecting the southwestern corner of the city of Washington with Arlington Cemetery will be followed by other suitable bridges across the Potomac, in place of the poor and ugly structures that now span the river.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

In the discussion of "New Problems of Immigration," Secretary Prescott F. Hall, of the Immigration Restriction League, suggests a measure for increasing the efficiency of the immigrant-inspection service, amendments of the laws conferring on the officials power to debar anarchists and suspicious persons unless they can establish their good character, and an extension of the time within which public charges may be returned, and an increase in the pay of the inspectors.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Henry Gannett, writing on "New Congressional Apportionment," brings out many interesting facts regarding the methods now and formerly used for fixing the basis of apportionment. For example, he shows that in the earlier censuses the basis of apportionment was first fixed, and the number of representatives was obtained by dividing the number of the population by it, giving an additional representative for each fractional remainder greater than one-half. In the last half-century, however, the practice has been different, the number of representatives being first fixed, and the basis of apportionment being derived from that number. Mr. Gannett compares the results under the old and new methods, and finds that fourteen States are differently affected by the two different methods, while in all the others the results are the same. Vermont, Connecticut, Florida, Arkansas, Colorado, North Dakota, and Washington each gain a representative under the old method, while under the new method none of

these gains, but the gains are given to New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Texas.

A VALUABLE INSECT IMMIGRANT.

Prof. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist for the United States Department of Agriculture, describes "A New Industry Brought by an Insect." This little insect has been found necessary in developing Smyrna figs by carrying pollen from the wild, or so-called Capri, fig-trees to the cultivated tree. The insect has been imported from the Mediterranean regions, and has pollenized figs in California with entire success. It is believed that the introduction of this insect will revolutionize fig culture in California, and possibly in other parts of our country.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, writing on "The Purpose of Civil Service Reform," makes the interesting suggestion that possibly Congress has the power to limit and regulate the President's power of nomination. Mr. Nelson shows that the Controller of the Currency, an officer named by the President and confirmed by the Senate, must now, under the revised statutes, be nominated upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Nelson holds that if this statute is constitutional, it is clearly in the power of Congress to require that ministers and ambassadors shall be selected from those within the diplomatic service; that consuls-general shall be promoted from the body of consuls; and that entrance to both services shall be by examination.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid writes on "The Fall of Peking;" Mr. Hudson Maxim on "Smokeless Cannon Powder: Recent Discoveries;" Mr. A. V. Williams Jackson on "Max Müller and His Work," and Prof. Oscar L. Triggs on "A Century of American Poetry."

THE ARENA.

THE January *Arena* opens with a symposium on "Christian Science and the Healing Art." Ex-Judge W. G. Ewing, Mr. Charles Brodie Patterson, Dr. John Brooks Leavitt, and Dr. J. W. Winkley are the contributing writers.

Mrs. Sara A. Underwood, writing on "The Spiritual in Literature," and passing by the propaganda of spiritualism, so called, directs attention to those authors whose writings have more or less to do with the occult. Of course, these are many, and few of them can be classed with modern Spiritualists, although Mrs. Underwood's use of the term "spiritual" seems to have reference to what is known as "psychics," and not at all to religion.

THE DRIFT TOWARD SOCIALISM.

"A Problem in Sociology," as set forth by Mr. William H. Van Ornum, is simply the problem of arranging a social system under which "every person will control his own credits, and nobody's else." That is to say, the basis of all credit will be service, so that all can realize on their labor in credits "without waiting to turn those credits into money." This is the old ideal of socialism.

Mr. Waldorf H. Phillips points out "The Legal Road to Socialism"—taxation. If the State can take 1 per

cent. in the form of a tax on inheritances, why can it not take 50 per cent., or any other portion it may please? The system is simple enough.

THE CRIMINAL NEGRO.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, of the University of Chicago, presents a sociological study of the negro in our Southern States, with especial reference to his criminality. The census returns show that negro criminality is out of proportion to the population. In Miss Kellor's analysis of the factors that tend to produce this condition, emphasis is placed on the climate and soil of the South, the negro's food, and his status as a laborer. The soil and climate are such as to predispose to idleness, which is only an opportunity for crime, while his food is wholesome, and he usually performs only the lowest grade of labor, where the associations are most degrading.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Joseph Haworth, the actor, gives many reminiscences of "The Great Actors in the Classic Drama"—Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Mary Anderson, and Modjeska.

Mr. Frank Edwin Elwell writes on the coming Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Gunton's* for January, Labor Commissioner William Francis Schey, of New South Wales, writing from the protectionist point of view, gives a survey of economic conditions in Australia at the inauguration of the commonwealth. In view of the far-reaching influence of the labor movement in Australia, the economic situation there is of peculiar interest. Wages have reached the highest notch in Australia, where the eight-hour day has long been established.

THE COLOR LINE IN JAMAICA.

Mr. Julius Moritzen contributes an interesting study of the color problem in Jamaica. According to Mr. Moritzen's statements, however, the problem, as we understand it in the United States, has already been solved in a measure by the Jamaicans. At any rate, there seems to be a general recognition of social, as well as political, equality between the races. Color is no bar, for example, to either the first or the second class passenger coaches of the Jamaica Railroad. "In fact," says Mr. Moritzen, "while many of the whites travel second-class, blacks and browns not infrequently fill the first-class carriages."

The restrictions of the franchise apply to whites and negroes alike; "and there is no educational clause inserted, for the reason that it could not find application, since nearly everybody can read and write." Of the 700,000 inhabitants of the island, about 17,000 are whites.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

IN the January number of the *International Monthly* much material is presented of a nature suited to assist the intelligent foreigner in constructing an estimate of modern England. Mr. Emil Reich, of the British Museum, attempts, in sixteen pages, to describe "England at the Close of the Nineteenth Century"—i.e., the military and diplomatic status of the nation. Mr. Reich's main thesis is that England's power on land

and sea has begun to decline. In a paper of forty-six pages, Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, of London, gives some notes on the national characteristics of the English people, paying special attention to economic and social considerations.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Librarian Putnam, of the Congressional Library, discusses recent phases and tendencies of American public-library development. The most prominent of these phases and tendencies, says Mr. Putnam, are "improvement in *methods* (of administration), a greater variety of service, a corresponding complexity in organization and equipment, increase of mere facilities, extension of the constituency, and the incessant endeavor to urge the book upon classes that will not seek it for themselves, and into districts where its uses are unfamiliar. In particular, activity and popularization."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. James Geikie, the eminent Scottish geologist, writes on "Mountain Structure and Its Origin," and Dr. Francis H. Williams, of Boston, on "The X-Rays in Medicine."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* begins the new century well. We notice elsewhere Sir Robert Hart's latest communication on Chinese affairs. Mr. Arthur Symons writes on "The Painters of Seville." Mr. W. S. Lilly exhumes the writings of one Sir John Byles, whom he describes as a forgotten prophet. Sir John prophesied against Cobden, and in favor of many ideas which are much more in favor to-day than at the time he wrote. His Excellency Ismail Kemal Bey, who got up a manifestation in favor of England on the Transvaal question in Constantinople, and was sent to honorable banishment as Governor of Tripoli, a post to which he preferred the position of a simple exile, publishes a translation of his pamphlet on the dispute between England and President Krüger.

MAURICE HEWLETT.

Mr. Frederic Harrison writes enthusiastically concerning Mr. Maurice Hewlett, who, he declares, has opened a new era of prose in English literature. Speaking of "The Forest Lovers," Mr. Harrison says:

"It was a fairy tale, but one told with such romantic gusto, with so much of antique flavor, and in such ruddy and fragrant English, in spite of a too visible aiming at the 'precious,' that it placed its writer in the very front rank of imaginative fiction."

"It remained to be shown if our artist could construct an elaborate, full, coherent romance—true to historic realism, ample in incident and plot, correct in pictorial tone—a truly romantic epic, wrought out from end to end by living men and women, playing their parts in due relation and sequence. This Maurice Hewlett has done in his new piece—'The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay.'"

Mr. Harrison is very enthusiastic concerning the picture which Mr. Hewlett has painted of Richard Cœur de Lion. He says:

"It is a true historical romance, picturing a wonderful epoch—that of the third Crusade—not in its armor, robes, properties, and scenic *tableaux*, but with suffi-

cient archæologic realism, and above all with insight into the heart of its men, if not altogether of its women."

THE NEW REIGN IN ITALY.

Signor Dalla Vecchia writes with confidence and hope concerning the immediate future in Italy. He thinks the new king has begun well. The chief interest of the article is his description of Baron Sonnino's programme, which he thinks will be largely carried out by the existing ministry, of which the baron does not form a part. The Sonnino policy consists of three chief measures of reform. First, "he put at the head of the list a judiciary reform, to render the administration of justice more independent of the political authorities and of the politicians, to lessen the cost of justice to the public, and to increase the salary of the judges of the law-courts, who are at present badly paid."

Secondly, "Sonnino most forcibly pointed out the miserable condition of schoolmasters in small towns and villages, and he proposes that the schoolmasters in places of less than twenty thousand inhabitants should become state employees, thereby insuring them not only their daily morsel of bread, but also their independence from petty local despots."

Thirdly, on the land question, "he proposes, among other things, an alteration of the present system of contract between landowner and farmer, by introducing, as far as possible, the principle of coöperation or copartnership."

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Two papers are devoted to an appreciation of the late composer. The first is by Mr. Vernon Blackburn, who says of Sullivan :

"He was one of those curious people who never seemed to make a mistake. Tact, which has been called by a fine wit the nimble sense of fitness, was always like an Ariel by his side, and seemed in some curious way to direct every action of his life. To see him conduct was to see the man of tact ; to hear his music was to hear the composition of the man of tact ; to be welcomed by him in his own rooms was to be welcomed by the man of tact ; he always knew how to order his life, and he ordered his life well. He went through it gayly, sweetly, and with vitality always dancing at his heels ; he seemed to embrace vitality, as it were, and the gods conferred upon him all the dues which so worshipful an adoration of vitality as he deserved. He goes from us leaving a great legacy, an artist without a stain, a beautiful character without a slur."

The second is by Mr. Comyns Carr, who says :

"A great simplicity and generosity of nature lay, I think, at the root of the rare social charm which he possessed. In all my recollections of our companionship I cannot recall a single ill-natured word toward friend or acquaintance, or any bitter criticism of a comrade in art. In another man such restraint might have seemed insipid ; in his case it was instinctive."

A "FORTNIGHTLY" RETROSPECT.

A writer who conceals his identity under the initial "M." indulges in a retrospect of the *Fortnightly Review* in the January number. It is just thirty-five years since the *Fortnightly* may be said to have initiated the era of modern reviews in England. The writer says :

"No party, but a free platform ! This was the fresh cry that 15th of May, 1865, when the first number ap-

peared. In the years to follow, reviews on kindred lines—the *Contemporary* in 1866, the *Nineteenth* in 1877, the *National* in 1883—arrived to join in the campaign and make it triumphant. The title of the *Fortnightly* explained itself ; the review was to appear on the 1st and 15th of each month, the price two shillings. The review became a monthly with the issue of October 1, 1866."

After two years' experience, the *Fortnightly*, under the editorship of Mr. G. H. Lewes, won great reputation as a literary and political arena, but its financial success was small. Anthony Trollope, speaking of the first two years' working, said :

"Financially, as a company, we failed altogether. We spent the few thousands we had collected among us, and then made over the then almost valueless copyright of the review to the firm of publishers which now owns it. Such failure might have been predicted of our money venture, without much sagacity, from the first. But yet much was done."

This led to a reconstruction of the original idea of the *Fortnightly*, and "with the number of January, 1867, the present series of the *Fortnightly* was started, the price being raised from a florin to half-a-crown. Mr. John Morley now took the editor's chair, and was to be there for fifteen years."

Under Mr. Morley, the *Fortnightly*, although it published articles from writers of all shades of opinion, had a distinct political and philosophical character of its own.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE first number of the *Contemporary* for the new century is by no means up to its usual standard, and, with the exception of Dr. Dillon's paper, satirically entitled "The Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb," contains no article of exceptional interest. We have dealt with Dr. Dillon's article elsewhere.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Mr. J. Novicow, of Odessa, contributes an article on "England and Russia," in which he surveys Anglo-Russian relations during the present century. As might be expected, Mr. Novicow makes out an excellent case for his own country. He points out that Anglo-Russian enmity dates back only some seventy years, and was preceded by close friendship and alliance, and that the recent disputes have all been caused by British objections to Russian expansion, and in no case by Russian objection to British expansion. He shows also that in the end the Russians have generally had their way. Mr. Novicow has no suggestions to make as to an Anglo-Russian *entente*, beyond a recommendation that England should abandon her opposition to legitimate Russian expansion. He thinks, however, not without reason, that the Transvaal war will make the British Government more reasonable.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. John Pigot, who has had experience as a Catholic student of Trinity College, puts the case for Catholic university education in Ireland. The following are his main recommendations :

"(a) That, without in any way affecting the granting of university degrees in theology, the divinity school itself should be removed from within the walls of Trinity College, brought more directly under the con-

trol of the representative church body, and, if necessary, suitably endowed, so as to stand on a proportionally financial equality with Maynooth College.

"(b) Either to establish a Catholic chapel, or, alternatively, to discontinue the exclusive Protestant service within the walls.

"(c) To offer to the members of all religious denominations the opportunity, through committees to be appointed by them, of supervising the religious or catechetical teaching of students, and their due attendance at divine worship and to other religious duties.

"(d) To endow a chair of mental and moral philosophy for Catholics."

SHAMANISM.

Mr. J. Stadling writes on "Shamanism," treating the religion both from the historical and ethnical point of view, and from his own personal observations of its practice in northern Siberia. Shamanism is still the religion of a large proportion of the native tribes of Siberia, and underlies to a large extent the nominal Christianity and Mohammedanism of many of the Asiatic tribes in eastern Russia. Mr. Stadling is an open-minded observer, and does not hesitate to point out that the nominal Christianizing of the heathen by no means involves a corresponding moral improvement.

"The Shamanists of northern Siberia, as far as I was able to find out, do certainly, in their practical life, stand on a higher moral level than their 'Christian' neighbors. The Tunguses are celebrated for their strict honesty. They pay not only their personal debts, but also those of their forefathers; they never steal, as their neighbors do; they are kind and hospitable. From my personal experience, I can say this, that whenever I met with real 'heathen' Tunguses, Dolgans, and Samoyeds, I found myself among good and honest people. On Taimyr I once came to the camp of an old 'heathen' Tungus widow, with several sons, all healthy and good fellows, with a large herd of reindeer. She told me that since the death of her husband she had carefully kept her family as far as possible away from the fatal contact with the baptized people."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

IT is much to be regretted that a less awkward name has not been found to serve during the coming years as the title of the review heretofore known as the *Nineteenth Century*. The January number opens with a frontispiece—"a Januform head adapted from a Greek coin of Tenedos at the request of the editor by Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A."—which, says the editor, "tells in a figure all that need be said of the alteration made in the title of the review." The left face is the face of a bearded man looking downward, with the letters XIX against the end of his beard; the right the face of an upward-looking woman with flowing locks, and the letters XX against her fringe.

A POET'S VISION OF THE NEW CENTURY.

Mr. Stephen Phillips contributes a five-page poem entitled "Midnight—the 31st of December, 1900." He describes how "the Voice of the Lord" foretells what He will accomplish in the years to come. He will "come as a Healer of cities." The huge, ugly, industrial Babylons will be transformed into cities of wide and silent highways with electric transit; "colored peace,

lucid leisure," mild climate: motive power will be supplied by the tides. Nation will be bound to nation: forces of annihilation shall be devised so potent as to make war impossible. Nations shall unite and use a common language. Men shall ride on the air and use the waves of the ether as wheels. Telephonic and other appliances shall make speech audible from India to England, and scenes in China visible in England. Men will not merely ride the air; they will walk the sea without fear. Then shall pass "the delusion of death:" "ye shall shed your bodies and upward shall flutter to freedom." So, the Almighty proclaims, "the contest of ages is ending."

The poem may be described as a chapter out of Isaiah done into terms of modern science and then translated into rhythmical English. It will bear frequent quotation.

THE ENGLISH FARM LABORER A CENTURY AGO.

Dr. Jessop writes on "England's Peasantry—Then and Now," and is bold enough to say a good word for Gilbert's Act of 1782, which increased the poor rates from £2,500,000 in 1795 to £8,000,000 in 1832. "It did keep the agricultural laborers alive," and they improved their physique, while the people in the crowded towns were rapidly deteriorating. Many most interesting facts are supplied. Dr. Jessop's general conclusion is as follows:

"The agricultural laborers of to-day are certainly better clad, more luxuriously fed, have far more leisure, are better educated, and are rapidly becoming better housed than their forefathers a century ago."

"On the other hand, their grandfathers and great-grandfathers were much more gay and light-hearted than the moderns; they enjoyed their lives much more than their descendants do; they had incomparably more laughter, more amusement, more real delight in the labor of their hands; there was more love among them and less hate. The agricultural laborer had a bad, drunken time between twenty or thirty years ago, and he has been growing out of that. . . . Perhaps the saddest characteristic of the men of the present, as compared with the men of the past, is that the men of the past were certainly more self-dependent."

ENGLISH SOCIETY WOMEN.

Lady Ponsonby's paper on "The Rôle of Women in Society" in England to-day will not heighten the respect of the "lower classes" for the "upper circles." She gives a most rapid and interesting survey of society tendencies during the century just departed, and bears witness to the temper which now prevails:

"The desperate recklessness of experiment that seems to be not only a reaction against conventionality, but to result from a mad desire to exhaust every form of amusement, and indeed of vice. The husband-snatching, the lover-snatching—in short, the open profligacy—becomes unattractive because nobody is shocked. Gambling is resorted to, but that is such an exclusive passion that it protects its votaries from destruction by other forms of vice. . . . Nor do I think the *courtisane de haut étage* doubled with the philanthropist is a type that will commend itself to English opinion, for the men held in bondage by her are seldom those on the first line. Nor will the scholar and purely literary woman, or the *grande dame* who dabbles in literature, science, and art, and leads a charming life of eclecticism, estheticism, and many other isms, prevail."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The return of Lord Roberts to take supreme command of the British army has been seized by the editor as a fitting time to reprint a paper on army reform which General Roberts contributed in 1884. It is a general plea for considering the wishes of the soldier and making the service more attractive, and for substituting a three years' service with the option of twelve for the present system.

Mr. Edmund Robertson urges on the British Government the value attached by American and French experts to submarine boats, and begs for a more decided policy.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for January is a fairly good number, but hardly a brilliant one. Mr. Arnold White adds some further items to his "Plea for Efficiency," and Mr. H. W. Wilson contributes a useful article on "Our Surrenders in South Africa."

SCOTLAND GONE TORY.

Mr. William Wallace deals with "The Political Transformation in Scotland." Toryism in Scotland reached its low-water mark in 1880, when it held only 8 seats. Since then it has increased steadily till 1900, when it captured 38, or more than half the constituencies. This victory was obtained at the expense of all kinds of Liberalism. Mr. Wallace does not give a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, unless the majority of Unionist papers in the north is a good reason.

"Glasgow, which has returned seven Unionists, possesses six daily newspapers; of these, only two fought the battle of the opposition. Edinburgh, whose representation is divided between the government and the opposition, possesses three daily newspapers; of these, two are Unionist and one Liberal. Possibly the cause of the empire would have fared even better in Edinburgh had not the solitary Liberal organ been in the habit of preaching, with much ability and audacity, an ardently democratic gospel that stopped short, however, of collectivism, as well as of opposing and mercilessly criticising the war in South Africa. In Aberdeen, all the daily newspapers are Unionist; the fact may help to explain the reduction of the Liberal majorities in the two divisions of the city and the capture of one of the divisions of the county. Dundee is the only one of the larger cities of Scotland in which the Liberal majorities have been increased; this may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that the leading daily newspaper is Liberal."

It is plain that this applies even more strongly to London, where the Liberals have now practically only one morning newspaper.

THE BRITISH NAVY'S RESTORATION.

Captain Wilmott, R.N., writing upon "Our Navy: Its Decline and Restoration," makes the following reference to the turning-point in the reconstruction of the navy. After referring to the condition of the fleet in 1884, he says that until that time the utterances of individuals and the opinion of experts had little effect. He proceeds:

"It required something of a more popular character to arouse the nation. This came with the publication

of a series of articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on 'The Truth About the Navy,' by 'One Who Knows the Facts,' in the autumn of 1884. The then editor, Mr. Stead, has described in the *Review of Reviews* how he gradually became convinced of the facts put before him, and determined to make them public. . . . These articles created considerable sensation, and other papers now began to recognize that there was a naval question. Without, however, the ability and enterprise of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the public indifference might have been indefinitely continued."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. L. Stephen has an excellent and discriminating article on Froude; Miss Woolward contributes "A Vindication of Lady Nelson."

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for January is a good number. We notice elsewhere the articles upon the progress of Japan, but the number contains many other interesting articles. One of the most interesting is the elaborately illustrated paper in which Mr. D. G. Hogarth describes how he explored what he believes to be the cave which was held sacred for centuries as the birth-place of Zeus. This famous cavern, which is converted into a temple, is a large double grotto, which shows as a black spot on the hillside above Psychró, a village of the inner Lasithi plains. He says:

"That here is the original birth-cave of Zeus there can remain no shadow of doubt. The cave on Ida, however rich it proved in offerings when explored some years ago, has no sanctuary approaching the mystery of this. Among holy caverns in the world, that of Psychró, in virtue of its lower halls, must stand alone."

POLITICAL ETHICS.

Mr. Leslie Stephen preaches upon right and wrong in politics, in order to justify his refusal to sign a protest against the war in South Africa. The gist of his somewhat cynical casuistry is to be found in the following sentence:

"Ahab may have behaved abominably to Naboth; but if Naboth raised a rebellion and called in the Philistines to right himself, it might still be the duty of a loyal Jew to put him down. Right and wrong are so mixed up in this world that an error or injustice in one part of the proceedings which has led to a conflict cannot decide the rights of the whole controversy."

On the present British policy of unconditional surrender, however, Mr. Stephen says:

"The importance of conciliation, and of showing by our action that, if necessity has justified coercion, coercion is in itself a monstrous evil, and should be supplanted as soon as possible by a concession of rights to the conquered, is too obvious for me to expatiate upon the topic."

THE BOERS AS THEY ARE.

Mr. Basil Williams, formerly a gunner in the C.I.V.'s, contributes a very interesting paper on "Some Boer Characteristics." Mr. Williams writes well, and his evidence adds another valuable contribution to the pyramid of testimony to the character of the Boers. Mr. Williams has seen the Boer in the field, and his testimony is that nearly every single accusation brought against England's enemy was false. Mr. Williams says:

"We found no confirmation in them of the popular opinion about the Boer distaste for water; in fact, they seemed to rush for a wash in a dirty cow pond with as much relish as we. But their most striking characteristic was their genuine piety. Every evening, when their camp fires were lit, they would sing in chorus psalms or hymns in praise of their Maker. Hypocrites the great mass of the Boers certainly are not, any more than our own Puritans were. Hospitable they certainly are, and proud of their country in a way which wins the sympathy of those who are no less proud and willing to fight for theirs."

As to their treatment of prisoners, Mr. Williams bears the same uniform testimony of all those who have been in the field. He says:

"I was constantly coming across men who had been prisoners of the Boers at various times; and I think I may say that my informants were altogether fairly representative of all classes of soldiers in the British army. The unanimity in their accounts of the treatment given to them by the Boers was extraordinary, whether they had been going about the country at the heels of De Wet or imprisoned at Waterval. Not a single prisoner I ever met had a complaint to make about the way in which he had been treated."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles include an interesting contribution by Mr. Julian Corbett, entitled "Colonel Wilks and Napoleon." Colonel Wilks was keeper of Napoleon when he first arrived at St. Helena, before the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe. He reports two lengthy conversations which he had with Napoleon, from which it appears that the emperor was extremely interested in the question of flogging in the army, which he condemned, and the nature and rights of the reformed Protestantism.

An anonymous writer has the courage to say a good word for the much-abused "Little Englander."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE January *Cornhill* contains a great deal of very interesting matter. Under the title of "Our Birth and Parentage," Mr. George M. Smith records the diverting history of the now forty years old *Cornhill Magazine*.

DR. FITCHETT'S "INDIAN MUTINY."

This number also contains the first of Dr. Fitchett's articles on the Indian mutiny. Dr. Fitchett's style is admirable, clear, forcible, and graphic enough to captivate the most inveterate history-hater. But he is not too sympathetic to those who are not true-born Englishmen, and shows sometimes surprisingly little consideration for the feelings and susceptibilities of the Hindu race. He takes the very opposite view to that of Justin McCarthy as to the extent of the mutiny, the importance of which he considers has often been greatly overrated. "There were two black faces to every white face under the British flag which fluttered so proudly over the historic ridge at Delhi." Nor does he agree with Mr. Lecky, Lord Roberts, and other authorities as to the greased cartridges being the real and not merely the ostensible cause for the mutiny. Nor will he allow that there is anything to be said in justification of the Sepoys, although he admits "much of heavy-handed clumsiness in the official management of the business."

None of the guilty cartridges, he asserts, were ever actually issued to Sepoys, whose conscientious objections to them vanished when there was a chance of using them against British subjects.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"More Light on St. Helena" is thrown by a paper edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, and consisting chiefly of extracts from the letters and journals of Sir George Bingham and others who were in St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity. Some interesting conversation is recorded as to Napoleon's intended invasion of England. He said:

"I put all to the hazard; I entered into no calculation as to the manner in which I was to return; I trusted all to the impression the occupation of the capital would have occasioned."

Mrs. Richmond Ritchie has a delicately and charmingly written paper on "Felicia Hemans," which should be read to be fully appreciated.

Sir H. M. Stanley describes "How I Acted the Missionary, and What Came of It, in Uganda," an interesting record of dealings with King Mtesa, at whose request Stanley appealed for missionaries both to London and New York, with the result that a fund of \$120,000 was speedily raised, and five missionaries sent out, and now Uganda has one cathedral and 372 churches, attended by 97,575 converts.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S for January does not call for a very extended notice, with the exception of one short story which appears to be from the same pen as that which wrote the weird story in the December number. This time the tale describes the perils to which exorcists are exposed. A Roman Catholic priest, who is described as of the highest character and of stainless life, cast an obsessing demon out of the body of a country girl in America. The demon resented his expulsion from the body of his victim, and used her lips before his final exorcism to vow a terrible vengeance upon the exorcist. This threat he fulfilled to the letter. Troubles came thick and fast upon the unfortunate priest, who in a series of years came into difficult relations with a number of human beings, in each of whom he saw and recognized the glint of the demon's eye. First his bishop quarreled with him; then a young man came to assassinate him, and being overpowered by the superior will of the priest, committed suicide; then a Roman countess endeavored to compromise him; and finally, when he was traveling in India, a juggler, who went into a trance, was possessed of the same evil spirit. The priest tore the bandage from the eyes of the possessed juggler, but a cobra darted from the man's bosom, leaving a deadly wound upon the priest, who met his death firmly convinced that he had been pursued all these years by the evil spirit whom he had cast out of its first victim.

There is another very interesting paper entitled "More Problems of Railway Management." The writer believes that the twenty thousand locomotives now in use in the United Kingdom will soon be worth little more than old iron. Steam will rapidly be replaced by electricity, and with much better results, both in economy, speed, and safety.

There is a pleasant travel paper describing how the writer, Mr. Hanbury Williams, traveled 15,000 miles in fresh water from Port Arthur, in Canada, to the sea.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE lassitude which has lately seized upon the politics of Europe seems to have had its effect also on the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December, which is not perhaps quite equal to its usual high standard. We have quoted in another place from the article by M. Desjardins on "China and International Law."

MIDDLE-CLASS SOCIALISM.

In the first December number M. Bourdeau writes an account of socialism among the middle class as exemplified in the International Socialist Congress which met in Paris on the occasion of the exposition. He notes that the various socialist congresses in Paris unfortunately exemplified in their proceedings anything but the solidarity which they claim as their ideal; and in this they represented, truly enough, the history of socialist parties for the last twenty years. The essential principle of socialism is to remedy the fatal division of humanity into two separate classes—the possessors of capital and the instruments of production, and the proletariat who possesses only the power to labor. This division has been induced by the condition of modern industrialism. It is well known that socialism has not availed very much to bridge over this division, and perhaps the reason may be that socialists themselves have tended to split into two opposite camps. The first of these sections aims at organizing the workers for trade interests, education, and for using strikes as a means of obtaining better conditions of labor; the other group employ political action, looking toward legislation as a sovereign remedy for the woes of the working classes. M. Bourdeau points out that this second class of political socialists is being more and more invaded and controlled by members of the middle class, and he finds an historical parallel in the number of active adherents which the French Revolution found in the ranks of the nobility. He says that the International Socialist Congress exhibited this *bourgeois* invasion in a remarkable degree. It is remarkable that the official journal of the German Socialists, the *Vorwärts*, hailed the establishment by the Chinese of an international secretariate and an interparliamentary committee as a reconstitution of the old "International" of Carl Marx; the establishment, in fact, of a vast army organized and disciplined, and waiting only the leading necessary to an army about to begin a campaign.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

In the second December number Count d'Haussonville writes upon "The Assistance Publique and Private Benevolence." As is well known, the organization of benevolence in France is quite different from that which obtains in this country, the relief of the poor being regarded there as a state rather than a municipal obligation. M. d'Haussonville writes naturally from the point of view of the devout Roman Catholic layman, and is evidently afraid of state interference with the philanthropic work of the Catholic Church in France; and he invokes the old principles of tolerance, liberty, and equality of all before the Lord, which, though they are on every one's lips, are so little regarded in practice.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned M. de Mun's paper on General Ladmirault, who died only two years

ago at the age of ninety, after distinguished services; and a paper by M. Charles Benoist on the position of labor in the modern state.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Osterogorski's article on "Political Women in England;" the rest of the *Revue* is quite worthy of the important position which it has now attained.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN ARGENTINA.

M. Diareaux' article may perhaps recall to some extent the attention of the public to the Argentine Republic, which has been somewhat neglected of recent years. He says that French investors have been wrong in failing to study the economic conditions of Argentina before lending her so many millions of francs; he admits that his fellow-countrymen have borne their losses with philosophy, but he thinks that they ought to have examined the causes of the losses, and to have searched for remedies. There came the crash of 1891, of which M. Diareaux says the English took advantage, while the French gave up the Argentina as a bad job. At the present day Argentina is, he says, one of the best financial colonies of the English, where capital finds the largest, freest, and most remunerative of returns. Of the present prosperity of Argentina he gives some remarkable examples; he recalls also the attempt made by England to conquer this country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and it is curious to reflect what an influence upon the history of the world was exerted by the defeat of General Whitelock at Buenos Ayres.

A NEW DICTIONARY.

M. Bréal discusses the new French dictionary compiled by Messrs. Hatzfeldt, Darmesteter, and Thomas. As might be imagined from the association of the late Mr. Darmesteter with this work, it is particularly rich in etymologies that often correct or develop the researches of Littré.

THE FOUREAU-LAMY MISSION.

M. Liard contributes an important paper on this mission, based upon notes made by M. Foureau, the private correspondence of Commandant Lamy, and other first-hand documents. The mission was instructed to follow up the scientific exploration of the Sahara between Algeria and the Soudan; they were thus to follow substantially in the footsteps of the ill-fated Colonel Flatters, and how far the scientific character of the mission can be regarded as genuine will be seen from M. Liard's remark that for the fame of the French name it was necessary to avenge Colonel Flatters, and to go to the very spot where he was stopped. The Foureau-Lamy mission, he says, had the honor of re-establishing the reputation of France in the Central Sahara. M. Liard thus sums up what he calls the moral and international result of the mission. The junction of French Algeria with French Soudan and French Congo is an accomplished fact; Colonel Flatters has been avenged; Tourags have been forced to allow the French flag to pass the very spot where he was stopped; Rabah was killed, and his power destroyed; and altogether a splendid effect was exerted on the reclamation of Africa.

REVUE DES REVUES.

THE December numbers of this magazine are perhaps more than usually interesting. The first place is given to an article on "Marriage and Divorce," by MM. Paul and Victor Marguerite, suggested, apparently, by a resolution of the Feminist Congress at Paris, that on certain simple conditions divorce by mutual consent should become law. The article is a forcibly written plea in favor of divorce, but, needless to say, not against marriage. Anything is better, it is argued, than a judicial separation which does not permit of remarriage, and leaves the children in a more or less equivocal position. The writers also take occasion to plead that the divorce laws should be the same for both sexes, instead of, as at present, far more heavy on the woman than on the man. The woman taken in adultery may be imprisoned, whereas the man can only be fined. One by one the stock arguments against divorce are demolished, the writers, however, insisting that divorce, although better than separation, is still an evil—a necessary but deplorable evil. Incidentally the law's delays, and also its extreme costliness, receive some well-merited censure.

SALVATION BY THE PO-WENG-WOEY.

This is the not very intelligible title of an article by a member of the said Po-Weng-Woey, a liberal and progressive society of Chinese—the reform party, in fact—now numbering several millions, with branches in every province of China, making its influence felt even in the remotest villages, and this in spite of the vigorous efforts at suppression by the Empress Dowager and her party. The society practically owes its origin to the book published in 1898, "China's One Hope," by the Emperor himself, containing his liberal and progressive ideas, a book which the writer thinks created a sensation in China unequaled by that of any other book since the Bible in any country, civilized or barbarous. He also gives many extracts from this wonderful book, which will be read with much interest. No rules are imposed on those joining the society, and its members are free to leave it when they like. Somehow or other it has managed to be a very wealthy society, but every service rendered it is entirely gratuitous, the only expenses being for halls to be used as meeting-places, though even these are often offered gratis by one of the members of the league. Besides this, however, the Po-Weng-Woey bears the expense of three Chinese propagandist journals. The headquarters of the society are at Macao, but it has branches in Hongkong, Honolulu, San Francisco, Montreal, New York, and many other places. In California its adherents number 100,000, and their commerce has become so considerable that a daily paper is now published in Chinese at San Francisco, the only Chinese newspaper published outside China.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Another article of special interest is on the modern Japanese novel, by a Japanese writer. Japanese fiction is a great and growing force, but still much under the influence of foreign literature, especially French, although it is curious that hardly a single well-known novelist can read French. The Japanese know their Victor Hugo and Zola only through the medium of German or English.

A literary paper of interest is upon Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," and his work, the article being peculiarly timely just now, inasmuch as last month the

illustrious Polish author celebrated his jubilee, which was the occasion of a national rejoicing.

M. Georges Pellisier has an article on "The Peasant in Modern French Fiction," in which he takes some exception to Zola's "La Terre;" and M. Bréal writes upon "Judiciary Jargon," and asks why legal documents should not be written in intelligible French. There are, besides, some poems of considerable merit by King Oscar of Sweden.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE UNIVERSELLE.

THE turn of the century affords a favorable pretext to M. Édouard Tallichet to review the origin and development of his Swiss magazine, the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, which he does in an interesting article in the December number.

Born in 1796, the *Bibliothèque Universelle* achieves the somewhat unique distinction of witnessing the ends and beginnings of two centuries, an experience permitted to only very few of us mortals. Strange to say, its original name was the *Revue Britannique*, and its first object was to endeavor to counteract the revolutionary tendencies of the day, while reflecting for Continental readers the intellectual, literary, and social life of England. It was in 1816 that the three friends and founders decided to modify their programme, and the title of the review became the *Bibliothèque Universelle*. In 1865, M. Tallichet became editor and removed the review from Geneva to Lausanne.

The review has not been without its ups and downs. When it came into the hands of the present editor there were only some three hundred subscribers, but at the end of the first year the number was almost doubled. Progress continued, and at the end of the third year the receipts and the expenditure almost balanced. Since that time the number of subscribers to the review has increased, not by leaps and bounds, but gradually and surely, and its public has become European—not, however, without difficulties to cope with. Like most other editors, M. Tallichet realizes that it would be impossible to hold views on great public questions which would be acceptable to all his readers; he therefore does what seems to him right and just. His views on the Dreyfus case cost the review a number of French readers, and his opposition to the repurchase of the Swiss railways a number of Swiss readers. More recently, the *Bibliothèque's* pro-British proclivities, in the case of the war in South Africa, in opposition to the great Continental pro-Boer majority, must have had a serious effect on the subscription list. The review is, however, to be congratulated on its length of days and its honest expression of opinion, and every one will join in wishing it another century of success.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR C. BRIDGE, K.C.B., writes in the December number of the *Deutsche Revue* on "The Peace Mission of Navies." He points out the different conditions which rule naval and military men. In the case of the latter, officers and men of one nationality scarcely ever meet those of another; but naval men are constantly rubbing shoulders all over the world, and know and respect one another more than any other class of men. Sir C. Bridge cites various instances in which naval men have worked together at times when a slight difference between them might

have involved their respective countries in war. Warships have always been to the fore in mapping out the ocean—in discoveries and explorations all over the world. The writer says that English seamen look with great pleasure on the contemplated increase in the German navy, and that they all admit that they have learned much from their French *confrères*. Speaking of the difficult positions in which naval officers are sometimes placed, the admiral recalls Palmerston's words—that if he wanted a good diplomatist he would look for him on the bridge of a warship.

FROM GARDENER TO KING.

Adhémar Leclère, French resident in Cambodia, contributes an interesting article upon the dynasty of the kings of that country, telling the following tale of its origin: In 1333, there was a gardener who became celebrated for the excellence of his cucumbers, so much so that the king, who had a great liking for this vegetable, ordered him to reserve the entire output for his own consumption. To make certain that none of the cucumbers were stolen, he instructed the gardener to have his garden watched night and day. One night, in order to see that his orders in the matter had been carried out, the king stole out into the garden by himself, was taken for a robber by the watchful gardener, and promptly killed. As he left no heir, there was great trouble about the succession, and a way out of the difficulty was found by making the gardener king. Since that time his descendants have sat on the throne of Cambodia. This is the story always told in that country, but M. Leclère ridicules it. The removal of the old king, who was a Brahmin, had been, in his opinion, decided upon by the nobles and people, who were all Buddhists, and this story was invented in order to explain how he came to disappear. In any event, a Buddhist succeeded him as king.

GERMAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The opening article in the December number of the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* is by Richard Calwer, upon trade politics in central Europe. He is in favor of reduced tariffs in mid-European export and import trade. Incidentally he gives some interesting facts concerning the German trade with the United States. German exports to the United States have decreased slightly in the past two years, while American imports into Germany have increased in the same years. He attributes this fact to the heavy tariff which German goods have to pay to get into the United States, and the comparatively light tax imposed upon American products by the German Government. He, however, does not see any profit that is likely to accrue to German traders by a tariff war with the United States, for the simple reason that Germany exports goods to America which that country could do without, while the imports from the United States are an absolute necessity to German merchants.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

In the December number of the *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land*, Ulrich von Hassell discusses German colonial politics, and gives some interesting figures as to the cost of the various colonial possessions to the mother country. Railways are being built and harbors improved, and in consequence expenditure will increase during this year. The sum to be spent on her colonies all over the world amounts to under \$10,000,000, a total which England expends in less than two weeks in South

Africa. Kiaochau is rather expensive—\$2,500,000 will be spent on it during 1901—and over \$5,000,000 goes to the African colonies. Herr von Hassell naturally does not relish the way in which German West Africa is spoken of by statesmen at the Cape. As for Mr. Rhodes' letter saying that he would prevent the immigration of Boers into German West Africa, he characterizes it as absurd. Mr. Rhodes' position in the Southwest African Company does not give him the power to do this, as there are seven German and only three English directors. The desirability of building the Central Railway in East Africa is urged, because at present the Uganda Railway takes all the traffic from the northern part of the German colony. Immigration into the various African possessions is still very slow.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Mr. Karl Jentsch contributes to the *Zukunft* a very sensible article upon "German Politics the World Over." He begins by discussing the Chinese question. He points out that China was a state long before Europe could boast of any such thing, and that in most things the Chinese are ahead of, at any rate, their nearest neighbors, the Russians. They have made a fruitful garden of their country, while the Russians have turned to little account their fertile soil, and in fact in everything save in military matters they are ahead. They have been invaded, but have never attacked any one, and the writer considers the present attitude of the powers to China one of the most absurd possible. From a German point of view, he thinks that German trade will suffer, not gain, by the present hostilities; that the coal mines could have been reached by pacific measures; that to secure the compensation in princes' heads and taels which is demanded they would have to conquer the whole of China, and that a control by seven or eight great powers, if it ever came, would be a thing to mock at.

THE SCANDINAVIAN REVIEWS.

THE recent Scandinavian magazines are notable for many valuable contributions. Besides being strong in fiction, *Varia* (Stockholm), in its December issue, has an article on "The Artistic Taste in Our Swedish Homes," by Alf. Wallander, a well-known Swedish artist. *Kringsjaa* (Christiania) for November has two articles of interest, "Water as Light and Fuel," by S. A. Ramsvig, and "Is Henrik Ibsen a Naturalist?" by Dr. H. C. Hansen. In the eighth number for last year of *Samtiden*, Aagot Raeder writes on "Björnson's Representation of Women," and Gerhard Schjelderup on "The Influence of Bach on the Music of Our Time." In *Tilskueren* (Copenhagen) for October, Julius Wulff gives an account of "The Anglo-American Understanding," and Aage Friis contributes a very readable paper on "The Danish Court of 1770," as illustrated by contemporary letters. *Ymer*, the leading Swedish scientific magazine, has an exceedingly interesting account of "The Swedish Expedition to Northeastern Greenland," which was led by the eminent explorer, A. C. Nathorst, and undertaken between June and September, 1899, with the direct object of finding some traces of Andrée. Besides this article, O. Peterson writes upon "The Drift Ice in Northern Atlantic." The August Issue of *Finsk Tidskrift* (Helsingfors) presents a contribution by O. Grotenfelt on "Recent Researches in the Kalevala."

NOTES ON THE SEASON'S BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Mr. William Barclay Parsons has written *An American Engineer in China* (McClure, Phillips & Co.), presenting a view of China and the Chinese from the point of view of industrial development. In the years 1898-99 Mr. Parsons was in China, in the interest of an American syndicate, to examine, survey, and report on an extensive railway enterprise. He traversed the province of Hunan, of which less was known than of the other provinces, and obtained an entrance into Chang-sha, the one large city in China which hitherto had been closed to foreigners.

Mr. Joel Cook presents in the three volumes of his *America, Picturesque and Descriptive* (Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.), a great wealth of information, including considerable historical data, regarding various places and regions, particularly the eastern half of the United States. Less formal in arrangement than a gazetteer or cyclopedia, Mr. Cook's work still has its uses for purposes of reference. Beautiful and well-chosen illustrations add to the attractiveness of the text.

A beautifully illustrated volume, entitled *In and Around the Grand Canyon* (Little, Brown & Co.), is the fruit of ten years' visits by Mr. George Wharton James to "the most sublime spectacle of earth,"—the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. The one hundred photographs which embellish the pages of this work are in themselves remarkable. Even the text of the book was written, it may be said, within the canyon. The author has made a special effort to gather the local history of the region. He has followed traces of the early explorers, and obtained accounts of their thrilling adventures and escapes. Mr. James dedicates his book to Maj. John W. Powell, whose name is indelibly associated with the early explorers of the Colorado.

By a coincidence that is certainly complimentary to Major Powell, a valuable ethnological treatise, entitled *The North-Americans of Yesterday*, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh (Putnams), is also dedicated to him. Mr. Dellenbaugh's work is "a comparative study of North-American Indian life, customs, and products, on the theory of the ethnic unity of the race." This volume serves to popularize much information regarding our Indian tribes, especially those of the far Southwest, which has been gathered at various times by our industrious Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, but never presented in popular form. The book is richly illustrated.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston, of Chicago, has written a most entertaining volume on *Panama and the Sierras* (Chicago: The Riverton Press), giving his observations on three journeys between New York and California by the Panama route. The doctor is himself a native of the Golden State, and his first journey to the East was made by way of the isthmus. Photographs taken by the author himself illustrate the book.

Falaise, the Town of the Conqueror (Little, Brown & Co.), is a charming account of the old French village by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd, author of *In and Out of Three Normandy Inns*, and other travel sketches. The fact that Falaise was William the Conqueror's

birthplace is not all that appeals to the interest of the traveler. It was also the scene of the great horse fair of the eleventh century, which still survives. Mrs. Dodd's account of this fair is most interesting. Other towns of Normandy are better known than Falaise to the modern traveler, but perhaps none will better repay a visit; and stay-at-homes will be grateful to Mrs. Dodd for her entertaining description of the place.

Prof. Maxwell Sommerville's *Sands of Sahara* (Lippincott) is an account of very recent explorations in the great desert, illustrated from photographs.

HISTORIES OF THIS AND OTHER LANDS.

Among the new books relating to American history perhaps none is more attractive to the student than Dr. Edward Eggleston's *The Transit of Civilization* (Appleton). This is the second volume in Dr. Eggleston's "History of Life in the United States," of which *The Beginners of a Nation* was the first. The "transit of civilization" to which allusion is made is from England to America in the seventeenth century. As it is Dr. Eggleston's ambition to write the history of civilization for the period covered by his books, he has made a special effort to find out just how the colonists in America were affected by the progress made by their European contemporaries in science and literature. This is a branch of research that has seldom been pursued by historians with any thoroughness. In the present volume, Dr. Eggleston describes in his first chapter "The Mental Outfit of the Colonists." This is followed by a "Digression Concerning Medical Notions at the Period of Settlement." He then discusses "Mother English, Folk-Speech, Folk-Lore, and Literature." In the remainder of the volume he treats of ethics, education, and the labor question. Dr. Eggleston has applied to the people of this period the canons of history, and, as he humorously suggests, "people with ancestors will be disappointed." Dr. Eggleston adheres to his intention revealed in the earlier volume of "hewing to the line." As a result, many of our long-cherished preconceptions of colonial history will receive more or less of a shock; but we venture the prediction that Dr. Eggleston's conclusions will, in the main, stand the most exacting tests of historical accuracy.

AMERICAN HISTORY FRESHLY PRESENTED.

In continuation of the theme suggested by Dr. Eggleston's volumes, the reader will find much material of value in *The Expansion of the American People*, by Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago (Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.). The recent discussion of the question of territorial expansion may be responsible for the production of this book at the present time; but as regards its contents, it is a welcome addition to our stock of school and general histories, quite irrespective of that discussion. The writer treats of the social as well as of the territorial expansion of our nation, describing the manner of living, methods of travel, and the modes of doing business. Illustrations, consisting largely of reproductions of rare old prints, and the numerous maps, add much to the interest of the text.

In another book by Professor Sparks, *The Men Who*

Made the Nation (Macmillan), the biographical element is subordinated to the historical. The author presents an outline of United States history from 1760 to 1865 in the form of a series of studies of distinct periods, in each of which events are grouped about the personality of one man. In the first period, for example, the representative figure is "Benjamin Franklin, the Colonial Agent in England." Then follow "Samuel Adams, the Man of the Town Meeting;" "John Adams, the Partisan of Independence;" "Robert Morris, the Financier of the Revolution;" "Alexander Hamilton, the Advocate of Stronger Government;" and "George Washington, the First President." For the history of the Government from the beginning of the century down to the Civil War the men selected to represent the successive periods are: "Thomas Jefferson, the Exponent of Democracy;" "Henry Clay, the Father of Public Improvements;" "Andrew Jackson, the People's President;" "Daniel Webster, the Defender of the Constitution;" "Horace Greeley, the Anti-Slavery Editor," and "Abraham Lincoln, a New Type of American." Of course, readers' judgments will differ as to the propriety of these particular selections, but the author has contrived to introduce into each chapter a fund of entertaining facts bearing on the development of the nation during the period under consideration. The book is interesting because it has to do with people. In the writer's view, "the making of the nation is the story of the men who made it." Criticism of the work, we imagine, will be directed chiefly against the author's sense of proportion; but his success in the exploitation of interesting historical materials cannot be gainsaid.

An excellent brief *Story of American History* has been written for use in elementary schools by Albert F. Blaisdell (Ginn & Co.). This book is much more than a mere compilation of facts, and is really what its title implies, a "story," written in the light of the latest research and appropriately illustrated.

President Lyon Gardiner Tyler, of the ancient College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., has written a most attractive volume on *The Cradle of the Republic: Jamestown and James River* (Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shepperson). President Tyler gives a detailed account of the first English settlement in the United States, beginning with a study of the aborigines and the physical features of the country about Jamestown, following this with a summary of political events, including the settlement itself, and an inquiry into the character of the immigrants, and giving descriptions of the fort, church, blockhouses, and other buildings of the settlement, with a final chapter on the origin and history of places along the James River. The volume is illustrated and indexed.

We have received the first volume of a new edition of Sir Arthur Helps' *The Spanish Conquest in America*, with an introduction, maps, and notes, by M. Oppenheim (John Lane). The work is to be completed in four volumes and sold at a low price.

The thrilling story of the old frigate *Constitution* has been retold by Prof. Ira N. Hollis, of Harvard University, the well-known expert on naval affairs (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Many of our readers will recall the centennial anniversary of the *Constitution's* launching, in October, 1897. "Old Ironsides" now lies housed over at the Boston navy yard, and the Secretary of the Navy has been authorized by an act of Congress to restore the ancient vessel to the same condition, as regards her hull and rigging, she was in when in active

service, provided that \$400,000 be raised for the purpose by the Daughters of 1812.

SOME MILITARY HISTORY.

The late Gen. Jacob D. Cox was generally recognized as one of the ablest of our military historians. Several weeks before his death, in August last, General Cox had completed the manuscript of a two-volume work to be entitled *Military Reminiscences of the Civil War* (Scribners). In this work General Cox had aimed to reproduce his own experiences in the war in such a way as to help the reader to understand just how the duties and the problems of that great conflict presented themselves successively to one man who had an active part in it from the beginning to the end. General Cox had an intimate knowledge of the personal qualities of many men who were prominent in the Civil War, both as officers and as civilians. It is this personal side of the book that will prove most interesting, we think, to the general reader, although the detailed accounts of the various campaigns are of permanent value from the point of view of the tactician. All who have read General Cox's studies of the strategy of the war, as published in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* and in various other forms, will readily appreciate the skill and insight with which he analyzes the military movements that led to the success of the Union army.

Thrilling Days in Army Life is the title of a capital little book by Gen. George A. Forsyth, U.S.A., with illustrations by Rufus F. Zogbaum (Harpers). General Forsyth devotes the first part of his book to stories of frontier Indian fighting, and the remainder to reminiscences of the Civil War, including Sheridan's ride, in which General Forsyth accompanied the chief actor from start to finish, and the scene of the surrender at Appomattox Court House, of which he was also an interested witness. General Forsyth's powers as a military story-teller have been well exemplified recently in his book entitled *The Story of the Soldier*, which was noticed in our December number, while Mr. Zogbaum's abilities as a delineator of army subjects have placed him in a class by himself among American illustrators.

In *The Civil War by Campaigns* (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.), Mr. Eli G. Foster discards the ordinary chronological order of treatment for a new method of presentation, by which the movements of each army are fully described before those of others are touched upon. This scheme of writing military history has its advantages, and is decidedly interesting, by way of variation from the conventional system of text-book making.

UNIVERSITY STUDIES.

In Volume XVIII. of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* there is a series of studies in "State Taxation, with Particular Reference to the Southern States," edited by Dr. J. H. Hollander. This is followed by studies of "The Colonial Executive Prior to the Restoration," by Dr. Percy L. Kaye; "The Constitution and Admission of Iowa into the Union," by Prof. James A. James; "The Church and Popular Education," by Prof. H. B. Adams; "The Struggle for Religious Freedom in Virginia: The Baptists," by William Taylor Thom. We have had occasion, from time to time during the past year, to comment on the various essays included in this volume as they have been issued from the Johns Hopkins Press. The volume as a whole seems to measure up to the high standard set by the earlier volumes of the series.

In the twelfth volume of the Columbia University *Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law* (Macmillan), Dr. William Maxwell Burke writes on "History and Functions of Central Labor Unions," Mr. Edward E. Proper on "Colonial Immigration Laws," Dr. William H. Glasson on "History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States," and Dr. Charles E. Merriam, Jr., on "History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau." These monographs speak well for American historical scholarship.

AMERICAN LITERARY HISTORY.

If some of the social traditions of the New Englanders have been jarred by Dr. Edward Eggleston's researches into their colonial history, their literary traditions must have been no less disturbed by certain chapters of Prof. Barrett Wendell's *Literary History of America* (Scribners). His account of the anti-slavery movement and its relation to literature is especially iconoclastic. What, for example, could be better calculated to disturb the equanimity of the Boston anti-imperialists than Professor Wendell's dictum that "the impulses of the New England reformers to set the world right concentrate themselves on the affairs of other people and not on their own;" and that this very trait reveals the identity of the New England temper with that of the mother-country, since "no peculiarity has been more characteristic of the native Englishmen than a passion to reform other people than themselves, trusting meantime that God will help those who forcibly help somebody else." For his cynicism respecting the modern New England writers, however, Professor Wendell amply atones in the breadth and candor with which he discusses the literary progress of the country as a whole. His treatment of the subject is marked from beginning to end by freshness and originality. His grasp of social and political history gives a value to his work not always possessed by historians of literature. One subdivision of Professor Wendell's theme has been treated by Mr. Daniel D. Addison in one of the volumes of "National Studies in American Letters" (Macmillan), entitled *The Clergy in American Life and Letters*. This book aims to give a general view of the literary work of the American clergy, and it does this by treating in sketches typical clergymen who were literary men, and then making a more extended examination of the most important writers,—Dwight, Channing, Parker, Bushnell, Beecher, and Brooks,—who by their work illustrate the whole subject. The author wisely refrains from any attempt to enter into any theological discussion or criticism. The influence of the clergy upon American life and letters has certainly been immense, and there is little danger of overestimating it. Mr. Addison has observed a discriminating and judicial attitude.

TALES OF VARIOUS PEOPLES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

A History of Babylonia and Assyria, by Prof. Robert W. Rogers, has been issued in two volumes (Eaton & Mains). The author has based his work exclusively upon original sources, accepting, however, many of the explanations offered by modern Assyriologists. The entire work has been read in manuscript by Professor Sayce, whose suggestions have been utilized by the author. It is a significant fact that the progress of Assyriology in the past twenty years has been so rapid that every book on the history of Babylonia and

Assyria published before 1870 or 1880 is regarded as hopelessly antiquated.

The volume entitled *The Awakening of the East*, by Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is the authorized English translation of a much-talked-of book. Portions of the work had already seen the light in the form of magazine articles. The author's point of view as an impartial investigator has become well known. He traces the development of Asia under the three divisions of Siberia, China, and Japan. Mr. Henry Norman furnishes an introduction to the volume, and Mr. Richard Davey is responsible for the translation, while the special introduction for the American edition has been written by the author. None of the recent books on the Eastern question has contributed so much to our knowledge of the real situation.

An important reprint from the *International Monthly*, of Burlington, Vt., is *The Expansion of Russia*, by Alfred Rambaud, the author of a history of Russia which was crowned by the French Academy in 1883. The present essay, which first appeared in the September and October issues of the *International Monthly*, is now issued in bound form with a table of contents, and divided into chapters with topical headings. As a brief presentation of Russia's development and aims there is probably no better book accessible to the American public. M. Rambaud believes that Russia is just at the beginning of an era of expansion such as no European nation has ever had. In the "Mediæval Towns" series (Macmillan), Mr. William Holden Hutton has contributed *Constantinople*, and his text has been gracefully illustrated by Mr. Sydney Cooper. Mr. Holden has written an entertaining historical sketch, with some of the elements of the guide-book, although he disclaims any intention to supersede the indispensable *Murray's Hand Book*.

The third volume of Miss Ruth Putnam's translation of Professor Blok's *History of the People of the Netherlands* covers the war with Spain, 1568-1621. In the condensation of Professor Blok's work Miss Putnam has given greater weight to the social and economic conditions than to the political affairs of the Dutch people.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's *The Great Boer War* (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is more readable and probably far more accurate than many of its predecessors in the field. Dr. Doyle has attempted with more earnestness than most of his British colleagues to get the views of the Boers on both political and military questions. The lessons of the war which Dr. Doyle draws are not wholly flattering to the British administration. Dr. Doyle's services of several months as a surgeon in South Africa during the war enabled him both to see and to describe events clearly and accurately.

The Filipino Martyrs, by Richard Brinsley Sheridan (John Lane), is an English barrister's account of the surrender of Manila, in 1898, and the disturbances which began in February, 1899. Mr. Sheridan was an eye-witness of these events, and severely censures the conduct of General Otis and other American officials in authority.

The second volume of *A History of the Ancient Working People*, by C. Osborne Ward, of the United States Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C., published by the author, deals with "Origins of Socialism." The author has collected much valuable material regarding such comparatively obscure topics as "Strikes in Egypt," "India's Brotherhoods," "Pre-

Christian Trade Unions," "The Ancient Voting Unions," and "The Labor Laws of the Apostolic Age." Another title used for this work is *The Ancient Lowly*.

BIOGRAPHY.

In the sketches that make up Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet's two-volume work on *Women of the American Revolution* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), there is a great deal of Revolutionary history as well as biography. The women chosen as the subjects of these sketches were all prominent in one way or another in connection with the Revolution, although many of the names are quite unfamiliar to the present generation of Americans. This work was originally published in the middle of the nineteenth century, and the material for the sketches was collected while some men and women were still living who could recall the faces and figures of the Revolutionary leaders. In calling attention to this fact, Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton speaks of the deep interest in Colonial and Revolutionary history among women during the last years of the century, as indicated by the formation of various patriotic societies. Mrs. Ellet's work appeared many years in advance of the demand for such literature, which is an outgrowth of very recent years.

The nature of Maj. J. B. Pond's *Eccentricities of Genius* (G. W. Dillingham & Co.) would hardly be guessed from the title of the book. The volume is made up of Major Pond's recollections of famous men and women of the lecture platform, with whom he has had semi-professional relations during many years. Major Pond's reminiscences of such "lecture kings" as Gough, Phillips, Garrison, Sumner, Beecher, and their successors of the present day, are extremely entertaining, while the autobiographical passages revealing glimpses of the author's own varied career are by no means lacking in interest. The major's life has not been a remarkably long one, but in one way or another he has had to do with more celebrities, American and foreign, than most Americans have even seen. He has something interesting to tell about each of them, from Ralph Waldo Emerson and Matthew Arnold to "Ian Maclaren" and Dr. Conan Doyle.

Consul-General S. H. M. Byers has given to the public his memories of noted people in a volume entitled *Twenty Years in Europe* (Rand, McNally & Co.). During the twenty years of Consul Byers' official experience in Switzerland and Italy there were stirring events in plenty. "Two great wars took place; one great empire was born; another became a republic; and the country of Victor Emmanuel changed from a lot of petty dukedoms to a free Italy." Consul Byers' contemporary impressions of those events as they were jotted down from day to day in his diary are full of interest. In the volume are included about fifty letters from General Sherman, whose intimate friendship Consul Byers enjoyed from the time of the Civil War to the day of General Sherman's death.

Mr. William E. Connelley's *John Brown* (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.) is a spirited defense of the hero of Osawatimie, by a Kansan, written and published on Kansas ground, and chiefly devoted to a review of Brown's Kansas career. Both author and publishers deserve praise for the thorough manner in which their task has been performed. The book is an entirely creditable Kansas product. The publishers announce an edition of *The John Brown Papers*, a collection of original documents and letters of historical importance,

to be edited by Col. Richard J. Hinton and Mr. Connelley.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis has written *Verbeck of Japan* (Revell), the story of the work accomplished by Dr. Guido Fridolin Verbeck, one of the missionaries whose influence on Japan has been formative and permanent. Dr. Griffis knew Verbeck during four years in Japan, and in repeated visits to his birthplace, Zeist, in Holland, he learned many facts about Verbeck's early life and his preparation for his wonderful work in the far East. In the present volume Dr. Griffis lets his hero tell his own story.

Dr. J. Rendel Harris is the editor of *The Life of Francis William Crossley* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), an English clergyman of saintly and attractive life. In the series of "The World's Epoch Makers" (Scribners), *Wesley and Methodism* is contributed by F. J. Snell, and *Luther and the German Reformation* by Dr. T. M. Lindsay. Each of these books describes the central personality in a great religious movement, and in each the aim has been to present the hero in the environment of the social life of his time.

Songs and Song Writers, a charming little book by Henry T. Finck (Scribners), gives personal sketches of many German, Hungarian, Scandinavian, Italian, French, English, and American song-writers, prefaced by an interesting chapter on "Folk-Song and Art-Song." Mr. Finck names Edvard Grieg and Edward MacDowell as the two greatest living song-writers. In Mr. Finck's opinion, Mr. MacDowell "has placed American music, so far as the *Lied* and the piano-forte are concerned, on a level with the best that is done in Europe." In a volume entitled *Some Players* (Stone), Amy Leslie gives personal sketches of a large number of the leading actors, actresses, and opera singers of the day, including Modjeska, Booth, Terry, Mansfield, Irving, Bernhardt, Jefferson, Calvé, Eames, Nordica, and Lillian Russell.

Another volume in "The World's Epoch Makers" series, *William Herschel and His Work*, is contributed by James Sime, M.A., who sets forth the significant facts in the great astronomer's career as they have been handed down in the writings of Sir William himself and his contemporaries.

In *A Life's Voyage*, by Ambrose C. Fulton (New York: published by the author), we have some of the recorded experiences of a man who entered the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico as early as 1831, took part in the revolution that led to the founding of the Republic of Texas, in 1835, and after a lifetime of adventure is now enjoying a serene old age in Davenport, Iowa.

TREATISES ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC THEMES.

A philosophical work that is likely to attract much attention among students of politics is Mr. Edmond Kelly's *Government; or, Human Evolution* (Longmans). The first part of this work bears the subtitle "Justice," and deals mainly with the theoretical side of the subject. The author promises that the second volume, under the subtitle "Individualism and Collectivism," will deal wholly with practical problems. The author's application of the theory of evolution to human government differs in a marked way from Herbert Spencer's treatment of the same theme. The drift of Mr. Kelly's discussion of the fundamental principles

of justice is decidedly in the direction of collectivism ; that is to say, state intervention. Mr. Kelly's conclusions, however, will be more explicitly stated in his second volume, which has not yet appeared. It is interesting to note that this book is the outgrowth of a peculiar experience in practical politics—namely, the "Good Government Club" movement in New York City during the years 1892-95.

Under the title *War and Labor* (Longmans), a Russian author, Michael Anitchkow, makes a powerful appeal in behalf of the modern international peace movement, based on an analysis of the economic results of war as illustrated in both ancient and modern history.

The American Economic Association has published a volume of *Essays in Colonial Finance*, written by members of the association, and collected and edited by a special committee (Macmillan). These are prefaced by a report of the association's committee on colonies, in which several general suggestions are made, some of which are applicable to the United States. In the essays which follow, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman describes "The French Colonial System ;" Mr. Isidore Loeb, "The German Colonial Fiscal System ;" Mr. Clive Day, "The Dutch Colonial Fiscal System ;" Mr. Albert G. Keller, "Italy's Experience with Colonies ;" Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, "Spanish Colonial Policy ;" Prof. C. W. Tooke, "The Danish Colonial Fiscal System in the West Indies ;" Prof. Charles H. Hull, "Finances in the British West Indies ;" Mr. E. W. Kemmerer, "The Fiscal System of Egypt ;" Dr. Roland P. Falkner, "Finances of British Possessions in South Africa," and Prof. J. W. Jenks, "English Colonial Fiscal Systems in the Far East." All these studies are based on the most complete data accessible, and the information thus collated cannot fail to be of great value to our American officials in constructing colonial systems in the Philippines and in Porto Rico.

Race Problems of the South is the title of the proceedings of the first annual conference of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South, held at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1900 (Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company). The object of the society in publishing these papers is "to create within the South itself a popular literature on the subject—a literature representative of the soil and the people, a literature which will interpret the South both to the world and to itself."

The New York Tenement House Commission of 1900 has published *Tenement House Reform in New York, 1834-1900*, and *Housing Conditions and Tenement Laws in Leading American Cities*. Each of these monographs was prepared by Mr. Lawrence Veiller (105 East Twenty-second Street), secretary to the commission. The latter document, which is in the form of a special report to the commission, was prepared from personal observation, from investigations carried on by correspondence in certain cities with persons in a position to know the conditions of the houses of the poor in their own cities, and also by a study of the laws and ordinances. Mr. Veiller has appended to his report a comparative table of the more important building and health ordinances in each city as they affect tenement-houses. This compilation will be found especially useful by all commissions and officials in our larger cities who are interested in improving the housing conditions of the people.

Mr. Ernest McCullough, a civil engineer, has written an elementary manual on *Municipal Public Works*. This little pamphlet discusses from an engineer's standpoint the various problems with which the trustees of a town or the council of a small city may have to deal. The book is written, not for engineers, but for non-technical readers, to serve as a sort of primer in municipal engineering. Town and city officials will find it extremely useful.

The Water Supply of the City of New York, published by the Merchants' Association of New York, is a model book of its class. It presents the results of an exhaustive inquiry into the relative financial results of municipal and private ownership, the present supply, available sources for additional supply, Hudson River supply, the Ramapo contract, and the experience of other cities, and the legislative and constitutional obstacles to the city's acquiring the needed additional supply, with practical recommendations for immediate action. This inquiry was conducted so thoroughly, and the results were so clearly and fully presented, that it would almost seem that the last word on the subject of the New York City water-supply has been said. At any rate, the facts collected in this volume will be utilized by public officials and private citizens for years to come.

Mr. Samuel A. Nelson (16 Park Place, New York), of the Wall Street staff of the New York *Evening Sun*, has recently published two little books of unique interest. One of these, *The A B C of Wall Street*, is Mr. Nelson's own compilation. In this little handbook Mr. Nelson presents in an elementary way the methods employed in Wall Street, with explanations of the complex activities of that famous financial center, going into such topics as "The Numerous Classes of Bonds and What They Represent," "The Daily Work of a Broker," "Receiving and Delivering Stocks," "The Stock Exchange Clearing House," "How Stocks and Bonds are Transferred, and What Constitutes a Good and Bad Delivery," and giving a valuable dictionary of Wall Street words and phrases. The second volume of Mr. Nelson's "Wall Street Library" is *The Anatomy of a Railroad Report and Ton-Mile Cost*, by Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock, a student of railroad economics. This book is designed mainly for those persons who, while interested in railroad investments, are nevertheless wholly unacquainted with railroad reports. Mr. Woodlock analyzes these reports and clears up all difficulties. His treatment of ton-mile cost deals with some of the main principles governing the transportation of freight in the United States.

The World a Department Store, by Bradford Peck (Lewiston, Maine: published by the author), affords an agreeable transition from the world of fact to the world of speculation. Mr. Peck, in this story of life under the coöperative system, outlines the possibilities of the Coöperative Association of America in the economic experiments in which Mr. Peck fully believes, and to which others are looking for a solution of many of the economic problems of our day. Mr. Peck, the writer of the book and organizer of the combination, is a business man of thirty-five years' standing, and his ideas are described as the result of close study and practical experience in human affairs. Many of the features of the scheme as set forth in the book were foreshadowed by Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward*.

In *Reform or Revolution?* Mr. John S. Hittell, of San Francisco, undertakes to explain the chief defects of the Government of the United States and to propose

the best remedy for them. Mr. Hittell quotes from many authorities to prove that no other enlightened nation fails so lamentably as ours to perform its duties of defining and protecting the rights of its citizens in matters relating to person and property, discusses these evils under the heads of "Divided Sovereignty," "Conflict of Departments," "The Spoils," "Peril," and "Reform," and concludes with a list of the books from which citations are made.

Among other works suggesting various reforms in our political and economic system are *The Regeneration of the United States*, by William Morton Grinnell (Putnams); *The Coming Democracy*, by Orlando J. Smith (New York: The Brandur Company); *Heredity and Human Progress*, by Dr. W. Duncan McKim (Putnams); *The End of the Ages*, by William Fishbough (New York: Continental Publishing Company), and *The Republic of America*, by the Rev. Dr. L. B. Hartman (Abbey Press).

Prof. Frank W. Blackmar has written an excellent manual of *Economics* (Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.) for the use of students and instructors. The book is the result of many years' experience as head of the department of sociology and economics in the University of Kansas. It especially emphasizes the discussion of such subjects as trusts, labor organizations, socialism, commercial crises and panics, money, profit-sharing, coöperation, transportation, and taxation.

THE RECORD OF SCIENCE.

Very opportune is the appearance of Dr. Henry Smith Williams' *The Story of Nineteenth Century Science* (Harpers), a book that sums up in a marvelous manner the achievements of the past hundred years in the fields of electricity, medical and physical science, and natural phenomena in general. Dr. Williams is especially happy in his personal studies of the men who have made the great discoveries in all these departments of knowledge. His sketches of these men add the element of human interest to the book and give to the story the character of romance. Dr. Williams has succeeded, where most writers who have tried to do the same thing have failed, in accurately explaining the developments of modern science in terms that are not only comprehensible to the lay mind, but of compelling interest.

One cannot read very far in such a book as Dr. Williams' without being reminded again and again of the indebtedness of science to that great discovery of the nineteenth century, the development theory; and among the men who have wrought most effectively in recasting the thought of the age in conformity with that theory Herbert Spencer has a place, with Darwin and Huxley, in the first rank. We are reminded of this fact by the appearance of Mr. Spencer's famous *First Principles* in a sixth edition (Appleton), forty years after the first writing of the work. Mr. Spencer, now in his eighty-first year, represents the original evolutionists—the men who fought for their doctrine and whose labors are finished. The younger school of naturalists—those who emphasize inductive, as opposed to deductive, methods—is represented in a new book by Prof. W. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, on *The Method of Evolution* (Putnams). This work presents a review of the subject of evolution as it stands to-day, with suggestions as to the farther modifications of our ideas concerning the origin of species that may be expected as the result of investigations now in progress.

Professor Conn sets forth Weismann's theory of heredity with great fullness. The application of the evolutionary philosophy to mental phenomena is not discussed by Professor Conn in his present volume. Perhaps the most noteworthy of recent attempts in this direction is made by Prof. Ernst Haeckel in *The Riddle of the Universe* (Harpers), which is a comprehensive statement of the truths of science as they stand revealed to the investigator at the close of the nineteenth century. Professor Haeckel, who has long been recognized as one of the world's leading authorities in biology, is a writer as well as a scientist; his book, even in translation, is a powerful and effective presentation of the problems for which modern science is seeking a solution, and of the conclusions thus far reached.

It may seem a far cry from Spencer and Haeckel to such a book as Mr. Garner's *Apes and Monkeys* (Ginn & Co.), and yet it may fairly be questioned whether such studies as those undertaken by Mr. Garner would ever have been begun except for the interest awakened by the investigations of Darwin and the resulting discussion. Mr. Garner has attempted nothing less than an interpretation of the whole life of the animals of which he has made a special study. He describes not only the language of his monkey friends, but their ethics, sense of color, ideas of art, and, in short, the whole range of their conceptions and activities. It is needless to say that Mr. Garner's writing is not based on "book knowledge," but rather on intimate association with these interesting animals in their native jungle. His book is a fascinating record of his experiences in this novel form of nature study. An introduction is contributed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS, AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Among all the authentic publications of the results of psychical research, perhaps nothing more wonderful than Professor Flournoy's account of "Helen Smith's" reincarnations has ever appeared in print. The book has been translated from the original French by Daniel B. Vermilye, and bears the title *From India to the Planet Mars* (Harpers). Mlle. Smith is indeed no ordinary "medium;" her daily vocation is that of a saleswoman in Geneva, Switzerland, but in her trances she becomes, in turn, an Indian princess, an inhabitant of the planet Mars, and a French queen identified as Marie Antoinette. For more than five years Professor Flournoy and his associates have been engaged in the most searching inquiries into this woman's alleged psychical experiences, and the facts are now turned over to the world's wise men for explanation.

Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos has written a most instructive little book on *Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture* (Harpers). Dr. Quackenbos has made a serious attempt to test the efficacy of hypnotic suggestion as a reformatory agency, and in this book he gives the results of his experiments, which are certainly remarkable and deserving of the attention of all persons concerned in the management of penal and reformatory institutions. By way of practical direction to the investigation of subjective phenomena, Prof. A. E. Carpenter has prepared a brief manual of *Plain Instructions in Hypnotism and Mesmerism* (Lee & Shepard) which should have the effect of systematizing and clarifying, in a measure, the hazy notions of the subject that pervade the popular mind.

MANUALS OF NATURE STUDY.

The second book of Messrs. Tarr & McMurry's geographies (Macmillan) is devoted to *North America*, with an especially full treatment of the United States and its dependencies. In this volume, as in earlier works by the same authors, physiographic conditions form the basis of study. The methods followed in the older school geographies have been largely abandoned. In presenting the geography of the United States, for example, the authors have set aside the State as the unit of study. The maps and illustrations used in this volume are of the best. Prof. Edward S. Holden's *Elementary Astronomy* (Holt) is one of the volumes in the "American Science" series. It is intended for beginners, and makes many suggestions that may be adopted by the student independently of school and class room work. A little volume in the French language, entitled *Notre Globe*, by E. Sieurin (Paris: Schleicher Bros.), gives a summary of physical geography based on the latest authorities. In the "Romance of Science" series (E. & J. B. Young & Co.) Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, contributes an interesting little book on *Sounding the Ocean of Air*, being six lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston on "The Atmosphere," "Clouds," "Balloons," "The International Ascents," "Kites," and "Results of the Kite-Flights at Blue Hill." These lectures contain much information not easily to be found in other works. In the series of "Nature's Miracles" (Fords, Howard & Hurlburt), Dr. Elisha Gray continues his familiar talks on energy, sound, heat, light, explosives, electricity, and magnetism. On the subject of electricity and its most recent applications Professor Gray is an expert. His chapters on the use of electrical magnetism in utilizing the power of Niagara Falls are full of interesting details and fully up-to-date in every respect. Mr. Thomas M. St. John has written a manual of *Things a Boy Should Know About Electricity*, published by the author, 407 West Fifty-first Street, New York. The book is free from technical language and is profusely illustrated.

VARIOUS ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Mr. John Kimberley Mumford is the author of an elaborate work on *Oriental Rugs* (Scribners). Mr. Mumford is a collector of rugs, and has become recognized as an expert on this subject. This work is believed to be the first complete and authoritative treatise on the subject in the English language. One of the remarkable features of the book is the illustration. This includes sixteen photochromes (color plates), made by a new process which requires three months to prepare a single plate. There are also artotypes and half-tone illustrations made from the author's photographs. All of the illustrations are remarkably effective in reproducing the delicate tints and varied textures of the originals.

Dr. Edwin A. Barber has written a little handbook on *American Glassware* (Philadelphia: Patterson & White Company), including a sketch of the glass industry in the United States and a manual for collectors of historical bottles. Old pieces of glassware bearing portraits of Washington, Franklin, and other American portraits were long supposed to be of English manufacture, but their American origin has recently been discovered, and Dr. Barber's manual lists and describes all these designs that are known, and tells everything that can be learned about them.

One of the highest authorities on the art of printing in the United States, Mr. Theodore Low De Vinne, of New York City, has written a series of treatises on "The Practice of Typography," of which the first, entitled *Plain Printing Types* (Century Company), has recently appeared. This work contains an illustrated description of the tools, processes, and systems of type-making, the names and descriptions of all sizes of book types, with specimens of each; numerous exhibits of the more important styles of roman, italic, black, and display letter, and general information regarding all forms of type in use here and abroad. Mr. De Vinne's book is a mine of information on modern typography.

A Short History of English Printing, by Henry R. Plomer (Dodd, Mead & Co.), the second volume in the "English Bookman's Library," is itself a striking example of the best achievements in modern typography. Besides the frontispiece portrait of William Morris, in photogravure, and the full-page half-tone portraits of Roger L'Estrange, Caslon, and Baskerville, the book is profusely illustrated with the devices of English printers and some of their title-pages.

The English edition of the official catalogue of the German exhibit at Paris in 1900 (Berlin: J. A. Stargardt) gives full information on the development and present condition of the various trades and industries in Germany, and hence has distinct value after the close of the exposition. In typography the catalogue can be compared only with the very finest specimens of medieval hand-printing.

Mechanical Traction in War, by Lieut.-Col. Otfried Layritz, of the German army (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.), has been translated into English by Mr. R. B. Marston. This is one of the first authoritative treatises on the subject of road transport by means of mechanical traction, and should have special value at present for English and American army officers and engineers. The volume is well illustrated.

A new translation of *The Art of the Old Masters*, as told by Cennino Cennini in 1847 (New York: Francis P. Harper), has been made by Christiana J. Herringham. This is a valuable reference work for the artist and picture collector. He tells how the old masters ground and mixed their colors, painted their pictures and miniatures, tinted their papers, and made their varnishes. The translator has added helpful notes and additional information, besides correcting many of the errors of an earlier translation.

The Photo-Miniature is the title of a serial published in New York by Messrs. Tennant & Ward, 289 Fourth Avenue. Each monthly number of this publication takes up a single subject of practical interest to photographers, amateur and professional. Some of the topics treated in this manner during the past six months are bromide enlarging, the carbon process, chemical notions for photographers, photographing children, and trimming, mounting, and framing. The *Photo-Miniature* is neatly printed, and illustrated from the best obtainable examples of modern photographic skill. The heretofore obscure subject of color photography is treated in one of the volumes of the "Petite Encyclopédie Populaire" (Paris: Schleicher Bros.), by C. Ruckert.

Methods in the Art of Taxidermy, by Oliver Davie (Philadelphia: David McKay), is a compendium of practical directions for the taxidermist, elaborately illustrated.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the January numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Acetylene, Lighting by, T. Varney, CasM.
Adams, John Quincy, Letter of, 1811, AHR.
Addresses, Curious Postal, Helen T. Churchill, Can.
Advertising Disfigurement, A. R. Kimball, Scrib.
Æsthetics, Method of, H. Davies, Phil.
Africa: Mr. Edward Scott Grogan's Journey from the Cape to Cairo, C. Roberts, WW.
"American Anthology," Mr. Stedman's, Eleanor B. Simons, Bkman.
American Spirit, F. Brunetière, RDM, December 1.
American Young Man, H. A. Bridgman, YM.
Americanisms Once More, B. Matthews, Cos.
Anglo-American Union, J. B. Bright, AngA.
Anglo-Saxon Race, Opportunity of, C. C. Closson, JPEcon.
Anthropological Science in 1878, T. H. Huxley, PopS.
Antwerp, Fair—A Fallen Queen, L. H. Mettler, Int.
Appalachian America, Protestants of, W. G. Frost, MisR.
Architecture:
Country House of Moderate Cost, R. A. Cram, LHJ.
Farmhouse, Southern, for \$3,000, R. C. Spencer, Jr., LHJ.
San Francisco Architecture, N. J. Sharp, Over, December.
Army Food During the Spanish War, R. A. Alger, NAR.
Art:
Abbey, Edwin Austin, Mrs. A. Bell, Art, December.
Art and the Masses, S. Sighele, Deut, December.
Art Competition in the Sixteenth Century, L. Beltrami, RPL, December.
Art, Sphere and Study of, F. B. Sawvel, Ed.
Art? What is, H. G. Drummond, NC.
Bailey, Henry Turner, Georgia F. Arkell, AE, December.
Borlum, Solon H., Sculptor, W. G. Bowdoin, AI.
Brushwork, and Inventional Drawing, T. J. McCormack, OC.
Carving, Scandinavian, C. W. Foster, AA.
Chase, William M., F. W. Coburn, AE, December.
Corot, Inner Life of, Adelia A. F. Johnston, Chaut.
Decoration, Interior, H. F. Stratton, AE, December.
Design, Three Principles of, Alice H. Barri, AE, December.
Fans, Notable, AA.
French School of Painters, C. Maclair, RRP, January 1.
Giotto: The Church of S. Francesco at Assisi, R. E. Fry, MonR, December.
Guthrie, James J., Count de Soissons, Art, December.
Human Form, Study of the, R. W. Shufeldt, PhoT.
Humor in Black and White, E. T. Reed, MA.
Knight, Daniel Ridgway, H. T. Lawrence, BP.
Louvre, The New, F. Rinder, MA.
Madonnas in California, Eva V. Carlin, Over, December.
Metal Industries at the Paris Exhibition, W. Fred, Art, December.
Negro Cabins, Art in, Margaret M. Hurl, BP.
Nicolet, Gabriel, T. Nicolet, MA.
Ornament, Mere, L. F. Day, AJ.
Pan-American Exposition, Fine Arts at the, Katherine V. McHenry, BP.
Paris Exhibition, "The New Art" at the, F. H. Jackson, MA.
Pictorial Composition, Analysis of, H. R. Poore, AI.
Pottery, Biloxi, L. M. Bense, AI.
Pyrogravure, Possibilities of, Alice M. Harcol, BP.
Rembrandt and Sincerity, C. Brinton, Crit.
Rodin, Auguste, Sculptor, W. C. Brownell, Scrib.
Seville, Painters of, A. Symons, Fort.
Social Influence of the Fine Arts, J. M. Saunders, Mind.
Statuary of the People: A Symposium, RRP, December 15.
Suggestion in Drawing, F. Holme, BP.
Wallace Collection, C. Phillips, AJ.
Watts, G. F., Literary Portraits of, G. Chesterton and J. E. H. Williams, Bkman.
Whistler, James, and His Etchings, N. H. Moore, Mod.
Whys for Artists and Art Lovers, J. B. Longman, BP.
Women, Most Beautiful, in Painting, F. Dolman, Str.
Asphaltum for a Modern Street, S. F. Peckham, PopS.
Assassinations of the Century, W. J. Kechie, PMM.
Athens, Modern—I, G. Horton, Scrib.
Atonement in Non-Christian Religions, G. S. Goodspeed, Bib.
Australia, First Federal Cabinet of, RRM, November.
Australia—the New Power in the South Pacific, H. H. Lusk, NAR.
Australian Commonwealth, W. F. Schey, Gunt; W. T. Stead, RRL.
Australian Commonwealth—Its People, Resources, and Outlook, H. H. Lusk, AMRR.
Authors, Foreign, in America—I, R. R. Wilson, Bkman.
Authors, Some Famous, Sir George Murray Smith's Recollections of, Crit.
Automobile in French Recreative Life, G. W. Carryl, O.
Autonomous, Story of, W. H. Hudson, PopS.
Bacterial Life, Physical Agents and, A. Macfadyen, PopS.
Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1900, BankL.
Banks, Savings: A Century of Thrift, A. Cargill, LeisH.
Bartlett, President Samuel Colcord, G. Campbell, BSac.
Beauty, Human, Varying Ideals of, J. Collier, NineC.
Bernhardt, Sarah, in Her 'Teens, A. Schinz, Lipp.
Biblical Antiquities, Recent Revelations of, Dr. La Touche-Tréville, RRP, January 1.
Biblical Law: Jephthah's Daughter, D. W. Amram, GBag.
Biblical Revelation Supernatural, M. Valentine, Luth.
Bibliothèque Universelle at the End of the Century, E. Tallichet, BU, December.
Bismarck as a Maker of Empire, W. M. Sloane, PSQ.
Blackstone's Commentaries, Curiosities of, A. R. Stuart, Cons, December.
Boats and Ships, Queer, W. Fawcett, Home.
Books, Great, of the Century, Dial, January 1.
Borrow, George, Revival of Interest in the Works of, Out.
Bridge-Building, Achievements in, F. W. Skinner, McCl.
British Columbia, Iron Ores of, H. M. Lamb, Eng.
Byles, Sir John, W. S. Lilly, Fort.
Calendars, Historical, J. F. Hewitt, West.
Canada: Fifteen Hundred Miles on Fresh Water, C. H. Williams, Black.
Canada: Imperialism vs. Annexation, J. Charlton, Can.
Canada: Maids and Matrons of New France—IV., Mary S. Pepper, Chaut.
Canada, Proposed National Mint for, N. Patterson, Can.
Canadian Backwoods, Summering in, A. Blackwood, Long.
Cape Nome, Gold Miners of, Elizabeth Robins, PMM.
Caricature, Great Events in, WW.
Carrière, Eugène, C. Maclair, Nou, December 1.
Catholic Women's Association, Louise Girod, Cath.
Cavalry in the Wars of the Future, RasN, December 1.
Cavalry Training, J. M. Macartney, USM.
Century, Half a, Progress of—I, J. Reade, Can.
Century, New, and an Old Riddle, Mrs. Chapman, NineC.
Century, New, Great Tasks of the, J. D. Whelpley and R. R. Wilson, WW.
Century, Nineteenth, W. T. Stead, RRL, December.
Century, Nineteenth, Story of the, C. E. Russell, Mun.
Century, The Wonderful, J. Dowd, Home.
Century, Twentieth, Time-Spirit of the, Elizabeth Bisland, Atlant.
Century, Twentieth: Where It Commenced, G. Griffith, Pear.
Chamberlain, Joseph, Political Life of, C. Paladini, NA, December 1.
Charities: Preventive Work, J. Lee, Char.
Charity, Public and Private, Count d'Haussonville, RDM, December 15.
Chicago, University of, E. Parsons, Mod.
Chili, Social Work in, C. Subercaseaux, RefS, December 1.
China:
Allied Troops, Conduct of the, E. J. Dillon, Contem.
American Consular Courts, M. B. Dunnell, ALR.
Armies in China, Comparison of the, T. F. Millard, Scrib.
China and International Law, A. Desjardins, RDM, December 1 and 15.
China and Reconstruction: November, 1900, R. Hart, Fort.
Chinese Crisis—Was It Foreseen? H. N. Shore, USM.
Chinese Oddities, Some, F. E. Clark, Cos.
Concert in China, Fort.
Education in China, Louise E. Dew, Kind.
Empress Dowager, R. van Bergen, Atlant.
English in China, Black.
Mission Problems, New, A. H. Smith, MisR.
Missionary Experiences in China, MisR.
Mythology, Popular, L. Charpentier, Nou, December 1.
Peking, Besieged in, Cecile E. Payen, Cent.
Peking, Fall of, G. Reid, Forum.
Persecution of Chinese Christians, H. Corbett, MisR.
Po-Wong-Woey in China, S. Che, RRP, December 15.
Russians and Chinese, A. O. Sibirakov, BU, December.
Trade, Foreign, China and Her, R. Hart, NAR.
Tsi An, Empress of China, R. C. Auld, Int.
Western Powers and China, B. J. Clinch, ACQR.
Women, Legal Position of, R. V. Rogers, GBag.
Yellow River, Regulation of the, W. Starling, Eng.
Chinese in the United States, J. T. Connor, Chaut.
Christian Science and the Healing Art, W. G. Ewing, C. B. Patterson, and J. W. Winkley, Arena.
Christianity, Early, Jew and Gentile in, P. Carus, Mon.

- Christianity in America Before Columbus, E. E. Sparks, Dial, January 1.
- Christmas and Its Traditions, Kind, December.
- Church and the World, J. Reed, NC.
- Church, Neglect of the, by Historians, J. H. Robinson, PSQ.
- Church of England: The Spiritual Deficit of the Church Crisis, J. Adderley, NatR.
- Civil Service Reform, Purpose of, H. L. Nelson, Forum.
- Clemens, Samuel L.: see "Mark Twain."
- Clubs, Odd, Lucy Monroe, Lipp.
- Coke-Making in the United States, W. G. Irwin, CasM.
- Coleridge and His Poetic Work, T. W. Hunt, BSac.
- Collectivism, Principle of, W. Poland, ACQR.
- Commercial Organization, Meaning of, A. H. Church, Eng.
- Confederacy, Last Days of the, Sara M. Handy, Atlant.
- Confederate Government, Last Days of the, S. R. Mallory, McCl.
- Congressional Apportionment, New, H. Gannett, Forum; F. A. Flower, NatM.
- Congressional Library, Mary Sewell, Ros.
- Conspiracy as a Fine Art, A. Lang, GBag.
- Constantinople, American Woman's College at, Caroline S. Baker, Out.
- Constitution, March of the, G. R. Peck, ALR, December.
- Coöperation and Mutuality, E. Cheysson, RefS, December 1.
- Cornhill Magazine, Birth and Parentage of the, G. M. Smith, Corn.
- Corporation System—An Argument in Its Favor, T. Conyngton, ALR, December.
- Corporations, State Control of, J. B. Cahoon, MunA, September.
- Cowley, Drag-Net of, S. T. Irwin, MonR.
- Cremation as a Life Insurance Problem, F. L. Hoffman, San.
- Criminal Negro—L, A Sociological Study, Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
- Cromwell, Irish Policy of, G. McDermot, ACQR.
- Cromwell, Oliver, Two Lives of, R. Ogden, Atlant.
- Cruiser, Armored, B. W. Lees, USM.
- Cuba, Census of, W. C. Mitchell, JPEcon, December.
- Cuba, Constitutional Convention in, M. Baldwin, NatM.
- Cuba, Judiciary of, GBag.
- Cuba, National Convention of, W. A. Varty and L. Davidson, FrL.
- Currency, Redeemable Bank-Note, C. A. Conant, BankNY, December.
- Cycles and Motors in 1900, J. Pennell, Contem.
- Dante in America, C. J. Wood, Crit.
- Dante's Portrait, Discoverer of, A. Bezzi, NA, December 1.
- Davis, Cushman Kellogg, S. G. Smith, AMRR.
- Decision, Valley of, R. M. Wenley, BSac.
- Destitute Adults, Care of, R. W. Hebbard, Char.
- Dogma and Dogmatism, Cath.
- Drama: An Optimistic Survey, W. Archer, PMM.
- Dramatists, Two German, E. A. Steiner, Out.
- Dreams, Prophetic, in Greek and Roman Antiquity, N. Vaschide and H. Piéron, Mon.
- Dublin University and the Irish Catholics, J. Pigot, Contem.
- Eclipse, Solar, at Algiers, Mrs. W. Maunder, LeisH.
- Education:
- College Graduate: Is He Impracticable? R. E. Jones, Forum.
- Educational Resources of the Community, S. T. Dutton, EdR.
- Electives, Galesburg Plan of, F. D. Thomson, School.
- Ethical Classes, Children's, F. J. Gould, IJE.
- Examinations, School, Mary H. Leonard, Ed.
- Geography, Organization of, C. R. Dryer, EdR.
- High-School Visitor, Work of a, S. D. Brooks, School.
- High Schools, Elective Studies in, J. Tetlow, EdR.
- Hindrances to Efficient Teaching, E. D. Daniels, Ed.
- Home: How It May Help the School, F. H. Palmer, Ed.
- Iliad: Should It Be Retained in the Schools? B. C. Matthews, School.
- Life and Education, Hidden Forces in, M. V. O'Shea, Kind.
- Literature, American, Suggestions for Teachers of, B. Matthews, EdR.
- New York State Normal Schools, M. T. Dana, EdR.
- Normal School, Problems Facing the, H. H. Seerley, Ed.
- Pictures in Schools, Belle P. Magee, Kind.
- Profession of Teaching, W. A. Wilbur, Cons, December.
- Religious Training in Public Schools, Eliza C. Hall, Mind.
- Sarmiento, Gen. Domingo Faustino, Educational Work of, in the Argentine Republic, H. H. Barroll, Ed.
- Secondary Education at the Paris Exposition, H. L. Taylor, School.
- Secondary Education in the United States—III., The High School Period, E. E. Brown, School.
- Sexual Relations, Education in, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., Atlant.
- Sillon Method of Popular Education, E. Isabelle, RefS, December 16.
- Technical Education for Girls, Honnor Morten, Fort.
- Text-Books, Elementary, Defects of, J. H. Blodgett, EdR.
- Women, Higher Education of, M. C. Thomas, EdR.
- Eggs, Art of Preserving, San.
- Egypt, Modern, W. H. Grimley, West.
- Egypt, Work of Lord Cromer in, WW.
- Electoral College, Working of the, A. Shaw, AMRR.
- Electric Fire Risks, H. S. Wynkoop, CasM.
- Electric Haulage in Belgium, L. Gérard, CasM.
- Electric Power Stations, Modern, P. Dawson, CasM.
- Electricity: Central-Station Practice in England, F. C. Perkins, Eng.
- Eleusis, Mysteries of, Effect of the, C. J. Wood, OC.
- Embryology, Mammalian, C. S. Minot, ANat, December.
- Engines, Steam, at the Paris Exposition, W. D. Wansbrough, CasM.
- England: see Great Britain.
- England at the Close of the 19th Century, E. Reich, IntM.
- England: Winchelsea, Rye, and "Denis Duval," H. James, Scrib.
- England's Peasantry—Then and Now, Dr. Jessopp, NineC.
- Events, Past, and Coming Problems, H. G. de Blowitz, NAR.
- Evolution in New-Church Light—V., G. Hawkes, NC.
- Evolution, Rise and Fall of, S. Fitzsimons, ACQR.
- Exegesis of To-morrow, B. W. Bacon, Out.
- Exploration, Century of, C. C. Adams, WW.
- Fairyland, Footsteps to, Evelyn Sharp, PMM.
- Falconry, Noble Sport of, A. J. Bowden, Cass.
- Farmers' Villages, Contem.
- Fez, Morocco, G. Montbard, AJ.
- Fiction, Examinations in, A. Lang, Corn.
- Fiction, New and Old, Atlant.
- Fig Industry in the United States, L. O. Howard, Forum.
- Fiji, Why Federation is Wanted in, RRM, November.
- Finland and Russia, HumN, December.
- Fitzgerald, Edward, and T. E. Brown, Mac.
- Fly Leaf Rhymes and Decorations, Fanny D. Bergen, NEng.
- Food, Legumes as, Mary H. Abel, JMSI.
- Food, Philosophy of, J. Grand, RRP, December 15.
- Football, Army and Navy, H. S. Graves, O.
- Fortnightly, The: A Retrospect, Fort.
- Fox-Hunting, Advice on, W. de Broke, Bad.
- France:
- Colonial Officers, French, A. Mévil, Nou, December 15.
- Economic Life of France, E. D. Jones, PopS.
- Genius of France, H. Bérenger, RRP, January 1.
- Maternal Assistance in the Home and Depopulation, P. Pecker, RPP, December.
- Militia in France, A. Venglaire, BU, December.
- Pleiades, French, F. Brunetière, RDM, December 15.
- Population in 1800 and 1900, A. des Cilleuls, RefS, December 1.
- Tax, Communal, on the Revenue, M. Malzac, RPP, December.
- University and the Republic, A. Darlu, RPP, December.
- Franz, Robert, Songs of, S. P. Biden, Mus.
- Frederick the Great—V., W. O'C. Morris, USM.
- Froude, James Anthony, L. Stephen, NatR.
- Game, Big, Rifles for, H. Kephart, O.
- Gas Lighting in Great Britain, M. R. Maltbie, MunA, September.
- Geometry: Ancient and Modern, E. S. Crawley, PopS.
- Germany:
- Anglo-German Alliance, Industrial Significance of the, Eng.
- Colonization, Official German, P. Bigelow, Over, December.
- England and Germany, MonR, December.
- Frederick, Emperor, F. Nippold, Deut, December.
- Kaiser as Seen in Germany, R. S. Baker, McCl.
- Social Movement and Catholic Action, V. Brants, RefS, December 1 and 16.
- Gibraltar, Bay of, Spanish Scheme for Fortifying, USM.
- Gilman, Daniel C., Administration of, at the Johns Hopkins University, N. M. Butler, AMRR.
- Goethe and Kant, F. Jodl, Mon.
- Goethe, Love Affairs of, F. de Roberto, NA, December 1.
- Goose, The, in Manitoba, G. Baird, O.
- Gospel Parallels from Pali Texts—V., A. J. Edmunds, OC.
- Government, Council, vs. Mayor Government—II., E. D. Durand, PSQ, December.
- Government, Federal, Cost of the, C. D. Wright, Cent.
- Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
- Admiralty and Submarine Boats, E. Robertson, NineC.
- Affairs in England, R. B. Johnson, Atlant.
- Anglo-German Alliance, Industrial Significance of the, Eng.
- Army Officers, Technical Training of, T. M. Maguire, NatR.
- Army Reform, Lord Robertson, NineC.
- Companies Act, 1900, BankL; N. W. Sibley, West.
- Cyprus for German East Africa, USM.
- Efficiency in Government, Plea for, A. White, NatR.
- England and Germany, MonR, December.
- England: Will She Last the Century? Fort.
- English People, B. Bosanquet, IntM.
- Flag, An Imperial, W. L. Clowes, MonR, December.
- House of Commons, New, J. F. Fraser, PMM.
- House of Commons, Past and Present, Black.
- Liberal Party in England, Forum.
- "Little Englander," MonR.
- Municipal Trading in England, W. H. Allen, JPEcon.
- Navy, Decline and Restoration of the, S. Eardley-Wilmot, NatR.
- Officer, British, W. S. Churchill, PMM.

- Party, A Possible, MonR, December.
 Political Situation in Great Britain, Duke of Argyll, NAR.
 Politics, Science in, MonR, December.
 Rosebery, Lord, and the Liberal Imperialists, Fort.
 Russia, England and, J. Novicow, Contem.
 Volunteer Force, USM, December.
 War Office, Contem.
 Yeomanry, Future of the—IL, F. Green, USM, December.
 Greek Religion and Mythology, P. Carus, OC.
 Greek View of Life, J. A. Nicklin, IJE.
 Guns, Field, MonR, December.
 Hamlet's Castle, J. A. Riis, Cent.
 Hamlin, Cyrus, as I Knew Him, G. W. Wood, MisR.
 Harland, Marion, Sketch of, Mod.
 Heat, Effect of, Upon Growth, T. W. Galloway, ANat, December.
 Henry, Patrick, Susan B. Dixon, Cons, December.
 Heredity and Environment, C. W. Super, Cons, December.
 "Herod," Mr. Phillips, S. Gwynn, Contem.
 Hewlett, Maurice, F. Harrison, Fort.
 Holy Spirit, Operations of the, J. H. Weaver, Luth.
 Hooliganism, J. Trevarthen, NineC.
 Horse, How to Judge a, E. A. A. Grange, Cos.
 Horses: Old and New in Harness Training, G. Tompkins, O.
 Hospitals, Scientific Use of, M. Foster, NineC.
 Housekeeping in a Millionaire's Family, M. E. Carter, LHJ.
 Housing Question in England, D. S. Waterlow, Fort.
 Howells, William D., and His Friends, E. C. Stedman, BB.
 Hudson's Bay Company, Chronicles of, A. G. Bradley, Mac.
 Hugo, Victor, Love-Letter of—III., Harp.
 Human Nature, Unity of, J. J. Chapman, IJE.
 Hunting in Portuguese East Africa, H. C. Hillegas, O.
 Hunting of Goat and Sheep in the Rockies, J. W. Schultz, O.
 Huxley, Thomas Henry: Truth Seeker, C. T. Brady, BB.
 Ibsen, Henrik: Is He a Naturalist? H. C. Hansen, Krin, November 30.
 Illinois River, In the Valley of the, J. L. Wright, Int.
 Immigration, New Problems of, P. F. Hall, Forum.
 Indian: Why He Paints His Face, T. Dreiser, Pear.
 Indians, Religious Character of the, W. T. Parker, OC.
 Infant Feeding, A. Jacobi, San.
 Insomnia, Moral Aspect of, Agnes H. Morton, Chaut.
 Insurance: The Uninsured Millions, F. H. Kitchin, BankL.
 International Ethics, L. Villari, MonR, December.
 Internationalism: An Ideal for the New Century, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Ireland and Irish Land Once More, T. W. Russell, Fort.
 Ireland, High Crosses of, G. H. Orpen, LeisH.
 Irrigation Enterprises, Great, WW.
 Irrigation in the West, Wonders of, J. Montague, Home.
 Isaiah the Myth and Isaiah the Prophet, H. Osgood, BSac.
 "Islam, The Sources of," M. R. Ahmad, NineC.
 Israel, Ancient, Revelations through, S. I. Curtiss, BSac.
 Italy:
 Humbert, King, and His Reign, P. Baselli, NA, December 16.
 Italy, Dawn of a Reign in, G. Dalla-Vecchia, Fort.
 Naval Defense, A. V. Vecchi, RasN, December 1.
 Political Oratory and Political Orators, Count von Ronzaglie, Deut, December.
 Radical Party and the Monarchy, RPL, December.
 Jamaica, Color Problem in, J. Moritzen, Gunt.
 Japan, F. Régamey, HumN, December.
 Japan After the War, BankL.
 Japan, Education in, T. Kokoi, IJE.
 Japan, My, P. Bigelow, Harp.
 Japan, Progress of, Baron Hayashi, MonR.
 Japanese Children, Home Training of, Louise E. Dew, Kind, December.
 Jay, John, F. R. Jones, GBag.
 Jesus Christ, Story of—IV., C. Howard, LHJ.
 Jewelry, Modern, at the Paris Exhibition, Art, December.
 Johnston, Richard Malcolm, Autobiography of, Cons.
 Jones, Paul, Molly E. Seawell, BB.
 Journalism: The Paris Press, E. Friend, Cos.
 Judicature, English, Century of, Van V. Veeder, GBag.
 Kent's Dealings with Swedenborg, T. F. Wright, NC.
 Kindergarten, Ethical and Religious Import of the, W. M. Bryant, KindR.
 Kindergartens: Adulthood the Rock of Offense, P. Du Bois, KindR.
 Klondike: Reign of "Soapy" Smith, H. L. Suydam, FrL.
 Labor, Modern State and, C. Benoist, RDM, December 15.
 Laborer and His Point of View, W. J. Kerby, ACQR.
 Lanier (Sidney), Color and Motion in, J. S. Snoddy, PL.
 Law, John, of Lauriston, J. Patrick, BankNY, December.
 Lawyers and Scholarships, W. L. Miller, ALR, December.
 Legal Education, State of, C. N. Gregory, ALR, December.
 Leo XIII., Encyclical Letter of, A. P. Doyle, Cath.
 Library, Public, in the United States, H. Putnam, IntM.
 Life Assurance: Is It a Good Investment? F. H. Kitchin, NatR.
 Literature, American, Three Centuries of, Dial, December 16.
 Literature, Comparative, Foible of, Black.
 Literature: Lyrists and Lyrics of Old France, J. A. Harrison, Chaut.
 Literature of the Ottomans, T. P. Ion, Cons, December.
 Literature, Old and New in, E. Ridley, AngA.
 Literature: Romance Against Romanticism, B. Matthews, Bkman.
 Literature, Spiritual in, Sara A. Underwood, Arena.
 Locomotives, Trading in, T. Waters, FrL.
 London, East, Shadow and Sunlight in, W. Besant, Cent.
 London Government Reorganized, P. W. L. Ashley, MunA, September.
 London, Nature in, G. A. B. Dewar, Long.
 London Streets, N. Kuhn, Nou, December 1.
 Lord's Supper, Luthardt on the, C. E. Hay, Luth.
 Machine-Shop, Expense Account of the, H. L. Arnold, Eng.
 "Mark Twain," A Sketch of, AMRR.
 "Mark Twain," as an Educator, C. J. France, Ed.
 Markham, Edwin, The Real, C. M. McGovern, Home.
 Massachusetts Gas Commission, W. S. Allen, MunA, September.
 Medicine, X-Rays in, F. H. Williams, IntM.
 Mega Spelaon, D. Quinn, ACQR.
 Melba, Madame, This and That About, Cass.
 Methodology and Truth, J. E. Creighton, Phil.
 Military Impedimenta, J. Chester, JMSI.
 Military Schools, Foreign, Cadets in, H. H. Whitney, Mun.
 Military Service, Obligatory, W. Ley, and H. S. Montgomerie, USM, December.
 Mills, William Lennox, E. J. B. Pense, Can.
 Mind to Matter, Passage from, J. Cooper, BSac.
 Minister of the Twentieth Century, F. H. Foster, PRR.
 Ministry, Essential Qualifications for the, L. P. Mercer, NC.
 Mines, Big, Romances of the, E. B. Palmer, Ains.
 Mint, San Francisco, C. G. Yale, Over, December.
 Mirabeau's Secret Mission to Berlin, R. M. Johnston, AHR.
 Missions:
 China, Missionary Experiences in, MisR.
 China, New Problems in, A. H. Smith, MisR.
 China, Plans of the American Board for, MisH.
 Chinese Christians, Persecution of, H. Corbett, MisR.
 Foreign Missions in the Twentieth Century, E. F. Merriam, AMRR.
 Mexico, American Board Mission in, J. L. Barton, MisH.
 Mission Policy and Political Principles, W. A. Shedd, PRR.
 Missionaries—Gentile or Christian? E. F. Goerwitz, NC.
 Outlook for the Twentieth Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
 Paul, the Apostle of Banza Manteke, H. Richards, MisR.
 Money, Distribution of, C. A. Conant, JPEcon, December.
 Monsters, Extinct American, L. Irwell, Ros.
 Montenegro, In, G. Cora, NA, December 16.
 Moral Obligations, Source of, G. H. Joyce, ACQR.
 Morocco: A Coming North African Problem, H. M. Grey, MonR, December.
 Mountain Structure and Its Origin, J. Geikie, IntM.
 Mud Baths, Mary Fermor, Pear.
 Müller, Max, and His Work, A. V. W. Jackson, Forum.
 Municipal Lighting in Detroit, J. A. Fairlie, MunA, September.
 Municipal Lighting in Halle, Germany, E. J. James, MunA, September.
 Municipal Politics, Gunt.
 Music, American, European Fallacies and, O. G. Sonneck, Mus.
 Music in Children's Institutions, Adina Mitchell, Char.
 Music, What People Get from, H. Gale, Mus.
 Musical Epochs, C. Bellaigue, RDM, December 1.
 Mutiny, Great, Tale of the, W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 Mysteries, Historic: A Tragedy of Naples, A. Upward, Pear.
 Napoleon, Colonel Wilks and, J. S. Corbett, MonR.
 "Napoleon," Lord Rosebery's, O'C. Morris, Fort.
 Napoleon, Strategy of, F. L. Huidekoper, JMSI.
 Nations, Rivalry of—XII.—XV., E. A. Start, Chaut.
 Nature Study, January, N. H. Moore, Chaut.
 Nature's Beauty, Trust to Protect, S. Baxter, AMRR.
 Naval Economics, L. G. C. Laughton, USM.
 Navy, Building the New, WW.
 Negro, Criminal—L., Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
 Nelson, Lady—A Vindication, Evelyn M. Woolward, NatR.
 Newfoundland, French Shore of, P. T. McGrath, Cham.
 New Granada Recollections of, P. d'Espagnet, RDM, December 15.
 Newman, John Henry, and the Oxford Movement, J. A. Hall, Luth.
 New Orleans, Old Cabildo of, Grace King, Harp.
 Newspapers, Simultaneous, of the Twentieth Century, A. Harmsworth, NAR.
 New York, Colonial, Nominations in, C. Becker, AHR.
 New York, Greater, New Charter for, MunA, September.
 New York: Knickerbocker Days, E. S. Martin, Cos.
 New York, Twentieth Century, W. R. Corwine, Home.
 New York's Water Supply, M. N. Baker, MunA, September.
 Niagara, Harnessing, Gertrude M. Bacon, Cass.
 Nicaragua and Panama Canals, A. P. Davis, Forum.
 Nicaragua Canal Question, R. Bromley, NineC.
 Non-Resistance, Doctrine of, J. J. Chapman, Mind.
 Novel, French, and the Young Girl, T. Bentzon, Out.
 Novel, Historical, Degeneration of the, F. T. Cooper, Bkman.
 Novelist as Member of Parliament, W. Edgar, Cass.
 Oberammergau, Papal Indulgences at, J. Knowles, NineC.

- Ocean, Deepest, Animal Life in the, C. F. Holder, Home.
 Ocean Steamers, Modern, G. E. Walsh, CasM.
 Old Testament Criticism in Its Relation to Teaching, D. S. Margoliouth, Hom.
 Palestine, Modern, and Syria, G. L. Robinson, Chaut.
 Palestine, Off the Beaten Track in, A. Forder, WWM.
 Palestine: The Newly Discovered "High Place" at Petra in Edom, G. L. Robinson, Bib.
 Panama and Nicaragua Canals, A. P. Davis, Forum.
 Pan-American Exposition of 1901, F. E. Elwell, Arena; J. H. Tranter, Mod.
 Pan-American Exposition, Fine Arts at the, Katherine V. McHenry, BP.
 Paris Exposition, Juror's Experience at, H. L. Taylor, EdR.
 Paris Exposition, Pictorial Side of the, F. H. Smith, Out.
 Paris, New Year's Day in, Annetta H. Antona, Mod.
 Paris Press, E. Friend, Cos.
 Park-Making as a National Art, H. B. Merwin, WW.
 Parr, Samuel, J. M. Attenborough, West.
 Partridge, Gambel's, T. S. Van Dyke, O.
 Patent Office, United States, E. V. Smalley, Cent.
 Patent Systems, British and American, G. C. Marks, CasM.
 Patmore, Coventry, A. T. Quiller-Couch, MonR.
 Patterson, Mrs. Mary, W. Perrine, LHJ.
 Paul the Apostle and Our Modern Life, J. McSorley, Cath.
 Permanency in Art and Literature, J. D. Logan, Phil.
 Philadelphia, Country Life About, O.
 Philanthropy, Private, of Helen Gould, C. B. Todd, Gunt.
 Philippines, Art in the, G. D. Rice, AI.
 Philippines: Friars, Filipinos, and Land, J. B. Rodgers, AMRR.
 Philippines, Glimpses of Life in the, Sara D. Wilson, Mod.
 Phillips, Stephen, E. Gosse, Cent.
 Phillpotts, Eden, J. B. Gilder, Crit.
 Photography:
 Agfa Reducer, C. H. Bothamley, WPM, December.
 Carbon Printing, Some Difficulties of, E. W. Foxlee, APB.
 Films, A. L. Henderson, WPM.
 Lens, Modern, Evolution of the, T. R. Dallmeyer, APB.
 Ozotype, G. F. Blackmore, WPM.
 Paper, Plain, C. E. Fairman, WPM.
 Silk, Printing on, WPM.
 Temperature in Development, WPM.
 Under-Water Photography, R. H. Sherard and H. J. Shepstone, PhoT.
 Uranium Salts in Printing, APB.
 Physical Law and the Human Body, W. O. Owen, JMSI.
 Physics, Recent Methods in, L. Boltzmann, Mon.
 Plato's Republic, Stoical Vein in, A. Fairbanks, Phil.
 Picts, Modern Views of the, D. MacRitchie, MonR.
 Pitt, William, Love Episode of, MonR, December.
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Glimpse of, W. L. Scaife, Atlant.
 Poetical Schools of the Day, A. Retté, RRP, January 1.
 Poetry, American, Century of, O. L. Triggs, Forum.
 Poisoning, Psychology of, J. H. Beale, Jr., GBag.
 Poland, Cracow University and, E. Rossier, BU, December.
 Polar Work, Present and Future, WW.
 Political Spirit of the Last Half Century, P. S. Reinsch, Cons, December.
 Politicians, American, H. Blaker, West.
 Politics, Right and Wrong in, L. Stephen, MonR.
 Polygamy, Lesser Wives of, M. C. Christeller, MisR.
 Porto Rico, Military Value of, W. A. Glassford, JMSI.
 Powder, Smokeless Cannon, H. Maxim, Forum.
 Predestination in Reformed Confessions, B. B. Warfield, PRR.
 Presbyterian Creed Revision, H. Johnson and W. B. Greene, Hom.
 Psalms, National Element in the, E. Farquhar, Cons.
 Public Expenditures, Growth of, C. A. Conant, Atlant.
 Public Gas Works in Italy, R. Bachi, MunA, September.
 Punch, Sir John Tenniel's Fifty Years on, AMRR.
 Punishment, Future, Question of, E. Sutherland, Luth.
 Puritan, The, and Dress Reform, F. E. Keay, NEng.
 Puzzles, Tricks, and Traps, Chinese, J. Scott, Str.
 Quivera: An Ancient American Kingdom—V., E. E. Blackman, AngA.
 Rabelais, Religion of, Edith Sichel, MonR, December.
 Railway, Langen Hanging, D. A. Willey, Ains.
 Railway Management, Problems of, Black.
 Railway Wrecks and Wrecking, G. H. Paine, Mun.
 Reconstruction of the Southern States, W. Wilson, Atlant.
 Religion, Essential in, E. Ritchie, Phil.
 Religion, Psychological Study of, J. H. Leuba, Mon.
 Religious Education, Martha Mason, NC.
 Revolutionary Times, A Diary of, 1775-1776, AHR.
 Rhode Island Historical Society, E. Fuller, NEng.
 Rio Grande, Running the Canions of the, R. T. Hill, Cent.
 "Robin Adair": Who Was He? C. H. Irwin, LeisH.
 Robinson, Rowland, Julia C. R. Dorr, Atlant.
 Roman Catacombs, Legal Tenure of, J. A. Campbell, ACQR.
 Roman Catholic Doctrine of Indulgences, Bishop Hedley, NineC.
 Roman Catholic Features in the Official Report on Education, J. J. O'Shea, ACQR.
 Roman Catholic Plenary Synod of Maynooth, Second, M. O'Riordan, ACQR.
 Roman Catholicism in Canada, W. M. Roger, PRR.
 Roman Forum, D. Vaglieri, RRP, December 15.
 Russia, Economic Condition of, USM, December.
 Russia, England and, J. Novicow, Contem.
 Russia of To-day—III., The Caucasus, H. Norman, Scrib.
 Russia's Progress in East Asia, C. Schultz, JMSI.
 St. Helena, More Light on, Corn.
 Salisbury, Lord: The Last of the Autocrats, A. Mee, YM.
 Sand Drifts Prevented by Grass, J. Freeman, Pear.
 Sanitation, Public, in the 19th Century, P. H. Bryce, San.
 Science, Pearsons' Grammar of, C. S. Peirce, PopS.
 Scotland, Political Transformation in, W. Wallace, NatR.
 Scottish Church and the Scottish People, A. M. Fairbairn, Contem.
 Seal Hunters, Newfoundland, J. Harvey, Can.
 Self-Defense with a Walking-Stick, E. W. Barton-Wright, Pear.
 Shakespeare's Claudio in "Much Ado," W. J. Rolfe, PL.
 Shamanism, J. Stadling, Contem.
 Shays's Rebellion, Reminiscences of, P. Holland, NEng.
 Ship, Building a, F. W. Lepper, Int.
 Ship, Sailing, Evolution of the, W. J. Henderson, Mun.
 Shipping, American, Revival of, M. A. Hanna, NatM.
 Ships, Steel, with Protected Bottoms, J. R. Oldham, CasM.
 Sidgwick, Henry, W. R. Sorley, IJE.
 Sidgwick's "Ethics," Significance of, F. H. Hayward, IJE.
 Sierras, Southern High, H. P. Chandler, Over, December.
 Simpson, Railway Lines to the, NA, December 1.
 Skin of the Human Body, H. Sutherland, Ains.
 Slavery During the Middle Ages, Agnes M. Wergeland, JPEcon, December.
 Snow-Plough, Day's Work on a, H. H. Lewis, WW.
 Snow-Plough, Railway, Work of a, D. T. Timins, Cass.
 Social Phenomena, Classification of, R. de La Grasserie, HumN, December.
 Socialism, Contemporary, A. Hamon, HumN, December.
 Socialism, Legal Road to, W. H. Phillips, Arena.
 Socialism of Opposition, the Socialism of Government, and Class Rivalry, J. Sarrante, RSoc, December.
 Socialist Congress, J. Bourdeau, RDM, December 1.
 Socialist Unity, E. d'Eichthal, RPP, December.
 Sociology, Problem in, W. H. Van Ornum, Arena.
 Sociology, Tendency of, C. F. Gabb, RasN, December 16.
 Soldier's Ration in the Tropics, L. L. Seaman, JMSI.
 South America, F. Macler, BU, December.
 Spanish-American Congress, A. Posada, EM, December.
 Sparrow, How to Get Rid of the, E. B. Clark, O.
 Spiritualism and Materialism, C. Saint-Saens, Mus; C. Flammarion, Nou, December 15.
 Sporting Prints, About, H. I. Kimball, O.
 Sportsmen, Pioneer American, C. Hallock, O.
 Sportsmen's Clubs of the Middle West, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.
 Spreckels, Claus, the Sugar King, V. H. O'Brien, Ains.
 Stage and Its People, Recollections of, Clara Morris, McCl.
 Stage, Berlin, During the Past Season, PL, December.
 Stage, Paris, Beauty on the, V. Thompson, Cos.
 Stage, Warfare Devices on the, W. B. Robertson, Cass.
 Stars: The Structure of the Heavens, S. Newcomb, PopS.
 Strike, Anthracite Coal, E. L. Bogart, BSac; G. O. Virtue, JPEcon, December.
 Subsidies, Ship, Substitutes for, L. Windmüller, NAR.
 Subsidies, Shipping, F. L. McVey, JPEcon, December.
 Subways, Rapid Transit, in Metropolitan Cities, MunA, September.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, L. M. Isaacs, Bkman; V. Blackburn and J. C. Carr, Fort; RRL, December.
 Sunday-School, Reconstruction in, W. H. S. Demarest, PRR.
 Supreme Court of the United States, R. H. Arnot, Mod.
 Sword, Story of the, A. Barrett, Mun.
 Tax Reform, Recent Discussion of, E. R. A. Seligman, PSQ.
 Tax, United States Legacy, J. M. Gray, ALR, December.
 Taxation of Franchises in Massachusetts, J. R. Carret, MunA, September.
 Taxation of Land Values, G. M'Crae, Cham.
 Taxation, Reforms in, R. T. Ely, Cos.
 Temperance Programme, F. W. Farrar, Hom.
 Tennyson's Use of Homeric Material, Elizabeth H. Haight, PL, December.
 Territory, Annexed, Status of, B. Harrison, NAR.
 Tenniel, Sir John: His Fifty Years on *Punch*, AMRR.
 Theater: Some Famous Players, P. G. Hubert, Jr., Crit.
 Tides, The, W. Seton, Cath.
 Tolstoi, Count, Social and Penal Ideas of, P. Dorado, EM, December.
 Tolstoi, Count, Sociological Views of, E. A. Steiner, BSac.
 "Tommy and Grizel": The Artistic Temperament, Mary T. Blauvelt, BB.
 Toys, Making of, L. Claretie, RPar, December 15.
 Transvaal: see also Great Britain.
 Australians, Fighting of the, D. J. Ham, RRM, November.
 Boer Camp, Midwinter Day in a, P. MacQueen, NatM.
 Boer Characteristics, Some, B. Williams, MonR.
 Lessons, Military, of the War, A. C. Doyle, Corn.
 Peace, How to Make, W. T. Stead, RRL, December.
 Roberts, Lord, of Kandahar, W. S. Churchill, WW.
 Spion Kop, On, L. Oppenheim, NineC.

- Surrenders in South Africa, H. W. Wilson, NatR.
 Transvaal Question from the Mussulman Point of View, I. K. Bey, Fort.
 Trophies, Famous, in Sports, A. F. Aldridge, Mun.
 Tunis and Naples, C. G. Horne, Mod.
 Turkish Capitulations, J. B. Angell, AHR.
 Typhoid Fever, Flies and, L. O. Howard, PopS.
 United States: Colonies and Nation, W. Wilson, Harp.
 United States: What the Government Costs, C. D. Wright, Cent.
 Universe, Problem of the Creation of the, G. S. Jones, Mod.
 Vaudeville, Wonder of, R. Duffy, Ains.
 Verse, American, Hundred Years of, W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Vivisection in England, S. Coleridge, Fort.
 Villard, Henry, Career of, AMRR.
 Villard, Henry, Some Reminiscences of, M. Halstead, AMRR.
 Virtue, Psychological Test of, G. M. Stratton, IJE.
 Wagner, Some Interpreters of, A. Webber, NAR.
 War, Art of, H. E. Malden, JMSI.
 War and Economics in History and in Theory, E. V. Robinson, PSQ, December.
 War and Peace, D. G. Ritchie, IJE.
 War and Trade, F. Thomasson, West.
 Warfare: Brains in Arms, E. Hamilton, MonR.
 Warfare: Strategic Devastation, T. M. Maguire, USM.
 Washington: A Predestined Capital, Anne H. Wharton, Lipp.
 Washington, Booker T., Autobiography of—X., Out.
 Washington: District of Columbia in Its Centennial Year, H. B. F. Macfarland, Forum.
 Water Works, America's Largest, H. H. Lewis, Ains.
 Wealth, Relation of, to Morals, W. Lawrence, WW.
 Weather-Forecasting and Its Critics, F. T. Bullen, LeisH.
 Weaver, Craft of the, G. H. Eliwanger, BB.
 Westminster Abbey, Enlargement of, W. Archer, MonR, December.
 Whitman, Marcus, Legend of, E. G. Bourne, AHR.
 Whittier's "Countess," Story of, Mary E. Desmond, Cath.
 Wisconsin, State Historical Society of, Address at the Dedication of the Building of the, C. F. Adams, AHR.
 Women in 1800 and 1900, Countess of Aberdeen, Out.
 Women in Society, Role of, Lady Ponsonby, NineC.
 Women, Public Memorials to, Augusta W. Kellogg, NEng.
 Worcester, John, Aspects of the Life and Work of, J. G. Tompson, A. Mason, Grace C. Kempton, H. C. Hay, J. A. Hayes, W. H. Mayhew, and T. F. Wright, NC.
 Worcester, Massachusetts, A. S. Roe, NEng.
 X-Rays in Medicine, F. H. Williams, IntM.
 Yale, The New, H. A. Smith, WW.
 Zeus, Birth Cave of, D. G. Hogarth, MonR.
 Zoroastrianism and the Parsis, D. Menant, NAR.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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|---------|---|---------|--|---------|--|
| Ains. | Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y. | EdR. | Educational Review, N. Y. | NineC. | Nineteenth Century, London. |
| ACQR. | American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila. | Eng. | Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NAR. | North American Review, N. Y. |
| AHR. | American Historical Review, N. Y. | EM. | España Moderna, Madrid. | Nou. | Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AJS. | American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | Fort. | Fortnightly Review, London. | NA. | Nuova Antologia, Rome. |
| AJT. | American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Forum. | Forum, N. Y. | OC. | Open Court, Chicago. |
| ALR. | American Law Review, St. Louis. | FrL. | Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. | Outing, N. Y. |
| AMonM. | American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Gent. | Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. | Outlook, N. Y. |
| AMRR. | American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | GBag. | Green Bag, Boston. | Over. | Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| ANat. | American Naturalist, Boston. | Gunt. | Gunton's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. | Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| AngA. | Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | Harp. | Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Pear. | Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Annals. | Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Hart. | Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn. | Phil. | Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| APB. | Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | Home. | Home Magazine, N. Y. | PhoT. | Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| Arch. | Architectural Record, N. Y. | Hom. | Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PL. | Poet-Lore, Boston. |
| Arena. | Arena, N. Y. | HumN. | Humanité Nouvelle, Paris. | PSQ. | Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| AA. | Art Amateur, N. Y. | Int. | International, Chicago. | PopA. | Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn. |
| AE. | Art Education, N. Y. | IJE. | International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PopS. | Popular Science Monthly, N. Y. |
| AI. | Art Interchange, N. Y. | IntM. | International Monthly, Burlington, Vt. | PRR. | Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| AJ. | Art Journal, London. | IntS. | International Studio, N. Y. | PQ. | Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| Art. | Artist, London. | IA. | Irrigation Age, Chicago. | QJEcon. | Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| Atlant. | Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | JMSI. | Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | QR. | Quarterly Review, London. |
| Bad. | Badminton, London. | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | RasN. | Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BankL. | Bankers' Magazine, London. | Kind. | Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | RefS. | Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| BankNY. | Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | KindR. | Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RRL. | Review of Reviews, London. |
| Bib. | Biblical World, Chicago. | Krin. | Kringsjaa, Christiania. | RRM. | Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| BSac. | Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | LHJ. | Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RDM. | Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| BU. | Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | LeisH. | Leisure Hour, London. | RDP. | Revue du Droit Public, Paris. |
| Black. | Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | Lipp. | Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RGen. | Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| BB. | Book Buyer, N. Y. | LQ. | London Quarterly Review, London. | RPar. | Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| Bkman. | Bookman, N. Y. | Long. | Longman's Magazine, London. | RPP. | Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| BP. | Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | Luth. | Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RRP. | Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| Can. | Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | McCl. | McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RSoc. | Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| Cass. | Cassell's Magazine, London. | Mac. | Macmillan's Magazine, London. | RPL. | Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome. |
| CasM. | Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | MA. | Magazine of Art, London. | Ros. | Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cath. | Catholic World, N. Y. | MRN. | Methodist Review, Nashville. | San. | Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cent. | Century Magazine, N. Y. | MRNY. | Methodist Review, N. Y. | School. | School Review, Chicago. |
| Cham. | Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh. | Mind. | Mind, N. Y. | Scrib. | Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Char. | Charities Review, N. Y. | MisH. | Missionary Herald, Boston. | SR. | Sewanee Review, N. Y. |
| Chaut. | Chautauquan, Cleveland, O. | MisR. | Missionary Review, N. Y. | Str. | Strand Magazine, London. |
| Cons. | Conservative Review, Washington. | Mod. | Modern Culture, Cleveland, O. | Temp. | Temple Bar, London. |
| Contem. | Contemporary Review, London. | Mon. | Monist, Chicago. | USM. | United Service Magazine, London. |
| Corn. | Cornhill, London. | MonR. | Monthly Review, N. Y. | West. | Westminster Review, London. |
| Cos. | Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | MunA. | Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | Wern. | Werner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Crit. | Critic, N. Y. | Mun. | Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | WWM. | Wide World Magazine, London. |
| Deut. | Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | Mus. | Music, Chicago. | WPM. | Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| Dial. | Dial, Chicago. | NatGM. | National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | WW. | World's Work, N. Y. |
| Dub. | Dublin Review, Dublin. | NatM. | National Magazine, Boston. | Yale. | Yale Review, New Haven. |
| Edin. | Edinburgh Review, London. | NatR. | National Review, London. | YM. | Young Man, London. |
| Ed. | Education, Boston. | NC. | New-Church Review, Boston. | YW. | Young Woman, London. |
| | | NEng. | New England Magazine, Boston. | | |
| | | NW. | New World, Boston. | | |

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CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1901.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra..... Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The American Temperance Movement.....	259
Rise of Prohibition.....	259
Present Status of the Subject.....	260
The New Kansas Crusade.....	260
A Chronology of the Recent "Saloon-Smash- ing".....	260
Mrs. Nation's "Outlaw" Doctrine.....	261
Logical Consequences.....	262
Lawlessness the Great Evil.....	262
The Leavenworth Lynching.....	262
The Lynching Mania at Large.....	263
No Safety but in the Law.....	263
Massachusetts as an Example.....	263
Governor Nash as an Instance.....	264
Yates as Another Law-Enforcer.....	264
The Subsequent Proceedings in Ohio.....	265
Stanley's Different Point of View.....	265
Law-and-Order Movement in New York.....	265
Police Demoralization.....	266
New York's Police Control.....	266
Work for a Police Head.....	267
The Municipal Outlook.....	267
New York Problems and Progress.....	268
A Great Public Library.....	268
What Business Men Can Do.....	269
The Palisades Commission as an Instance.....	270
A Shocking Revelation.....	270
What the Grand Jury Found.....	271
Reform Is a Painful Path !.....	271
The Awful Condition of Sing Sing Prison.....	272
How It Must Appear to Mr. Brockway.....	272
As to Punitive Survivals in Delaware.....	273
Cuba's Future Relations.....	273
Our Brief Record in the Island.....	274
What the Convention Had to Do.....	274
Another Year Required.....	274
As to Relations Between Havana and Wash- ington.....	275
The Sanitary Question.....	275
The Work of Congress.....	275
The Fourth of March.....	275
As to an Extra Session.....	276
Better News from Manila.....	276
Great Events in the Railroad World.....	276
The Union Pacific Buys the Southern Pacific..	277
Some Effects of the Railroad Combinations....	278
An \$800,000,000 Steel "Trust" ?.....	278
The Death and Funeral of Victoria.....	279
The New King in All His Splendor.....	279
The King's Speech and Its Reception.....	280
The King's Visit to Germany.....	281
The Wedding at The Hague.....	281
Notes of Discord in Spain.....	281
Austria's Chronic Troubles.....	282
Affairs in Germany.....	283
Other Topics of the Month.....	283

With portraits of Mrs. Carrie Nation, David Nation, W. E. Stanley, Richard Yates, George K. Nash, Eugene A. Philbin, Henry C. Potter, John S. Billings, George W. Perkins, John W. Keller, Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort, Prince Charles of Bourbon and Princess of the Asturias, cartoons, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events 284

With portraits of the late Benjamin D. Silliman, and the late Elisha Gray, and other illustrations.

Some Recent Foreign Cartoons..... 288

King Edward VII.: A Character Sketch.... 294

By W. T. Stead.

With portraits of King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra.

Scenes of Country and Town in Australia.. 305

With twenty illustrations.

American Tea-Gardens, Actual and Possible. 315

By Leonora Beck Ellis.

With illustrations.

Agriculture in the Twelfth Census..... 321

By Le Grand Powers.

How the Beet-Sugar Industry Is Growing... 324

By Ray Stannard Baker.

A New Way of Settling Labor Disputes... 328

By John R. Commons.

Military Training as a Factor in the Civic Reorganization of Porto Rico..... 334

By L. S. Rowe.

A More Probable Origin of a Famous Lin- coln Phrase..... 335

Leading Articles of the Month—

England's Late Beloved Queen.....	337
Mr. McKinley as President.....	338
Mark Twain on the Philippine Problem.....	339
A Sketch of the Famous General De Wet.....	340
The Confederate General, Forrest.....	341
What We Know About Mars.....	342
Telephoning Across the Ocean.....	343
The Last Expedition in Search of Andrée.....	344
Newfoundland's Railroad.....	346
Mr. Krüger in France.....	347
Industrial Education in the South.....	347
The Political Isolation of the South.....	349
The Mafia—A Sicilian Tammany.....	350
Can Europe Influence Asia?.....	351
What China Needs.....	352
British Discussion of the Boer War.....	353
The Legal Status of Religious Congregations in France.....	354
Verdi, the Composer.....	357
Verdi and Italian Opera.....	358
Animal Color-Changes.....	359
From Six to Forty-two Miles an Hour.....	360

With portraits of Gen. Christian De Wet, Gen. N. B. Forrest, Dr. Michael I. Pupin, and the late Giuseppe Verdi, and map of the Newfoundland railroad system.

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 361

Notes on the Season's Books..... 374

Index to Periodicals..... 380

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Photo by Lafayette, Dublin.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN. ALEXANDRA.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The American Temperance Movement.

One of the hardest of all lessons for the earnest reformer is the lesson of tolerance and patience. But harder still is the bitter experience of finding that he has been mistaken either in his point of view or in his methods. To most men and women of vigor and positive character, the standards of public morality are as fixed and absolute as those of private conduct. The great revolt against the evils of intemperance in this country came under circumstances which led toward the uncompromising extreme of total abstinence. Anybody who should deny that the conditions of American life half a century ago pointed inevitably to the total abstinence movement as both logical and necessary would fail to read correctly the history of civilization in the United States. We were certainly a whiskey-cursed race. In a period when our leading statesmen and professional men were frequently intoxicated in public, and when ministers of the gospel were at times incapacitated for their sacred offices through over-indulgence, alcoholism had become a national disease. Total abstinence was the only scientific remedy for the over-stimulated nerves of a transplanted race that had to breathe a far sharper and more ozonic atmosphere than that of the British Islands. But it must be further remembered that long before the total abstinence movement had gained any headway, the drink traffic had been universally marked out as one requiring the especial oversight and restriction of the law and the public authorities. The common pot-house, or drinking resort, had always in the history of our ancestors been to some extent associated with disorder and crime. When in this country the reaction against drunkenness had converted the great majority of moral and law-abiding people to habits of complete or approximate abstinence, the common drinking place naturally lost such decency as it had possessed in earlier times, and became the resort of the least worthy classes,—especially in country communities. As a rule, it became the center of

evil talk and all evil influences. Almost all forms of public misconduct and of vicious and criminal practices could be traced more or less directly to the common drinking place.

Rise of Prohibition.

It is not strange that there should have grown up so strong a feeling in the churches, and especially among women, against the public licensing of such a manifest center of demoralization as the average saloon of the American village. Thus, from the widespread success of the temperance movement, tinged as it undoubtedly was with a certain degree of fanaticism that mistook the means for the end, it was natural that the complete and effective prohibition by law of the drinking saloon should seem to many people a vital necessity. This demand for legal action took various forms. The one that most generally enlisted the practical support of prohibitionists was that of amendment to the constitutions of the several States. Such amendments were brought to vote in a number of important States, where they failed of passage, but gained a great support, nevertheless. In several other States, notably Kansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas, the plan of complete and radical prohibition was successful, as it also was in northern New England. In a number of more conservative States the plan of local option was adopted,—each community being allowed to decide for itself. In the South, the county was made the unit of local option, while elsewhere in the country the township or the incorporated village or city was the unit. In many States the movement to restrict saloons took the form of high license, on the theory that a few saloons in the hands of men able to pay a high fee would be less obnoxious to the community than a larger number in the hands of men of small pecuniary responsibility. Furthermore, many States adopted the plan of drawing a sharp line between permitting the sale of beer and light wines and the sale of whiskey. One State, South Carolina,

acted upon the interesting new theory that much of the bad character of the liquor traffic could be removed by getting rid of the element of private profit and setting up a State monopoly.

*Present Status
of the
Subject.*

In the decade from 1875 to 1885 this whole question of legislation to promote temperance and restrict the liquor saloon held a place of absorbing importance in politics and social discussion. For the past ten years it has been far less conspicuous. The present moment is on many accounts a rather favorable one for a cursory survey of some of its aspects. In Iowa, we discover that there has come about a gradual change in predominant public opinion, followed by a change in the law by virtue of which saloons generally exist in the larger towns, where it had always been extremely difficult to enforce prohibition. In the smaller towns and in the rural districts, prohibition is fairly effective, and public opinion holds tenaciously to a position that has been established by abundant experience. Iowa, in short, has reversed the application of the local-option principle. "No saloons," is the general rule; the community that wants them must take affirmative action to that effect. In various other States, one finds saloons under high license in the towns, and quite generally excluded from the rural districts by the working of the ordinary local-option plan. Maine and Kansas are the most important of the States that keep up the full and unqualified legal prohibition of the ordinary drink traffic. That there is a good deal of violation of the law in Maine is generally admitted; but much weight is to be attached to the fact that the people of Maine themselves show no disposition to change their system and legalize the drink traffic.

*The New
Kansas Cru-
sade.*

It is a very remarkable and sensational movement in Kansas that has called fresh attention to the working of the prohibition system in the largest State that now maintains it. The aggressive strength of all phases of the temperance movement in this country has been derived chiefly from women. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union led the original movement that gave Kansas its prohibitory laws. Lawmakers and politicians, as a rule, are lukewarm toward all radical manifestations of the temperance movement; but they also recognize the political power that determined women can exercise. Thus, in Kansas they have not had the courage to modify the prohibitory system, while on the other hand they have had neither the courage nor the zeal to enforce the laws. In this respect the situation has been growing worse rather than better for a

number of years. Saloons have been running openly on conspicuous streets in many towns and cities. The common practice has been to collect from such saloons by amicable arrangement a stated amount of money at periodical intervals, under the guise of a fine for violation of the law. Such payment is in obvious fact not a fine, but a license fee, the payment of which has carried with it the protection of the officers of the law and the municipal authorities. It ought not to be necessary to argue that such a plan of selling indulgence to lawbreakers makes a mockery of all law, and tends to destroy the dignity and prestige of government. When plain provisions of the statutes become a farce through the connivance of those who are sworn to enforce the law, it is not to be wondered at that legal processes should fall into contempt, and that an exasperated sense of justice should resort to violence in order to arouse the community at large to a sense of its own danger and degradation. A leader in this violent reaction has appeared in the person of Mrs. Carrie Nation, of the town of Medicine Lodge, on the southern border of Kansas.

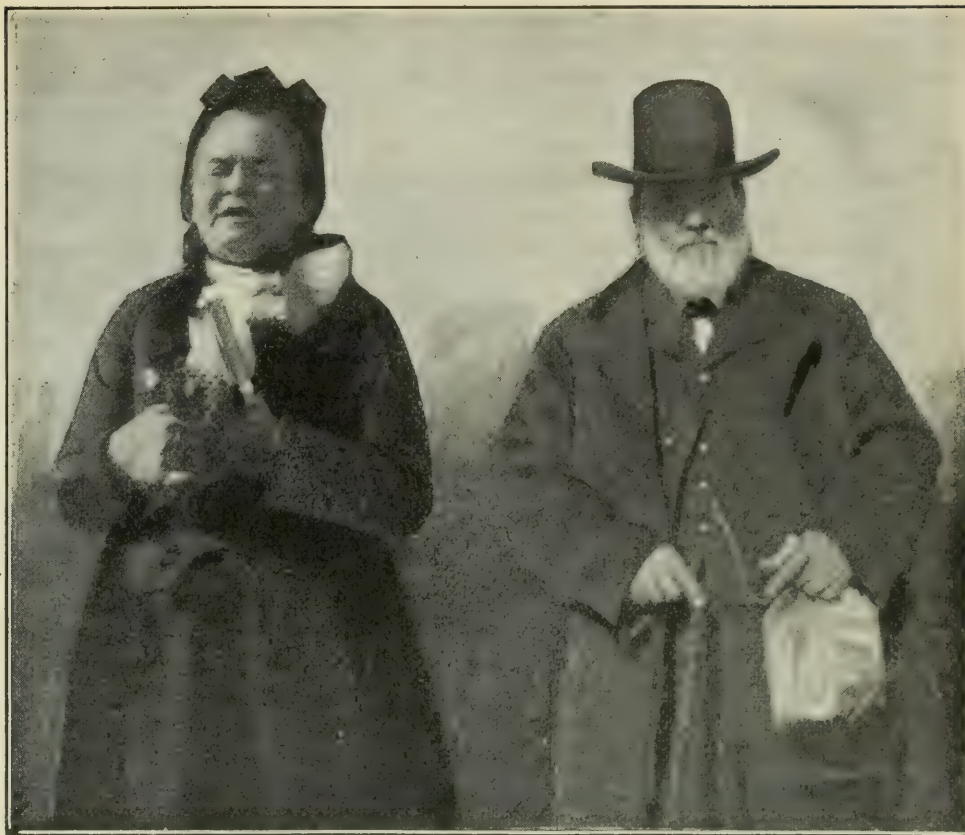
*A Chronology
of the Recent
"Saloon-
Smashing."* Mrs. Nation's first husband, it is said, died of delirium tremens some thirty years ago, since which time Mrs. Nation has been very bitter against the saloon. She is a prominent member of the Kansas W. C. T. U., and has succeeded in suppressing the saloons in her home town. Last fall she went to Kiowa, Kan., and wrecked two saloons on November 1. She escaped punishment, as the saloon men were



Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*.

A RAIDED SALOON INTERIOR.

afraid to prosecute her. On December 27 she wrecked the "swell" saloon of Wichita, and was at once arrested and confined in jail until January 17. The charges against her were then dismissed, and this was considered a victory by the temperance people, who hold that the saloon men have no right in law, since their business is prohibited by the State. On January 21, Mrs. Nation and two other W. C. T. U. women wrecked two more of the leading saloons in Wichita. When called before the chief of police they were immediately discharged, the chief saying that he had no right to hold them. Two days later Mrs. Nation led a band of women in smashing the fixtures and contents of a saloon in the town of Enterprise. On January 28 she appeared before Governor Stanley, at Topeka, and demanded that he exercise his official power in enforcing the prohibition law of the State; but he refused to aid her in her form of campaign, protesting that her method was bad. A few days later a Topeka saloon was smashed by Mrs. Nation and other women. During all this time Mrs. Nation was making a great many temperance speeches, and while in Topeka she harangued both houses of the legislature. She also responded to some of the urgent calls for a lecture in other places, and for this purpose visited Des Moines and Chicago. She declares, however, that she does not propose to pursue her smashing tactics in other States until after all the saloons, or "joints," are destroyed in Kansas. Her example stimulated women in many towns throughout the State to adopt a similar course in their localities. One of these leaders, Mrs. Mary Sheriff, wrecked a saloon at her home, Danville, early in December, and led a raid at Anthony on January 30. In a saloon raid at Winfield, on February 13, one woman was probably fatally shot. During the following night one of the churches of the town was wrecked as a retaliatory step. There followed something like a reign of terror, the whole town taking up arms and joining the opposing forces in absolute disregard of legal processes. A suit has been brought against Mrs. Nation for malicious destruction of property in Wichita, and the trial has been set for March 10.



Courtesy of the New York Tribune.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, AND HER HUSBAND, DAVID NATION.

Mrs. Nation holds the view that since the saloon is illegal it is permissible for anybody to force his way into it, and not only to destroy the alcoholic liquors that may not legally be sold in Kansas, but also the furniture and fixtures; to break mirrors and window-panes, and to inflict the largest possible amount of damage upon everything pertaining directly or indirectly to the carrying on of the business. Her experience, as related above, at various places where she has destroyed property with impunity, seems to have justified her broad assertion that under the Kansas law, as heretofore interpreted, property in any way associated with the conduct of a saloon has no rights that anybody is bound to respect, and indeed has no status at all. If the Kansas judges continue to hold Mrs. Nation and her Amazonian crusaders free from all punishment or harm in their work of destroying saloons with axes, it must of necessity follow that the courts will equally protect them when they resort to the more thorough method of applying the torch. In the eyes of the law, certainly, there can be no difference between burning a saloon to the ground and hacking it to pieces with axes. The people of Kansas have had time to consider Mrs. Nation's position carefully, and tens of thousands of them are indorsing it. Many churches have been used as meeting-places for women preparing them-

Mrs. Nation's
"Outlaw"
Doctrine.

selves by much exhortation and prayer to go forth in heroic mood to wreak vengeance on the saloon-keeper by destroying his property. It would be absurd to find any fault whatever with these determined women. And it would be a pure waste of emotion to express any sympathy for the men who keep the saloons. These gentlemen are well aware that they are engaged in an illegal and extra-hazardous business, in which they must take their chances. But it is entirely permissible to criticise the politicians of Kansas, who will neither on the one hand enforce the law and keep the women out of scenes of unseemly violence, nor on the other hand protect the saloon-keepers whose money they have been taking. The legislature of Kansas went so far last month as to entertain favorably certain bills designed explicitly to legalize "saloon-smashing."

*Logical
Consequences.*

It is well to remember that it has taken our race many centuries to get rid of the plan of having every man a law unto himself. Already this Kansas crusade has extended from saloons to drug-stores suspected of selling liquor for other than medicinal purposes. Its spirit is so intense and uncompromising that we shall not be in the least surprised to hear of the smashing of private houses whose owners are suspected of having dispensed alcoholic beverages in the entertainment of their friends. This is by no means a fanciful suggestion. Mrs. Nation and her friends say that they intend to carry their saloon-smashing crusade, not only throughout the length and breadth of Kansas, but into all parts of the country, and especially into the city of New York, where, of course, as Mrs. Nation must know, the sale of liquors by persons duly licensed is as lawful as the sale of Bibles,—although most New York saloon men violate the law in points of detail. Again, it is to be remarked that it would be useless to criticise these women, who are acting along what they believe to be the line of duty under a higher law even than that which exists in Kansas. But the members of the State legislature at Topeka are not moved by these higher considerations. They are not of the stuff of which saints and martyrs are made; they are just ordinary, everyday politicians, and as such the country will judge them. If in passing resolutions or enacting statutes they encourage private individuals to smash—without usual process of law—property supposed to be occupied by men engaged in unlawful pursuits, they will justly be held responsible for the carnival of arson and murder that will in the end result from their sheer cowardice. The men of Kansas should either make the law fit the facts or make the facts fit the law.

*Lawlessness
the
Great Evil.*

A former United States Senator from that State was wont to say regarding the prohibitory régime that "the women have their law and the boys have their whiskey, and so everybody is happy." But such a state of things does not promote universal happiness in the long run. The temperance movement, certainly, has accomplished wonderful things in this country. Taken together with a better general knowledge of the laws of health and great improvements in public hygiene, it has given us a new generation of Americans, of higher average physical and intellectual quality than any of its predecessors. The disease of alcoholism is not nearly so frequent as fifty years ago. There is far less drunkenness among the educated classes than in former times. Exceptional conditions call for radical remedies; but conditions as respects alcoholism have improved. It may appear, even to the total-abstaining majority in prohibition States, that some relaxation of laws, as in Iowa, may not injure the social welfare.

As respects not only the liquor laws, but various others, it has of late become a matter of the highest importance that the dignity of the law itself be vindicated by swift, literal, and complete enforcement of everything that stands unrepealed on the statute-books. Lawlessness is a greater danger than drunkenness, at the present time, in the United States. The law should be put in enforceable shape and then enforced, in spite of everything.



From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

ANOTHER CYCLONE OUT IN KANSAS.

*The
Leavenworth
Lynching.*

Only a few weeks ago, in one of the principal cities of Kansas, in the broad light of day, a mob took a prisoner away from officers of the law who made no adequate attempt to protect him, and then with great deliberation, and in the face of his protestations of innocence, burned him at the stake. Thousands of people are said to have witnessed the spectacle. Among these were hundreds of women,

and many children on their way home from school. It would seem that we have fallen so low in the United States that we even allow ourselves to condemn a thing of this kind and argue against it, as if there were some sane and well-meaning people who could try to justify it. There is a close relation between the conduct of communities that permit accused men to be taken from the custody of the law by mobs and executed for their unconfessed crimes and communities which grow enthusiastic over "saloon-smashing" as a private enterprise. The one form of violence, like the other, denies the value of all our inherited civilization. The one, like the other, if persisted in, means the swift and mad descent to barbarism. The poor wretch who was burned to death had no friends, and would have been promptly tried and convicted. But it would seem that Kansas sentiment in times past has not favored the infliction of the death penalty by law, and the mob felt impatient and wanted to give the most summary possible expression to its intense feeling about an atrocious crime.

*The Lynching
Mania at
Large.*

Apart from the almost incredible depravity shown by these people of Kansas in allowing the school children to flock about and watch the burning of a negro at the stake, their lawlessness in the taking of human life is not peculiar. There is a lynching almost every day, on the average, in some part of the United States. The lynching statistics of several years past, fortunately, do not indicate that the annual average is at present increasing; but the bad effects upon the country are of a cumulative nature, and the tendency to resort to lynch-law is more deeply seated throughout the nation as a whole than it was ten years ago. At about the same time as this Leavenworth affair, a negro was lynched in Florida for attempting to wreck a train. Last November, Colorado was disgraced by the burning alive of a brutal negro boy sixteen years old, whom the authorities had duly traced and arrested as the perpetrator of a horrible crime. The sorrow and suffering caused by such a crime as this negro was guilty of cannot be lessened by torturing the criminal. Vengeance of that kind is wholly illogical and serves no useful purpose. It does not deter other men of like impulses from deeds of violence, because such men, as a rule, are neither morally nor intellectually responsible, but are the victims of mad impulse. The law should provide for some very direct and summary mode of trial for such cases, to be followed, when guilt is proved, by immediate execution—never, of course, in public. Lynching is absolutely inadmissible. It makes the mob more and more intolerant, and less and less regardful of the sa-

credness of human life. Thus the Florida lynching of the middle of January on the charge of attempting to wreck a train is an illustration of the ease with which mob-law passes from the punishment of actual murderers to that of men believed to have planned or plotted a deed that might have resulted in murder. Some lynchings within the past year have been for causes rather frivolous than serious. The whole tendency is deeply deplorable. It does not stop crime, but breeds it.

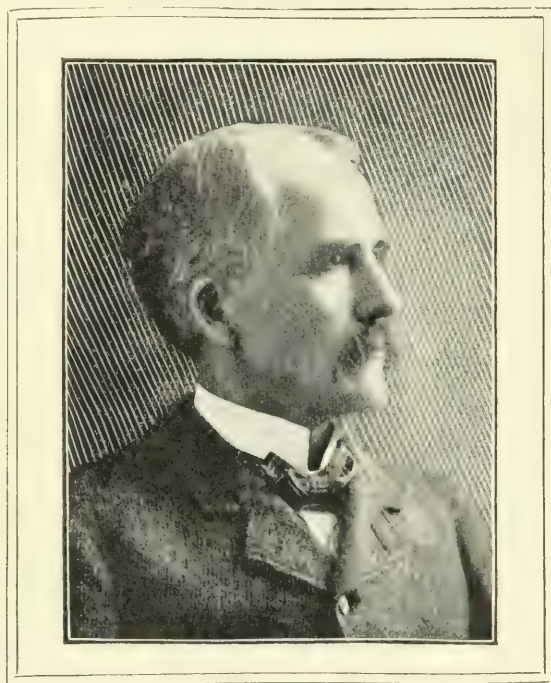
*No Safety
but in the
Law.*

The remedy does not lie in any one direction. We are a nation of people having exceptional individuality. We have gloried in private initiative. We have developed the individual at the expense of society. The consequence is that government and law are relatively weak, and private interests of every kind relatively strong. Nobody would dream in England of interfering with the due process of law in the case of an attempt to wreck a railroad train. American lynching mobs, as a rule, have small fear of consequences, and take little pains at concealment. But if the Leavenworth lynching had occurred in England, the ringleaders would certainly have been hanged, and probably a hundred others put in prison for life, while the authorities who failed to take due precautions to guard their prisoner would not have escaped lightly. Ours is not a worse country than England, by any means, and in many respects it is vastly better. Nor is Kansas the worst State in the American Union, for, as all well-informed people know, it is in some regards one of the very best. But it is a high-keyed and strenuous commonwealth, with a tendency to go to extremes. And this is painfully shown in the recent troubles at Winfield, where all restraint was thrown to the winds.

*Massachusetts
as an
Example.*

Massachusetts, in the eyes of her own reformers, has by no means attained perfection; yet for the rest of the country Massachusetts sets a most excellent example of a well-ordered State, where the laws are respected and enforced, and where private citizens are not in the habit of forming lynching parties to hang or to burn objectionable people, while the women do not use the churches as arsenals or strongholds from which to go forth on raiding expeditions against saloons or disorderly houses. Governor Stanley of Kansas declared that he had offered troops to the sheriff at Leavenworth to prevent the lynching to which we have referred, and that the disgrace to the State might readily have been averted. But under similar circumstances in Massachusetts the governor would probably have removed the sheriff instantly on

his failure to accept troops and put a strong man in charge of the situation. Governor Stanley is probably as worthy a man as his predecessors in office ; but their conduct should not be his chart or his compass. Knowing that saloons were running all over the State in defiance of the law, he should have served public notice that, so long as he was



GOV. W. E. STANLEY OF KANSAS.

governor, the whole power of the State would be used for the literal and complete enforcement of the law. Some of the energy displayed outside the law by Mrs. Nation should be shown by the officials, like Governor Stanley. A prohibitionist State stultifies itself when it puts in office men not in real sympathy with its laws. Its governors should be stern and masterful men of the Cromwellian or the Jacksonian type.

*Governor Nash
as an In-
stance.*

The governor of Ohio set a good example last month. Elaborate preparations had been made for a big prize-fight at Cincinnati under the guise of a "sparring contest." So-called sporting men in all parts of the United States were buying tickets at high prices. It was going to be a profitable affair, and the proceeds were to benefit a local cause which had an abundance of influential support. The mayor of the city did not hesitate about granting the customary permit for the "entertainment." Governor Nash, up at Columbus, was repeatedly assured that no prize-fight was planned or intended, and that Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Ruhlin were merely going to give the people of Cincinnati a refined and pleasant boxing exhibition. Governor Nash, however, declined to accept

these assurances. To a company of influential gentlemen, he sent the following reply :

Your telegram received. Unless all outward evidences and preparations are at fault, the enterprise booked for Cincinnati on February 15 will be a prize-fight. It will not be permitted to come off, and the entire power of the State will be used to prevent it.

GEORGE K. NASH, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 2.

Whereupon the officers of the public organization that was to be benefited replied as follows :

It is not and never has been the intention to give a prize-fight. The mayor's permit is for a boxing contest, and nothing will be done that said permit and the statutes do not authorize. It is not the intention to antagonize your authority or the power of the State. Nothing will be done that will violate the law.

The governor, however, was unshaken, and on the same day he sent this uncompromising message :

SAENGERFEST ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, Cincinnati, Ohio:

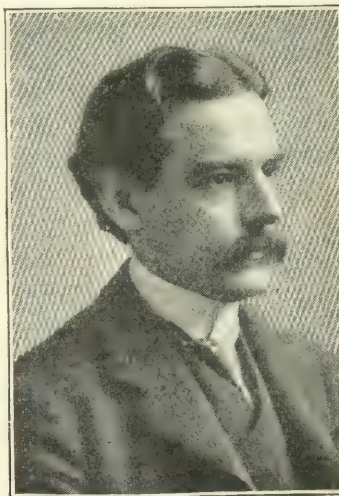
You are unfortunate in your preparations if the affair is to be simply a boxing contest. These all point unerringly to a prize-fight. I will be governed by this evidence and the affair will not be permitted. If you persist you will find yourselves in conflict with all the powers of the State. GEORGE K. NASH, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 2.

No matter what the courts might do, the governor had made it certain that the Cincinnati fight as originally contemplated would not occur.

*Yates as
Another Law-
Enforcer.*

Governor Nash is reported to have said that since the recent repeal of the Horton law in New York, which had permitted prize-fighting under the guise of something a little milder, Nevada is the only State in the entire Union in which a prize-fight can be legally held. He emphatically indorsed the following views expressed by Governor Yates of Illinois, another new executive of vigor and backbone :



GOV. RICHARD YATES.

All I have to say is that the law and the people of Illinois are against prize-fighting and the law will be enforced whenever and wherever I have the power to enforce it. I have not the power to prohibit it by proclamation, but I have the power to stop any fight, for the statute gives me the power, "on the application of any civil officer or otherwise," to call out all force necessary to execute the law whenever any body of men are about to break it. I have every confi-

dence, however, that every Illinois sheriff will enforce the law without my interference. The law specifically makes prize-fighting a felony and exhibitions of boxing and sparring a misdemeanor, the penitentiary being the punishment for the former and jail and a fine for the latter.



GOVERNOR NASH OF OHIO.

*The Subsequent
Proceedings
in Ohio.*

The statement of the Cincinnati men that they had no intention of antagonizing the governor's authority does not seem to have been quite borne out by subsequent facts. Under the countenance of Mayor Fleischman, they proceeded with the arrangements they had made for holding the fight in the Saengerfest Hall on February 15. On Wednesday, the 13th, Governor Nash ordered a thousand men, ten companies, of the Sixth Regiment of State troops to proceed from their headquarters at Toledo and to camp in the Saengerfest building in Cincinnati on Friday to prevent the fight that was scheduled for that same evening. Meanwhile, an injunction against the fight had been applied for; and, after hearing testimony and arguments, Judge Hollister, on the 14th, issued a permanent injunction, reviewing the whole case in a scathing decision of great length. The promoters of the fight acknowledged temporary defeat and announced indefinite postponement. There seemed to be no occasion, therefore, for the movement of troops on the morning of the 15th. Governor Nash, however, did not let matters rest at that point. He announced on the 15th that there should be no more prize-fights in Ohio during his administration, regardless of the somewhat ambiguous nature of that part of the law which tries to make a distinction between prize-fights and sparring exhibitions. The governor's attitude with respect to law-enforcement has had a most wholesome influence.

*Stanley's Different
Point
of View.*

Governors Nash and Yates believe that the laws should be enforced by the executive authority of the State. The Kansas view is that the laws should be enforced by private individuals armed with hatchets. If Governor Stanley had used Governor Nash's direct and straightforward methods, upholding the dignity of his office and the majesty of the law, he could have closed every saloon in Kansas and made himself a great national reputation,—not merely a reputation for zeal against the liquor business, but one for strength, force, and high sense of the dignity and duty of public office. The woman's crusade in Kansas has taken altogether the wrong direction. It should have been a crusade against weak, lax, time-serving or corrupt place-holders who do not enforce the laws. We need a law-and-order revival in the United States, led by men who see clearly that there are times when it does not matter so much what the laws are as that such laws as we have are observed and enforced.

*Law-and-Order
Movement in
New York.*

It is quite in this spirit that the best citizenship of New York City is calmly but firmly organizing itself, not for a spasmodic attack against any particular form of vice or crime, but for the everyday enforcement of law. What the good people of New York want to see is a complete breaking up of the mercenary alliance between officials and lawbreakers. It is not that they care so much whether saloons are closed all day Sunday or open for a part of the day. But they are thoroughly tired of the system under which all the saloons may keep open at all hours on Sunday, in defiance of the strict Sunday-closing laws of the State, by paying a stated monthly sum of money. Sunday liquor-selling is merely one of the many forms of lawbreaking that have been regularly protected for pay by the men who are sworn to enforce the laws. If the laws are incompatible with the reasonable customs and tastes of the community, they should be modified or repealed. But so long as they stand on the statute-books it is the business of the officials to enforce them; and no man should ever take an official oath of office unless he means to exert himself to enforce the laws in good faith as he finds them. When Mr. Roosevelt was president of the Board of Police Commissioners under the late Mayor Strong's administration, he took this view of his duty, and the best sentiment of the community upheld him. Some of the laws were not to his liking, and if he had been in the legislature he would have advocated their amendment. But as Police Commissioner he had no choice except to enforce them. No other theory of official duty will ever be permissible.

Police Demoralization. One of the last official acts of Governor Roosevelt was to remove summarily from office the district-attorney of the Manhattan and Bronx boroughs of New York City,—that is to say, of the old New York as distinguished from Brooklyn. Mr. Gardiner, the Tammany district-attorney, had been identified with what was held to be the New York police defiance of the State election laws, just before the election of last November. Upon Governor Roosevelt's peremptory demand at that time, Mayor Van Wyck and other officials had promptly rallied to the support of the law; but the district-attorney had paid no attention, it seems, to the governor's message. Police conditions in New York City during the past year have perhaps been more demoralized and disgraceful than ever before in the history of the metropolis. The connivance at vice and crime, and the mercenary protection of evil-doing, have become intolerable. The district-attorney's office, which ought to be on the side of law and order, was regarded as one of the chief obstacles to reform. Governor Roosevelt appointed as Mr. Gardiner's successor a lawyer comparatively little known in politics or public life, Mr. Eugene A. Philbin. This gentleman has not been especially active as a reformer; but the change in conditions that his entrance upon the office of district-attorney brought about was hardly short of magical. Promptness, efficiency, freedom from improper political influence, and a businesslike determination to prosecute criminals, to clear the dockets of the accumulated thousands of indictments, and, in short, to make the district-attorney's office an agency for the enforcement of law and the administration of justice,—all together had a wonderful effect in clearing the atmosphere. Meanwhile, there was pending at Albany, as one of the first measures to come before the new legislature, a bill to remove the four bipartisan police commissioners of New York City, and to substitute a single responsible head of the police department, who would at once take the place of the police commissioners and the chief of police. The general opinion was that the wretched condition of the police department was due to corruption toward the top rather than among the rank and file; and that with honorable and efficient direction the police system of New York might in a very short time be made one of the best, if not the very best, in the whole world.

New York's Police Control. One of the points upon which opinions differed in the matter of the police bill pending last month had to do with the power of removal. It was generally agreed that the police force should have a single

head, and that the mayor of the city should appoint this high official, with full power to remove him whenever he saw fit. But the bill further provided that the governor of the State should also have the power to remove the commissioner of police. This view was not in accordance with

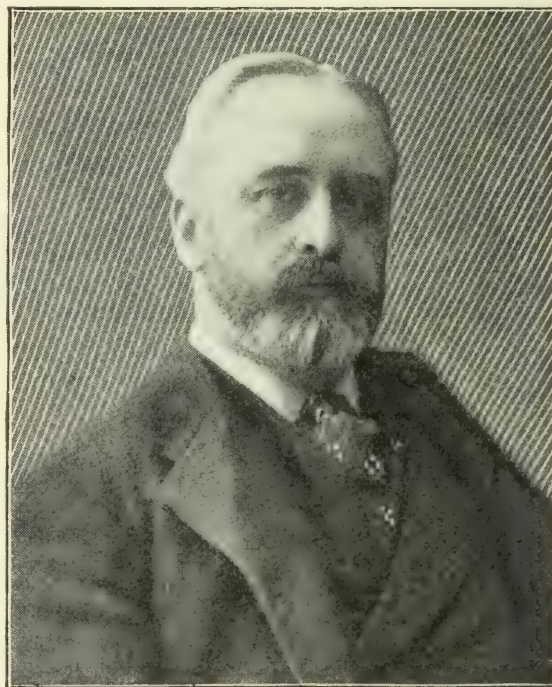


Photo by Pach Bros.

MR. EUGENE PHILBIN.

the opinion of many who believe that in the long run it is best to give New York City as much home rule as possible. A strong case on this side was made out by the City Club, backed by the views of the important commission which had recently submitted to the governor and legislature its recommendations for the thorough revision of the New York charter. Very much, however, is to be said on the other side. The police power is normally a State rather than a municipal function. One of the principal duties of the head of the police force is to see that the laws of the State are respected and obeyed. To the governor especially is intrusted the great responsibility of executing the laws. It would be manifestly wrong and scandalous for the governor of the State to remove the chief police officer of a city on any merely political or personal ground. But, on the other hand, it is equally wrong and scandalous for a mayor to appoint the chief police officer on any ground except that of conspicuous fitness as recognized by the entire law-abiding community. It is almost inconceivable that any governor of the State of New York would ever venture to remove a police commissioner appointed by the mayor, if such commissioner were an upright and able man, hewing to the line, ignoring politics, enforcing the law as he found it without fear or favor, and

holding the deserved confidence of the decent public opinion of the metropolis. It is often the case that the mayor of New York is of one party and the governor of the State is of another. It is quite possible that under those circumstances the mayor would be influenced to appoint a higher type of man to the office of police commissioner, in view of the governor's power of removal.

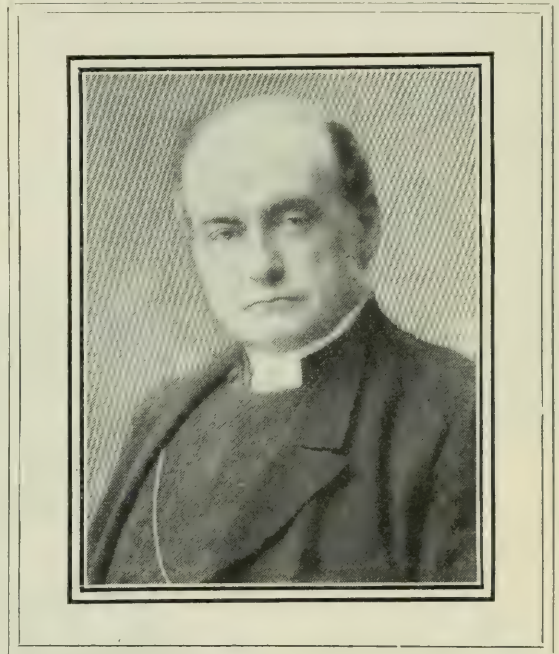
*Work for a
Police Head.*

If Governor Roosevelt, when president of the police board under Mayor Strong's administration, had not been hampered by opposing elements in the board and by conditions beyond his control, he could have accomplished great things with the police force. A man of his energy, or a man of military training and of tried and known qualities of discipline and character, if now made the unhampered head of the police administration,—with an efficient district-attorney, such as Governor Roosevelt placed in office, aided by the work of citizens' bodies under the lead of the Committee of Fifteen,—could accomplish a notable transformation in the course of a year or two. It will not be particularly amusing work to be the new commissioner of police in New York, even for such a military martinet as Bishop Potter is said to prefer. But in spite of some unpleasantness in matters of detail, it will be a great opportunity for a strong man to do real work. And Colonel Roosevelt, who is to be sworn in as Vice-President of the United States next month, and who must, in accordance with the traditions of that office, curb his energies and to some extent efface his personality, will doubtless have his moments of restlessness when he would be rather glad to change places with the head of the New York police force.

*The
Municipal
Outlook.*

The forces of reform are gradually and calmly preparing for the great municipal election of next November. The Republicans in New York City have plainly stated that they intend to coöperate with non-partisan bodies like the Citizens' Union, the Chamber of Commerce, and the various anti-Tammany organizations and movements, and that they are perfectly ready to join in the support of a candidate for mayor pledged to give the city a business administration without political bias. Far from asking that the candidate for mayor should be a Republican, they are prepared to support an independent Democrat; and they have advanced to the view that, if elected, such a mayor need not feel obliged to recognize by his appointments the various elements of his support. This is a noteworthy change of view. It is a recognition of the absolute necessity in our great American cities of the abandonment of the old

idea that good administration of municipal corporations can be brought about by the maintenance of close party lines. Tammany Hall is a great conspiracy held together by private interest; and it can only be defeated by the union of all those who seek good and efficient government. As yet, nothing in the way of pronounced results has come from the so-called anti-vice movement, which was largely inspired by the efforts of Bishop Potter. Tammany's Committee of Five,



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BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER OF NEW YORK.

selected by Mr. Richard Croker,—on the principle that Tammany itself, by virtue of intimate knowledge, could deal with its own crimes more satisfactorily than outsiders,—has confessed itself unable to accomplish anything, and is moribund. The chairman of this committee, Mr. Lewis Nixon, the well-known naval designer and ship-builder, is said to have become a genuine believer in reform. His past intimate association with Mr. Croker and the Tammany leaders has seemed to many people to have placed him in a false position, from which sooner or later he would have to retreat. The permanent Committee of Fifteen to which we referred last month, organized under the chairmanship of Mr. Baldwin, president of the Long Island Railroad, has very wisely, in effect if not in words, adopted the motto: "Without haste, without rest." It is not entering upon a spasmodic or temporary task, and is, therefore, patiently organizing for a permanent attempt to promote the enforcement of law and the protection of decency. It is altogether too much to expect that New York will be a model city if the great mass of its well-disposed citizens take only a lethargic and passive interest in public and social conditions, leav-

ing it to the police force to see that the rising generation is protected from unlawful and unwholesome influences. Altogether too much of the more delicate work of social conservation has been left to a force of men that has rougher and plainer work to do, and from which it is unfair to expect the higher order of philanthropic and solicitous oversight of the manners and morals of the community. The police force will rally helpfully to the support of a community that is thoroughly aroused and determined to keep itself decent and fit to live in. With all the wretched conditions that have lately been brought to light, there is plenty of saving salt in New York; and there was perhaps never before so widespread a determination to eliminate scandalous conditions, and to improve the environment of the rising generation.

New York's Problems and Progress. It does not yet appear what disposition the legislature will make of the work of the charter-revision commission. The recommendations are in the main very well considered and valuable. Their adoption would probably make it easier to improve municipal government and conditions in America's greatest city. But in New York, of course, as everywhere, men are more important than charters; and the people of New York, even under the old charter, can have excellent government for several years to come if they will but elect good men to office in November of the present year. Meanwhile, material conditions in New York steadily improve in many ways. The city grows and thrives; the streets and buildings become finer from year to year; progress is making on the additional new bridges to connect Brooklyn and Long Island with Manhattan Island. And the work goes on magnificently, by day and by night, regardless of weather, in the excavation at a great number of points simultaneously for the underground rapid-transit system.

The elevated system has been stimulated to begin long-needed improvements, and it is soon to substitute electricity for steam.

A Great Public Library.

The new public-library building, which is to be of white marble, seems to be as much a matter of interest to the Tammany mayor, Van Wyck, as to the most ardent friends of the library movement; and large additional appropriations have been made without a suspicion of scandal in connection with the project. The movement for bringing smaller libraries into union with the great public library of New York goes on successfully, and five years hence New York's public-library facilities will be a source of just pride and a most worthy illustration of the value of public and private coöperation in the carrying out of a beneficent project.



EXCAVATING FOR RAPID-TRANSIT ROAD UNDER BROADWAY AT FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.

The municipality is providing a beautiful and convenient situation and a noble building, while several libraries unite to supply a great aggregate collection of books and a considerable endowment fund. Heretofore the municipal government had distributed a great deal of money each year to subsidize various free circulating libraries under private auspices. In the future, such sums can be better applied to the development of the city's own system. It has fallen to the lot of few Americans of our generation to play so large a part in public work of permanent and far-reaching value as to Dr. John S. Billings, librarian of the New York Public Library, creator of the greatest medical library in the world—that of the Surgeon-General in Washington—and a foremost authority in several professional and scientific fields.

One of the most hopeful signs of progress in New York is the increasing response to the demands of public duty that substantial business men have recently shown. Thus, the magnificent underground rapid-transit project, with its admirably conceived financial plan, was the work of able citizens, serving without pay on a Rapid Transit Commission, and applying the talents which have won them success in private life to the consummation of a great public project. In like manner the great Library scheme was carried through by men of foresight and enterprise, serving as trustees of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Fund. The new movement for general enforcement of law, and for the application of business principles to the conduct of municipal affairs, is in the hands of men of that same type. The greatness and the wonderful progress of Berlin as a municipal corporation in the past twenty-five years have been largely due to the fact that substantial citizens have given the same kind of able service to the affairs of the municipal corporation that they

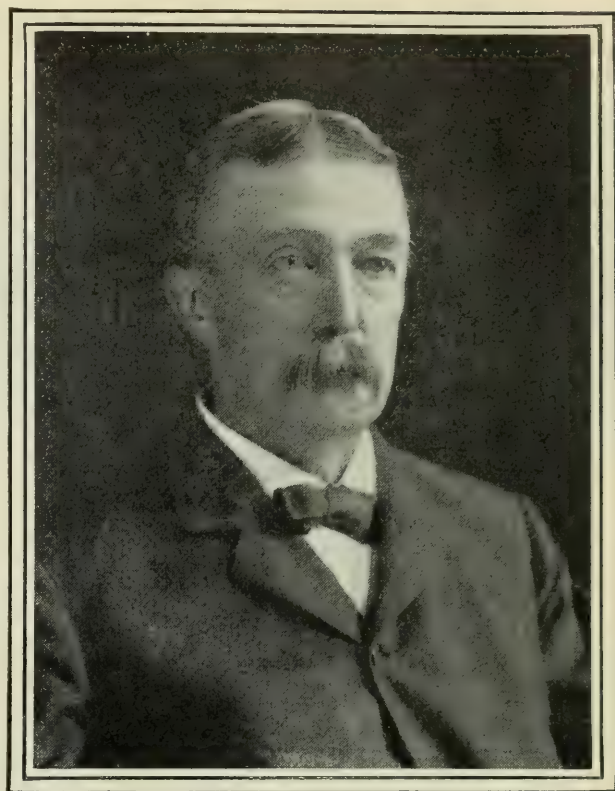


Photo by Bradley Studio.

DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS, LIBRARIAN OF NEW YORK.

were giving to their private affairs or to commercial corporations in which they were interested. In times past, New York's great public park developments have been largely due to the foresight and executive ability of successful men of affairs. The Metropolitan Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Botanical and Zoölogical collections in Bronx Park, are all of them great municipal acquisitions directly promoted and carried through by the energy of successful business and professional men. It is noteworthy, for example, that in the midst of a dazzling series of financial projects of unexampled magnitude, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is constantly promoting these public enterprises. There remain many equally important fields for the honorable exercise of such talent in the community's service.



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT WILL APPEAR.

(From a photograph of a plaster model by the architects, Messrs. Carrère and Hastings.)

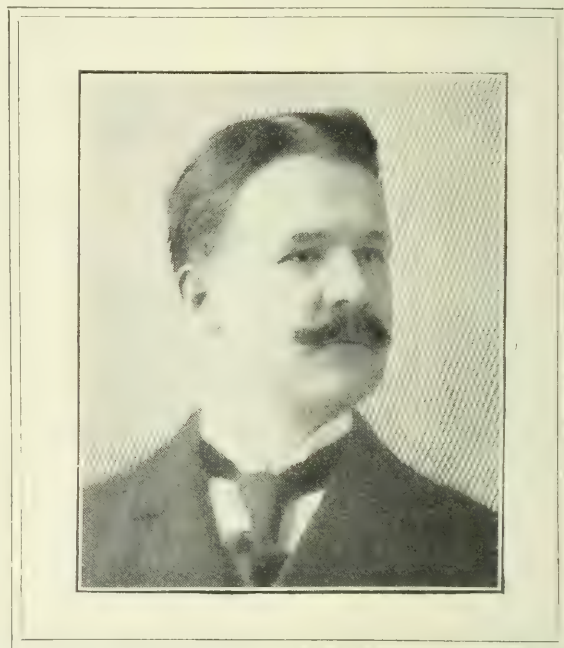


A VIEW OF THE PALISADES OF THE HUDSON.

*The Palisades
Commission
as an
Instance.*

A very promising instance is the recent work of a commission appointed by Governor Roosevelt to see what could be done to preserve the Palisades of the Hudson by turning into a public park one of the most famous and beautiful landscape features of America. For some years past the Palisades have been undergoing mutilation by individuals and companies that blast away the rocky wall to obtain road-making material, which is conveniently transported by water. The Palisades form the precipitous west bank of the Hudson, facing the upper part of New York City, and extending for something like ten miles. For some years past the subject of their preservation has been under fitful discussion, and various unavailing efforts have been made to secure action from the legislatures of New York and New Jersey, or from the Government of the United States. While most of the natural wall of the Palisades is in New Jersey, it is only visible from the New York side of the river. Governor Roosevelt's new commission was headed by Mr. George W. Perkins, a prominent and very efficient business man, whose associates were of like spirit, and included at least one able engineer. New Jersey appointed commissioners also, and small sums were appropriated for expenses. Not very much seems to have been expected; but Mr. Perkins and his colleagues were men not accustomed to fail. Instead of using the money appropriated for paying their expenses, they made it at once the nucleus of a purchasing fund. Like the sound business men that they were, they employed no brass bands; did not invite the attention of reporters; used tact, energy, and good sense; and in due time they were prepared to report that they had obtained options at reasonable prices upon practically the entire stretch of the Palisades, and that a very moderate appropriation by the legislature of the State of New York would secure to the public for all future

generations one of the most beautiful combinations of water-front, woods, and rocky eminence in the whole world, and lying for a number of miles at a distance of only about fifteen hundred yards from the parallel shore-line of the city of New York. Surely these options cannot be allowed to lapse. Public and private enterprise, acting together under the leadership of business men who do not waste their energy on futilities,



MR. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

can and must save the Palisades, and demonstrate once more for the good of the whole country the use and the value of public spirit.

*A Shocking
Revelation.*

New York men of wealth and philanthropy have been especially generous in the extent of their gifts for hospitals and for institutions of various kinds for the relief and care of the sick and unfortunate. And the State of New York officially has made itself famous for its display of humanity, and of the

spirit of an advanced civilization, in its many great institutions for the care of the dependent and unfortunate, and for the custody and reform of the incorrigible and criminal. For a time New York was not so advanced as some other States in the provision of institutions for the insane; but a few years ago a new policy was adopted, and the State itself took over from the counties the full care of all insane paupers. Thus the New York public was with some reason congratulating itself upon being up-to-date in its arrangements for the treatment of the one class of unfortunates that beyond all others is entitled to the most tender consideration. The principal place in the State for the primary examination and temporary detention of the insane is the great Bellevue Hospital in New York City,—the most famous hospital in the United States. It was commonly supposed by the public at large that the Bellevue insane wards were in charge of people of the highest knowledge and skill, and were under the most constant and competent inspection. But nothing could have been a greater mistake. The first rays of light were thrown upon the facts by a newspaper reporter who feigned insanity in order to gain admission to Bellevue and find out what was really going on there. His presence enabled him to assert not merely that almost incredible brutalities were constantly practised, but to declare that an entirely inoffensive inmate—whose derangement had led to nothing worse than his refusal at times to take food—had been beaten by the nurses until he died from repeated assaults. Three nurses were placed under indictment and brought to trial charged with having caused the death of this patient.

victims of violence had incurred their wounds while detained at Bellevue. The nurses were found to have had no instruction as to the care of the insane, and to have been left to their villainies without supervision. It was found that hideous and obsolete devices, long ago given up in modern insane asylums, were still used at Bellevue for the restraint of the patients. In short, the Grand Jury found almost the worst state of affairs in the world, at the very point where it ought to have

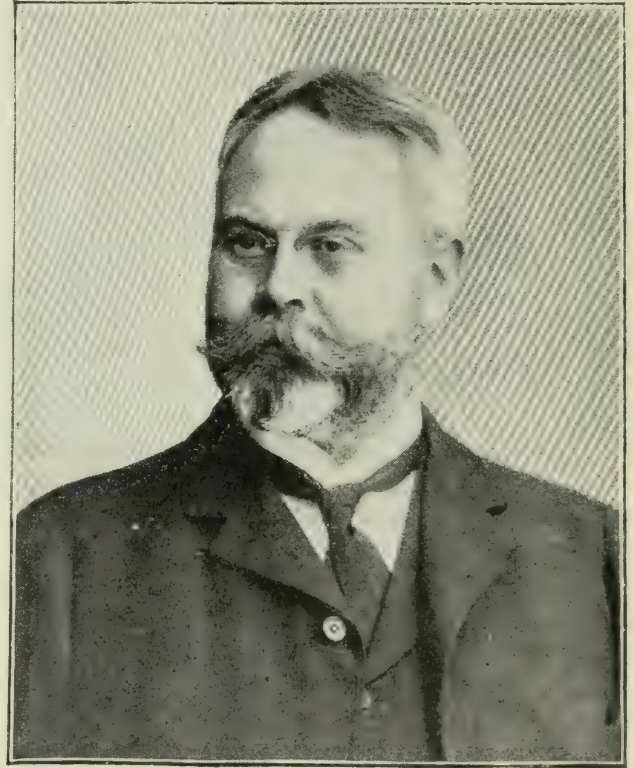


Photo by Rockwood.

HON. JOHN W. KELLER, CHARITY COMMISSIONER, NEW YORK.
(Who has been reorganizing Bellevue.)

found the best in the world. Bellevue had sunk deep into the mire of brutal officialism, degraded politics, and the heartless and mercenary type of medical professionalism.

*Reform
Is a
Painful Path* The incident merely illustrates the need of constant vigilance and of plenty of the fresh air and bright light of publicity in the management of institutions, to prevent the rapid encroachment of dry-rot. The curious persistence of such abuses, even after their first exposure, was shown in a Bellevue incident later in February. Five graduate nurses had been installed to take the place of the three nurses who were dismissed and under indictment for manslaughter. A patient had been admitted on February 4 whose malady had seemed to be a mild form of religious melancholia. It was not necessary to confine him, but the nurses were strictly instructed to keep an eye on him through

*What the
Grand Jury
Found.* The whole subject of the condition of the insane pavilion at Bellevue came under the review of the January Grand Jury, whose report was published on February 1. The Grand Jury found that the pavilion had been in charge of men grossly incompetent, and that the building itself is entirely unfit for modern hospital purposes. As respects the male insane of the great metropolitan population, it is customary to take them all at first to Bellevue, where they are detained about five days for examination. At the end of that time some are dismissed; and of the remainder a part are sent to private institutions, while the majority are turned over to the State authorities. The Grand Jury found that out of 700 insane patients turned over by Bellevue to the Manhattan State Hospital in 1900, more than 250 were received at the Manhattan with contusions upon different parts of the body, and a great many of these had severe bruises on the face. A comparison of records made it clear that these

his open door. He was found at 4 o'clock one morning unconscious on the floor, with his face against a hot steam-radiator. Resulting injuries were very serious, although the man did not die. The radiator would have been screened, but for culpable negligence. It turned out that most of the new nurses on that particular night were devoting themselves to the hazing (*à la* West Point) of a new attendant, who was strait-jacketed, gagged, and otherwise experimented upon, and in that condition left upon his back on the floor throughout the night. Civilization is worth all it costs ; but to reap its substantial fruits requires everlasting pains and struggles.

The Awful Condition of Sing Sing Prison. Another striking illustration of somewhat similar principles has been recently afforded by the State of New York. This great State has for some time past shown a deep interest in the possibility of lessening the ravages of tuberculosis, or pulmonary consumption. It was finally determined that the State itself should establish a consumption hospital in the Adirondacks for the reception of hopeful or curable cases. Last month a commission charged with the task of selecting a site completed its work after a careful and deliberate inquiry. All this is both interesting and commendable. But almost exactly at the time when the announcement was made of the selection of a site for a State tuberculosis hospital, there appeared a report of the New York Prison Association upon the sanitary conditions of the best-known of the State's penitentiaries—the one at Sing Sing. And this report declared that the Sing Sing prison was engaged in the direct business of making consumptives and propagating typhoid fever. This famous old dungeon was built in 1824, just seventy-five years ago. It is on "made" land, between the New York Central Railroad tracks and the Hudson River ; and its main floor is only five feet above the water-level. Its stone walls are two feet thick, and its windows are narrow slits. Sunlight gets through these slits only for a limited part of the day when the rays are in a direct line. Even then the sunlight only enters the corridors, and never in seventy-five years has it reached the cells. There are twelve hundred of these cells, and nearly fourteen hundred prisoners. Thus, nearly two hundred cells have to be occupied by two men each. Yet the cells are only 3 feet and 3 inches wide by 6 feet and 9 inches long, and a little more than 6 feet high. Each cell contains about 145 cubic feet of air-space. For comparison, let us remark that in no English prison may an individual cell contain less than 810 cubic feet of air-space. All prisons of the old-fashioned Sing

Sing type have been demolished everywhere in the British Islands. They belong to an unenlightened age. As the Prison Association's committee well says, "A judge who sentences a modern prisoner has no intention of sentencing him to consumption or typhoid fever." Mr. Charles F. Wingate, the sanitary expert, shows that the prisoners at Sing Sing are suffering from lung-starvation. The prison has no ventilation except when the windows are open, and the windows are always closed at night and in bad weather. Thus, the prisoners do not get oxygen enough, by even a small percentage. The drainage at Sing Sing is defective, sewage backs up from the river into the main outlet, the atmosphere in the prison is reekingly foul and damp, and the water-supply is under suspicion. The Prison Association made its inquiry because it had obtained knowledge of the fact that tuberculosis was prevalent in the prison, and that forty-eight cases of typhoid fever had broken out within two months. The only remedy for the bad condition of the prison is its complete destruction. The State Board of Health has accepted the view of the Prison Association, and the legislature will undoubtedly be aroused to some action. It would seem as if even the Southern convict camp, under the plan of farming out the prison labor, is better than the conditions that prevail in New York's great prison at Sing Sing. And it is further intimated that the New York prison at Auburn is only less objectionable in the character of its construction and arrangement.

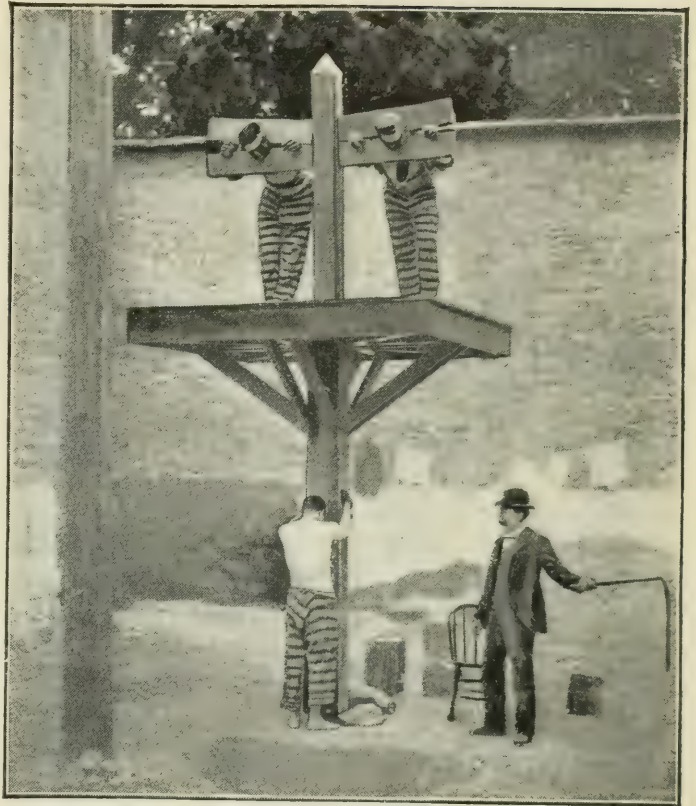
Meanwhile, there is one man in the State of New York who might be pardoned if he indulged in a somewhat ironical smile, although he has the great gift of silence and will probably use no sarcastic language. That man is Mr. Z. R. Brockway, of Elmira, who has done more than any other citizen of New York to give the State a world-wide fame for humanitarian progress, and whose work—almost single-handed—has given New York its reputation for dealing in a wise and modern way with its prisoners. For many years Mr. Brockway, as superintendent of the reformatory prison, had been receiving thousands of hardened young felons ; and by a wonderful combination of methods, chiefly industrial and educational, he had been able to turn out the great majority of them thoroughly reformed and fit to live and labor among honest people. Yet Mr. Brockway was hounded out of the work he had created by people apparently unable to comprehend the larger bearings of his system, on the ground that he made incidental use of corporal punishment in

*How it Must
Appear to
Mr. Brockway.*

dealing with obstinate cases. The one place, perhaps, in the whole structure and economy of human society where corporal punishment is useful and desirable is, precisely, in a reformatory prison. Elmira under Brockway, in short, was perhaps the one public institution in the whole State which could safely have been left to the end of the list in a process of overhauling. Obviously, work should have begun at Sing Sing, where the State itself,—instead of administering a healthy flogging now and then to an exceptional individual who needed it,—was administering typhoid and tuberculosis germs to all classes of prisoners alike.

As to Punitive Survivals in Delaware. Mr. Brockway's alleged floggings were always administered in a strictly private way to convicted felons

who refused to obey the reasonable and kindly rules of an institution which was run for their express help and benefit. In the State of Delaware, however, they still adhere to the ancient practice of administering floggings in public, not to felons alone, but to ordinary misdemeanants. There has been some attempt this winter in the Delaware Legislature to change the laws relating to the whipping-post and the pillory; but it would seem that the lawmakers are not only unwilling to repeal these methods of punishment, but will not even diminish their publicity. Thus, the Delaware Senate was last month reported as having voted down a bill to make the whipping of culprits a private exercise. We publish herewith an illustration to show what is no unusual spectacle in the American State of Delaware in the opening year of the twentieth century. It is from a new photograph of an actual scene in a well-known town. It represents a pillory erected on the top of a whipping-post. One poor wretch is receiving his allotted number of lashes, while two others are serving out the prescribed number of hours with necks and wrists fixed in the pillory. It is reported that Chief Justice Lore has been imposing the whipping-post and pillory with especial freedom of late, remarking that more than half of the offenders had come from other States, and he proposed to give them a kind of treatment that would make them avoid Delaware in the future. Some newspapers, it would appear, which are inclined to praise the whipping-post of Delaware as a valuable instrument of social discipline, were the most unrelenting of Mr. Brockway's opponents because he countenanced the use of the paddle on an occasional mutineer for the needful maintenance of discipline in a prison of hardened felons. But consistency is no bugbear in some newspaper offices.



From a photograph taken for the New York Journal.

A DELAWARE WHIPPING-POST AND PILLORY.

Cuba's Future Relations.

It was natural enough that the question of Cuba's future should become a topic of much interest and discussion as the work of the constitution-makers at Havana was said to be nearing its end. But some tendency was shown in the United States last month to try to settle several questions with respect to Cuba before those questions had presented themselves. Since the conclusion of the war with Spain, Cuba has been in the international sense under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States; and no other sovereign nation would make any objection, or regard itself as in any manner concerned, if it always so remained. From the European point of view it makes no difference at all whether Cuba is admitted to the American Union as a State, becomes a self-governing American territory after the pattern of Porto Rico or Hawaii, or becomes a protectorate with the United States responsible for its outside relations. Nobody in Europe has supposed for a moment, since the Spanish War, that it would be feasible for Cuba to assume the rôle of a completely independent member of the family of nations. But the people of the United States, who have made great sacrifices on behalf of Cuba, do not wish to put the slightest restraint upon the exercise of Cuba's best and most deliberate judgment. Surely there could be no ultimate destiny for Cuba at once so secure and so glorious as to become a sovereign State in the American Union.

To think that the Cubans do not know this themselves would be to deny that they have a fair share of intelligence or a sense of enlightened self-interest. On the other hand, to suppose that the Cubans are lacking in sentiment and in local pride, and that they are principally actuated by cold-blooded self-interest, would be to misunderstand them altogether.

*Our Brief
Record in
the Island.*

It has now been two years since the ratification of the treaty by virtue of which Spain relinquished its hold upon Cuba: and it has been about two years and a half since the great Spanish army finally evacuated American soil, after an unbroken military career in this hemisphere of several centuries. In this brief period of a little more than two years, we have made a record in Cuba for which history will accord us the highest praise. Although our temporary government has been exercised through the War Department, its spirit has been civilian and statesmanlike rather than military. We have not filled the civil offices of Cuba with "carpet-bagging" Americans, but to the very utmost have endeavored to fill them with Cubans. We have not hesitated, however, to furnish administrative, educational, financial, and sanitary experts, in order to set a high standard for the new régime in the long-suffering island. General Wood as governor has at once held the deserved confidence of the people of Cuba, the respect and esteem of the people of the United States, and the firm support of his immediate superiors, Secretary Root and President McKinley. He has taken such good care of public affairs in Cuba that Cuban agriculture and commerce have had some opportunity to recover themselves. It would have been very fortunate for Cuba if General Wood could have continued for at least four or five years to come to manage the public affairs of the island on the present system. But democracies are impatient, and opposition parties have no nice scruples. It was perfectly certain that if Mr. McKinley and the Republican party had proposed to defer for several years the withdrawal of the United States, there would have been no end of nagging accusation brought against them.

*What the
Convention
Had to Do.*

And so it came to pass that it was deemed best last year, with the Presidential campaign on hand, to withdraw as many troops as possible from Cuba, and to fix a date for the holding of a Cuban constitutional convention. In calling this convention it was made imperative that the delegate body should do two important things: first, to draw up

a constitution for the domestic government of Cuba on the plan of a republic, and, second, to enter into negotiations with the United States to the end of agreeing upon the relations between Washington and Havana. Last month the Cuban convention had almost completed that part of its work which had to do with providing a constitution for the domestic government of the island. It was also reported that the equally important part of its work, which had to do with entering into an agreement with the United States, had scarcely as yet been entered upon. There was, somehow, not only in the newspapers but even among serious public men at Washington, a great deal of talk about the probable necessity of an extra session of Congress in order to pass upon the Cuban constitution. One may be permitted simply to express some mystification at this apparent failure to grasp the bearings of the whole situation. From the point of view of the Cubans, four very important things had to be done: (1) the final completion of the domestic constitution; (2) the making of an agreement with the United States; (3) the holding of a general election, and (4) the transfer of governing authority to the new lawmaking and executive officers.

*Another Year
Required.*

The second part of this work must, in its methods, be a good deal analogous to the making of a treaty. It cannot be done in haste. It will require patient, courteous, and deliberate conference and negotiation. It is a matter that is of no little importance to the United States, and of vital importance to Cuba. It involves diplomatic relations; the Cuban debt and finances; military and naval considerations; tariff reciprocities, and—in some respects the most important of all—the problem of sanitary relations. The Cuban convention will have to carry on these negotiations through a committee. On our part they will have to be carried on by the President and the Secretary of War. It would probably be well if the President and Secretary Root should seek the coöperation at every point of the negotiations,—at least in an advisory capacity,—of the chairmen or else of sub-committees of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba and the great House Committee on Insular Affairs. It is hardly possible that so important an agreement, bearing upon so many matters, could be brought into its final form for a number of months yet to come. The Cuban committee would then have to call together again the convention as a whole to act upon the agreement; and President McKinley, at his discretion, would submit his report and recommendation to our Congress at its regular session next winter.

This, all things considered, would be rapid work. It would be a great mistake to try to install the new government before January 1, 1903.

As to Relations Between Havana and Washington. Cuba will, of course, be glad to provide the United States with coaling-stations and military facilities, in view

of the fact that such means of defense as we have must also in the future be Cuba's. The Cubans on their part will do well to remember that there is a large and most determined body of opposition in the United States to any close relations whatever between the island and the mainland. It was this opposition that insisted upon establishing the principle of a Porto Rican tariff, in order to be the better prepared to make a larger application of that principle when the case of Cuba should come to the front. For the benefit of our many Cuban readers, as well as of those in the United States, we publish this month an instructive article by a competent contributor on the growth of the beet-sugar industry in some of our Central and Western States. Those who do not know the facts can have little idea of the widespread and well-organized movement, on the part of those who have at heart the development of the beet-sugar business in America, to prevent any relations with Cuba which would bring Cuban cane-sugar into the United States free of duty. There are many of us, on the other hand, keenly desirous of prosperity among American farmers and very hopeful about the future of the beet-sugar industry, who also think that the relations between Cuba and the United States ought to be so intimate at all points as to justify the entire freedom of trade relations between the two countries. The Cubans, however, must not fail to remember that there can be no chance of an American market for them if they show a disposition in any manner to obstruct the necessary and desirable paramountcy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

The Sanitary Question.

It has always, indeed, been the opinion of this REVIEW that in one important respect the United States should insist upon keeping a finger in the Cuban pie. It is not fortresses or naval stations or commercial relations that are chiefly important to us as regards Cuba, but something wholly different. Through our entire lifetime as a nation we have been sorely plagued and incalculably harmed by epidemic diseases that have visited us from the West Indian ports, and particularly from Havana. In times past we have thus imported smallpox, typhus, cholera, and, worst and most frequently, yellow fever. Since the American occupation of Cuba we have been doing all

we could to improve sanitary conditions there for the good of the Cubans and also for our own benefit. We are making some wonderful demonstrations as to the way in which yellow fever is propagated, with the prospect that we may in a few years stamp it out altogether. It would be worse than frivolous folly—it would be criminal—for a handful of Cuban politicians on the one side, and a handful of nagging partisans and self-righteous American newspapers on the other, to force a precipitate independence upon Cuba that would simply mean the yearly dread of yellow fever, and the occasional dread of cholera, to our entire Southern seaboard. The people of the South should see this matter clearly and in its true light, and should insist that their representatives at Washington put important considerations first, and relegate to a second place an assumed party duty of “putting the administration in a hole.” The United States sanitary authorities, at least, should not be withdrawn from Cuba, no matter how soon Governor-General Leonard Wood may be recalled.

The Work of Congress.

The Fifty-sixth Congress expires on the 4th of March. When it came together for its last session in December, after the Republican victory of the previous month, certain conspicuous party leaders proposed with much assurance to secure the prompt ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty without amendment, to pass the ship-subsidy bill, to provide for a great increase of the permanent standing army of the United States, and to reduce taxation by repealing or modifying the war-revenue measure which was still in force. Something had to be done about the army, because the volunteers in the Philippines were enlisted only until the end of June; and not to have reduced the surplus revenue would have been without excuse. These two necessary matters will have had due attention. We shall have an increased army and reduced taxation. The Constitution gives the House of Representatives the initiative in money bills; and the House felt itself deeply affronted by the action of the Senate in amending the House bill by substituting therefor a bill that had been prepared by the Finance Committee of the Senate. Both bills reduced the revenue by about \$40,000,000, although differing in details.

The Fourth of March.

Never before in the memory of this generation has Inauguration Day been approached with so little manifestation of interest. This, of course, is because few changes of importance are anticipated. It has been known for a good while that Attorney-Gen-

eral Griggs would retire from the Cabinet, but it has not been understood that there would be any other immediate changes in the group of the President's advisers. Mr. Roosevelt, who will assume the now vacant office of Vice-President, has been enjoying a hunting vacation in the mountain wilds of Colorado, far from railroads, telegraphs, and newspaper reporters,—in spite of which fact the public has been regaled with innumerable tales of his adventures. These Western dispatches have been so minute and circumstantial that probably the great majority of newspaper-readers have supposed that they had a certain amount of foundation in fact. President McKinley enters upon his second term in excellent health, and there is never any question about the health of the Vice-President-elect.

As to an Extra Session. The only thing that could, on reflection, have justified the calling together of the new Congress in extra session would have been the failure of the expiring Congress to provide for the enlistment of troops to take the place of the volunteers who will soon return from service in the Philippines, or else the failure to pass the appropriation bills for the carrying on of the Government during the coming fiscal year. As we have endeavored to show, there is nothing in the Cuban situation that should call for Congressional action before next winter. Nor is any emergency likely to arise in the Philippine situation. Other unfin-

ished business will not suffer from postponement. Time is, after all, the great factor in the settlement of most public questions.

*Better
News from
Manila.*

Recent dispatches from the Philippines have an encouraging aspect. The reports from Iloilo are to the effect that the insurrection has been practically ended in the great island of Panay, and that the people there have been very generally taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The so-called "Federal Party" movement, under the direction of mature and influential Filipinos, is said to be doing a great deal toward the establishment of peace and order. Judge Taft and the Commission appear to be exercising a very wholesome influence and to be gaining the confidence of the people. It is understood that Judge Taft himself will soon have been made civil governor of the Philippine archipelago,—this on the assumption that the Spooner measure providing for the establishment of civil government in place of military rule is destined to be enacted into law at the present session. Advices both public and private from the Philippine Islands would indicate that commendable progress is being made in the establishment of schools, and that the appropriation of large amounts of money for the making of good roads is proving to be a popular measure tending toward peace and good understanding. The Taft Commission last month cabled an earnest request that Congress should authorize certain matters pertaining to civil government,—things that, without legislative authority, could not be done by the President or the Secretary of War. This request had the indorsement of Mr. McKinley and Secretary Root; and it was expected, as we went to press, that action in this direction would be taken before Congress adjourned. The recently printed reports of the Taft Commission transmitted to Congress several weeks ago are full of much very valuable information; and while they present several complicated problems, they also give assurance of progress toward peace and improved conditions.

*Great Events
in the
Railroad
World.*

The merging of interests in several great railroads last year,—the appearance of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the boards of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems,—was significant enough to prepare the public mind for a further extension of the "community of interests" principle. But the transactions of this nature which have become accomplished facts within the past two months have fairly taken the breath away from a



A QUESTION OF HONOR.

U. S. VOLUNTEER: "Are you going to keep this contract?"
From the *Herald* (Boston).

generation which has lived through the fierce competition in the railway world of the past half-century. In the East, the organizing genius of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates has succeeded in bringing about a consolidation of interests in virtually the entire group of railroads controlling and carrying the output of the great anthracite coal mines. Through the agency of this powerful financier, the Erie Railroad has bought the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Philadelphia and Reading has purchased the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and directors appointed by the same group of interests which control the Lackawanna, the Erie, the Jersey Central, and the Reading systems now sit amicably at the councils of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In the instance of the purchase of the Jersey Central by the Reading, Mr. Morgan simply bought at \$160 per share a sufficient amount of stock to control the property, and turned it over to the Reading, of which road Mr. Morgan is a trustee; and the same method was used in the transference of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to the Erie, the price being \$550 per share. The chief result of this far-reaching combination of property interests is that Mr. Morgan and the trustees who act in sympathy with him can and will fix the price of coal and insure the stability of carrying rates. The independent operators are a negligible quantity in the face of this mighty association of the stockholders of half a dozen corporations owning a majority of the anthracite mines and the entire apparatus of transportation. It is the common opinion among the people familiar with Mr. Morgan's methods that there will come no sudden or unreasonable increase in the price of coal as a result of this concentration of power. Still another movement toward the centralization of railroad-ownership, and one inspired by the same great banking house of Morgan & Co., was seen in the outright purchase in February of the Mobile and Ohio road by the Southern. The map of the Southern Railroad now shows an intricate network of lines from Washington to Savannah and Brunswick southward, and to Memphis and St. Louis westward. This road, which already owns and controls nearly 7,000 miles of roadbed, is of all transportation systems most intimately identified with the New South and its growing hope of prosperity through cotton mills and iron furnaces. The Mobile and Ohio road was a comparatively small line, with less than 400 miles of trackage, but it was a singularly well-managed and compact property, with a small capitalization and modest funded indebtedness. It is, too, one of the oldest roads in the country, dating from 1848. Its very valuable terminals in Mobile will now become available for the great

through business of the Southern, while the important St. Louis terminals of the latter road will greatly increase the earning power of the Mobile and Ohio, and railroad men agree that each road, the purchaser and the purchased, will be in a position to report better earnings for the transaction. The two salient features of the purchasing terms are: The Southern Railroad guarantees 4 per cent. on the stock of the Mobile and Ohio, except that 2 per cent. is to be paid the first, and 3 per cent. the second year; and its further issue of bonds to exchange for the bonds of the purchased property.

The Union Pacific Buys the Southern Pacific. In the West, February has brought to consummation an even greater coup in railroad history, no less than the purchase of a controlling voice in the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific. The main line of the Union Pacific extends from Kansas City to Ogden, Utah. The Pacific coast is reached from Ogden over the tracks of the Central Pacific, a part of the Southern Pacific system. It was, therefore, highly desirable for the future of the Union Pacific, as a great trans-continental road, to control the Central Pacific, and the death of Mr. C. P. Huntington made the opportunity, though that opportunity was contingent on the enormous task of acquiring control of the entire Southern Pacific system. Mr. Huntington's death left the largest single blocks of Southern Pacific stock in the hands of his heirs and of the banking firm of Speyer & Co., and none of these holders had the personal ambition or the specific experience in railroad operations of the first magnitude necessary to conduct with confidence a property of such magnificent dimensions as the Southern Pacific. With the occasion thus ripe, the Union Pacific was able to purchase outright from seventy to eighty millions of the capital stock of the larger road, at a price said to be about \$50 per share, a holding which gives convenient and assured working control; for although the entire capital stock of the Southern Pacific was approximately one hundred and ninety-eight millions, there were no individual stockholders of sufficient importance to render a larger purchase necessary. The money for the transaction was procured by the sale of collateral trust bonds of the Union Pacific to the amount of forty million dollars. The new system, for it may well be considered as a unit, so perfect is the community of interest of the various classes of stockholders, will operate more than 13,000 miles of railroad, the Morgan Steamship Line from New York to New Orleans, and the Pacific Mail Line of steamships to the Orient.

Some Effects of the Railroad Combinations. Doubtless the largest single benefit which the trustees of these all-embracing railroad combinations hope to obtain for their properties is a uniformity of rates,—the abolishing of rebates and secret or open “cuts.” In the past thirty years every other conceivable method of protecting rates has been tried and has failed, either through the interference of the courts in supporting the anti-pooling laws, or, more often, from inability of the railroad officials themselves to withstand the temptation to cut rates to secure traffic. When the same set of stockholders own a half-dozen different roads, the competitive motive ceases to exist; nor from present appearances does there seem to be the slightest likelihood of any vigorous opposition to the railroad consolidations, accomplished and proposed, on the part of the courts. That the centralization of control will also be attended with greater economy of operation is also an undoubted fact; it is said that the unification of the Vanderbilt roads has allowed a saving of something like \$100,000 a year in the mere elimination of coordinate departments, and the decreased clerical forces. In fact, some railroad officials think the great consolidations we have mentioned will eventually throw out of employment from 25,000 to 75,000 men, varying from the clerical grades to the presidencies. That the consolidating movement as a whole will put the railroad securities on a more stable basis than they have ever been before, is evidently the opinion of the investors of the country, for after every allowance is made for the fallibility of stock-brokers’ judgment, and for the influence of the countless false rumors which have excited Wall Street in the past two months, the wholly unprecedented volume of transactions in stocks and bonds, and the startling advance in the current value of railroad shares, show conclusively that American investors at large are fearlessly using their gains of the prosperous years of 1899 and 1900 to buy the securities of the great transportation companies.

An \$800,000,000 Steel “Trust”? The financial world was still in the midst of the excitement and activity caused by these epoch-making railroad “deals” when the first week in February brought rumors of an impending concentration of the corporations dealing in steel and iron, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan’s office again furnishing a clearing-house for the very well protected negotiations which have taken place between the officers of the great industrial companies concerned. The project has been discussed before, but the dimensions of the task were such as to daunt the promoters. The largest concerns now engaged in mining iron and making steel and the manufac-

tures thereof are the Carnegie Company, with a capital stock of \$160,000,000; the Federal Steel Company, capitalized at \$99,745,000; the National Steel Company, \$59,000,000, the American Steel and Wire Company, \$90,000,000, and the National Tube Company, \$80,000,000; with the American Bridge Company, the American Tin-Plate Company, the American Sheet-Steel Company, and the American Steel-Hoop Company, having an aggregate capital stock of nearly \$200,000,000. Mr. Carnegie, who owned 54 per cent. of the capital stock of the Carnegie Steel Company, was at once the most powerful and the most aggressive individual engaged in these industries, and it is easy to believe that the exciting cause of the consolidation was his energy in competition, as evinced, for instance, in his plans for building a great tube manufactory at Conneaut, Ohio, which must have been a direct rival in the market to the National Tube Company. Mr. Morgan and other large financiers are deeply interested in the National Tube Company, and the incident is given to show the class of motives which impelled the project for a grand combination of the more important concerns working in iron, including all stages of the industry, from the mining of ore to the finished manufactured product. Mr. Carnegie, with his strong individuality and abundant resources to pursue an independent course, was the first and chief factor to be reckoned with. The famous iron-master has parted with his holdings of stock in the Carnegie Steel Company, or an option on it. It is understood he will retain his ownership of \$100,000,000 of 5-per-cent. bonds of the Carnegie Company, and that the stock sale which transfers his control will bring him a considerable sum in cash and over \$100,000,000 in the securities of the consolidated company. The outstanding capital stock of the steel companies mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph is in the aggregate \$687,070,000. The total capital stock of any such new concern as is now projected can scarcely be less than \$800,000,000. A small army of famous corporation lawyers, assisted by experts in the steel business, have been working night and day over the very complex details of reorganization. Plainly, the most difficult class of questions involved in such a Herculean business transaction,—the rock on which a hundred analogous projects have split,—is the reduction to a common denominator of the shares of the various companies to be combined. The title suggested for the combination is the United States Steel Company; it is by far the largest stock company, gauged by its capital, ever incorporated in the United States. Its promoters say no plants are to be shut down.

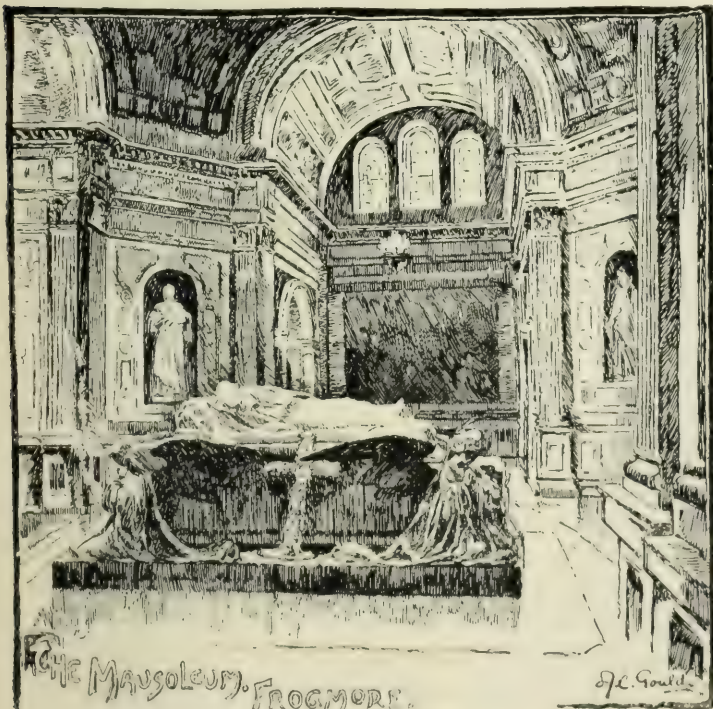
*The Death
and Funeral of
Victoria.*

In her death, as in her life, the beneficent influence of Queen Victoria seemed to make for peace and good will among the nations. The common use of submarine cables and the investiture of the whole world in a network of telegraph lines, together with the marvelous growth of the daily press, had transformed the world during the reign of that venerable monarch; and so it happened that more people knew intimately about the death and funeral of Queen Victoria than had ever before known or cared, at the time of it, about the death of any other individual on this planet. And the tokens of sympathy and respect were literally world-wide, not merely on the part of sovereigns and those in authority, but also on the part of the plain citizens of many lands. Almost as many flags were at half-mast in the United States as if the President had died in office; and far more than if any other American except a President should have passed away. The people of England were undoubtedly grateful for the sincere and unaffected expression of feeling shown by the whole American nation. Throughout the wide British realms there was, of course, the most profound feeling of bereavement. It is hard even to comprehend what the Queen meant to the millions of her subjects in India. Almost the whole British nation put on the garments of mourning. Apart from the new King, Edward VII., the most conspicuous personage at the Queen's funeral was her grandson, the Emperor of Germany; but there were also present the sovereigns of Portugal, Belgium, and Greece, and

members of the reigning families of other European countries. The death of the Queen, as stated in our pages last month, occurred on January 22, at her winter home on the Isle of Wight. The funeral occurred on February 2, and the Queen's remains were interred by the side of those of her husband, the Prince Consort, in the mausoleum at Frogmore, in the neighborhood of Windsor Castle. Nothing throughout the solemn but extremely ceremonious days,—from the death of the Queen and the proclaiming of the new King to the homeward journey of the visiting sovereigns after the funeral,—detracted in any way from the dignity of a transition so memorable that it called for the sinking of all differences, the laying aside of all party feeling, and the display of reverence toward the dead and loyalty toward the living.

*The New King
in All His
Splendor.*

Parliament assembled hastily on January 23 to take the oath of allegiance to the new King, and to listen to brief but eloquent tributes to the greatness of Queen Victoria in the House of Commons from Mr. Balfour as government leader, and in the House of Lords from the Marquis of Salisbury as Prime Minister. The new King entered upon his duties not only with the tact that has always characterized him, but also with a dignity and a certain indication of reserve power that had scarcely been expected. It seems to be almost literally true that among hundreds of millions of people cognizant of his elevation to great power he has no enemies or ill-wishers. It would be both idle and futile to make any predictions as to the way in which he will reign, or as to the public events that will mark the early future of his career at the head of the world's greatest empire. On February 14 the King opened the regular session of Parliament in person, addressing Lords and Commons together in the chamber of the House of Lords. He rode to Westminster in the state coach that was built in 1761. Nowhere else in the world of government and royalty is anything done in such gorgeous fashion, although the wedding at The Hague last month was also a very showy affair. The English are the only people now remaining on earth who take the external pomp of royalty in a deeply serious fashion. Even the Oriental peoples would seem to have become liberalized beyond that point. There is nothing in Germany or Russia that faintly resembles the English adulation of monarchy as a supreme human status apart from the exercise of political power. Very much of all this royal display in England is like comic opera with the element of humor left out. But probably the King himself, who is a thoroughly modern man, sees the inherent absurdity of it, and is sustained



Drawn by Mr. Gould, of Westminster Budget.

INTERIOR OF ROYAL MAUSOLEUM AT FROGMORE.



EXTERIOR OF FROGMORE MAUSOLEUM, WHERE THE QUEEN IS ENTOMBED.

in his theatrical part by a great deal of inward merriment. The whole performance, after all, is out of deference to the cravings of the English public; and the new King deserves immense credit for the thorough and successful way in which he is managing the spectacular part of his business. If such things are to be done at all, there is virtue in doing them well.

*The King's
Speech and
Its Reception.*

The King's speech was straightforward and correct in every way, as befits a constitutional sovereign. He expressed the prevailing British sentiment that the war in South Africa must be fought to a finish and that the bills must be paid. He made tactful mention of the approaching visit of his son to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. He alluded to bills that would be introduced by the government itself to further facilitate the sale of Irish estates to tenants; to improve the factory laws; to amend the liquor-license system, and to deal with some other matters of domestic concern. In the subsequent proceedings of the day, the Liberal leader of the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, dealt plainly and at length with the paragraphs in the King's speech relating to the situation in South Africa. Sir Henry unflinchingly sup-

ported the government in its purpose to complete its military work in the Transvaal, but criticised what he regarded as the government's mistakes and miscalculations. He also urged the well-known Liberal view that along with increased military activity there should be definite proposals made to the Boers which would reassure them as to their immunity in case of their surrender. In replying, Mr. Balfour admitted that the ministry had not foreseen that the leaders of the Boers would be so ill-advised in their own interest and that of their country as to continue the struggle. He reported that the home government was even exceeding the demands of Lord Kitchener in measures to send reinforcements. Further, he declared that the Boer leaders themselves know that, as soon as it becomes possible, free institutions will be established in South Africa. Mr. Redmond, speaking for Ireland, protested emphatically against the war, and declared that he would only believe in the colonial support of it when the Australian and Canadian governments had each of them voted \$5,000,000 to carry it on. Mr. Bryce, the well-known Liberal, also a high authority on South African affairs, made a strong speech, arguing that the government was wrong in demanding unconditional surrender from the Boers,

and taking the ground that it would be far better for England not to convert the South African republics into self-governing colonies, but to leave them as protected states disarmed and free from foreign interference.

The King's Visit to Germany. It was understood that King Edward would start for Germany almost immediately, not so much to return the visit of the Emperor as to see his elder sister, the Emperor's mother, who has for some time been seriously ill, and who is not now expected to recover. In accordance with custom, the King placed all the Crown properties at the disposal of the government, and in return it is well understood that an ample income will be provided for him under the heading of what is known as the "civil list." It was expected that the ministry would ask Parliament to make the King's annual allowance £500,000,—equal to \$2,500,000.

The Wedding at The Hague. The wedding of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland occurred at The Hague on February 7. This pleasant event was overshadowed for the outside world by the universal interest in the larger affairs of British royalty. It aroused great enthusiasm, however, among the people of Holland, who are unanimously devoted to their young Queen; and the affair was invested with much romance in the minds of the populace, who regarded it as purely a love match. The status of Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who now becomes the Prince Consort of Holland, has been fixed very largely upon the analogy furnished by the arrangements that were made for Queen Victoria's husband. The young man's position is not to be a humiliating one. He is not dependent upon the government for his support, but is to receive from the Queen herself the income upon 50,000,000 guilders, a sum equal to about \$20,000,000. In every ordinary sense he is to be the head of the house and the family, and is to represent the Queen in all her personal and many of her public relations; and she on her part agrees to render him obedience as a wife. But the law exempts her from obeying him in her capacity as Queen; and a special statute was enacted which relieved her from the usual wedding promise of agreeing to live with him at any place he might choose. Obviously, the Queen of Holland could not on her wedding-day pledge herself to emigrate, on short notice, if her German spouse should ever elect to try his fortune in some other country. Holland's difficulties with Portugal, since that country has become openly allied with England, over neutrality matters at Lourenzo Marques, have been adjusted.

*Notes of
Discord
in Spain.*

The national unity shown on occasion of the accession of a new sovereign in England and the marriage of a sovereign in Holland was in marked contrast to the angry and turbulent discord provoked in Spain by the wedding of a princess of the royal blood. The Infanta Maria, sister of the young King, and more generally known as Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias, was married to Prince Charles of Bourbon on February 14. This



QUEEN WILHELMINA AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.

princess was born in September, 1880, and is the eldest child of her mother, the present Dowager Queen, and the late King Alfonso XII. The young King Alfonso XIII. is now nearly fifteen years old, and he was born a few months after his father's death. In the interval preceding his birth his sister reigned as Queen. The bridegroom, Prince Charles, is the son of the Count of Caserta, the noted leader who fought in the Carlist war against King Alfonso XII., and who has been popularly regarded ever since as an enemy of Spain. The government is still in the hands of the young King's mother as Queen Regent, and the lad's health is not very promising. In case of his death the Princess of the Asturias would become Queen of Spain. The Count of Caserta, who has always supported the pretensions of Don Carlos to the Spanish throne, is himself the legitimist claimant to the throne of Naples, and as such is received at the Vatican. It required a special dispensation on the part of the Queen Regent to allow this Carlist leader to return to Spanish soil to attend the wedding. The Pope is said to have warmly approved this match, and presumably the Queen Regent looks upon it as the best way by which to restore the breach between the two branches

of the Spanish House of Bourbon and to prevent future Carlist outbreaks. But a great part of the people of Spain regard the experiment as a dangerous one, and look upon it as reactionary in the most extreme sense. The Republicans are more formidable in Spain than the Carlists; and this attempt to propitiate the medieval element can only result in stirring up to greater activity the modern and liberal masses. It became necessary, in order that the wedding might go on, to suspend civil government in Madrid and put General Weyler and his soldiers in full charge, under strict military law. A large part of the membership of Parliament made its disapproval



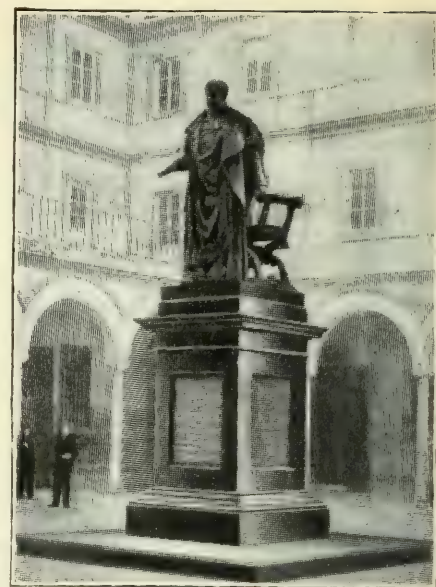
PRINCE CHARLES OF BOURBON AND HIS BRIDE.

of the wedding plainly manifest; and mobs and riots were innumerable throughout Spain. Weyler enforced a close censorship of the Madrid press. The trouble in Spain is by no means due to this royal wedding alone, but is connected with widespread industrial disturbances. The labor movement has taken on great activity, and strikes have been prevailing everywhere. There promises to be a working political alliance between the Socialists and the Liberals, and the outlook is not a calm one. There is intense feeling against the Jesuits, and Clericalism in general.



THE NEW CANQVAS MONUMENT AT MADRID.

Thus, if Carlism is no longer an immediate danger to Spain, socialism and republicanism are becoming a distinct menace to the existing order. In spite of political quietude in Spain, there has of late been a fresh awakening of interest in matters of an artistic nature; and the monumental in



NEW STATUE OF RODRÍGO DE SANTAELLA AT SEVILLE.

architecture and sculpture continues to appeal strongly to the Spanish taste. As instances, we publish herewith small pictures of two statues recently erected, one in honor of the great statesman, Canovas, whose assassination is fresh in the American memory, conspicuously placed in Madrid; while the other is a statue in the quadrangle of the old university at Seville, in honor of a great educator, Rodrigo de Santaella, the founder of the university.

*Austria's
Chronic
Troubles.*

Conditions in the Austro-Hungarian empire have not been so turbulent as in Spain; but the new parliament, recently elected amid scenes of disorder and riot, has proved to be even more of a Babel and a bear-garden than its recent predecessors. Everything in Austrian politics seems to be tending toward violent extremes. The only thing upon which there is any semblance of agreement is a certain measure of loyalty and regard for the venerable emperor, Francis Joseph. In his address from the throne the Emperor intimated with a good deal of bluntness that if parliamentary institutions could not work better in the future than they had been working in the recent past, Austria might have to dispense with them. In other words, the throne itself is threatening Austria with a resumption of the absolutism of church and state that prevailed before the middle of the nineteenth century. The new election resulted in gains by the radical opponents of the clerical party, and in the relative growth of those "pan-German" cliques that more or less openly predict the break-up of Austria, and that are prepared to advocate union with the German empire. Hungary has been experiencing violent strikes.

*Affairs
in
Germany.*

The close relations now existing between the English King and the German Emperor, and that are regarded in England as pointing toward very intimate future relations between the two governments, are not much liked by the Germans themselves. The high honorary appointment conferred upon the English commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts,

birthday occurred on January 27; and, as he informed the nation in a message officially published on February 1, he kept his birthday "this year in silent contemplation by the bier of this noble sovereign" (Queen Victoria). In closing the address he said: "May God still graciously protect all classes and members of the German nation, and bless German fidelity, German industry, and German work."



From a Drawing by an eye-witness for *Black and White*.

RECENT ELECTION RIOTS IN VIENNA.

by the German Emperor, was thoroughly distasteful to the German public and press. Some extreme expressions of this feeling were punished as *lèse-majesté* with prompt rigor. An important German paper remarked last month that one reason for the Emperor's new cordiality toward England was to be found in the fact that whereas France, Russia, and the United States had wholly failed to live up to German expectations in the matter of accepting Count von Waldersee as unrestricted commander-in-chief in China, the English troops had obeyed the German Field Marshal implicitly by special instruction from Lord Salisbury,—but for which von Waldersee's position would have been bitterly humiliating. German land-holding is largely that of the powerful aristocratic class; and this so-called Agrarian interest is now successfully demanding protection against the importation of food from Russia, America, and elsewhere. The great and rising Socialist party represents the manufacturing interest in the demand for free food from whatever source. The government, a good deal of the time, has been in the illogical position of trying to cater to both interests by self-contradictory policies. The German Emperor's

*Other Topics
of the Month.*

There was a royal funeral at Vienna last month, but outside of Southeastern Europe it attracted little attention. Milan, who had eleven years ago abdicated the throne of Servia, and who had recently been driven from the little kingdom by his own son and successor Alexander, died at the Austrian capital. The fickle Servians mobbed the palace at Sofia and objurgated the young King because he would not go to his father's funeral. The Emperor Francis Joseph and all the officers of his court and the high officials of the Austrian Government

joined in paying funeral honors to the memory of Milan, who was buried at a convent in Hungary. Negotiations in China have not been making rapid progress, and little that is favorable can be reported for the month that comes under our survey. The Boers were active last month in guerrilla attacks on British soil in Cape Colony. The mortality among the British troops is great, and continues to average about 200 a week from disease. Numerous small engagements have not resulted in great loss on either side. On February 6 it was announced that the government would send 30,000 additional mounted troops to the aid of General Kitchener. In France the foremost topic has continued to be the pending law against the religious orders, which has been undergoing elaborate debate in Parliament, with very strong anti-clerical majorities. In Italy the Ministry of General Pelloux resigned on February 7, having been defeated in Parliament by test vote on the previous day. The rock on which it split was its arbitrary action in dissolving the labor exchange at Genoa. The new Cabinet, more in sympathy with the advanced labor movement, was announced on February 14, with Signor Zanardelli at its head.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 21 to February 15, 1901.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 21.—The Senate, in executive session, confirms the nomination of James S. Harlan as Attorney-General for Porto Rico....The House refuses to concur in the Senate's amendments to the army reorganization bill; a conference committee is appointed.

January 22.—Both branches adopt resolutions of sympathy with the British people on the death of Queen Victoria....The Senate, in executive session, ratifies the treaty with Spain for the cession to the United States of the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan, of the Philippine group, at a cost of \$100,000....The House passes the bill to send to the Court of Claims the Cramp claims, amounting to something over \$1,300,000, for alleged damages on account of the Government's failure to furnish materials used in the construction of war-ships with sufficient promptness; the Senate bill to extend the placer-mining laws to saline lands is also passed.

January 23.—The Senate resumes consideration of the ship-subsidy bill....The House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

January 24.—The war-tax-reduction bill, with many changes from the House schedule, and effecting a reduction of nearly \$50,000,000, is reported in the Senate....The House votes down an amendment to strike out from the naval appropriation bill provision for two battleships and two cruisers.

January 25.—The Senate receives a message from President McKinley transmitting a report of the Taft Philippine Commission and recommending legislation....The House adopts the conference committee's report on the army reorganization bill and passes the naval appropriation bill.

January 26.—The Senate considers the Indian appropriation bill....The House considers the bill for the revision and codification of the postal laws.

January 28.—In the Senate, a petition is presented from leaders of the Federal party in the Philippines, praying for the establishment of civil government; Mr. Towne (Dem., Minn.) speaks in favor of granting independence to the Filipinos, and at the close of his speech his successor, Moses E. Clapp (Rep.), is sworn in as Senator....The House passes the bill to revise and codify the postal laws.

January 29.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill and debates the ship-subsidy bill....The House debates the agricultural appropriation bill.

January 30.—The Senate continues debate on the ship-subsidy bill....The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill.

January 31.—The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 25, adopts the conference report on the army reorganization bill, which goes to President McKinley for his signature....The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 1.—In the Senate, amendments to the ship-subsidy bill are offered by its opponents....The House passes a bill to pay claims for property taken by the Union army in the Civil War.

February 2.—The Senate considers the ship-subsidy bill....The House debates the post-office appropriation bill.

February 4.—Both branches unite in the celebration of the centenary of John Marshall's inauguration as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; addresses are made by Chief Justice Fuller and the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh....The House passes the Senate bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain, so amended as to refer the claims to the Court of Claims; a bill is also passed to extend national bank charters for twenty years after 1902.

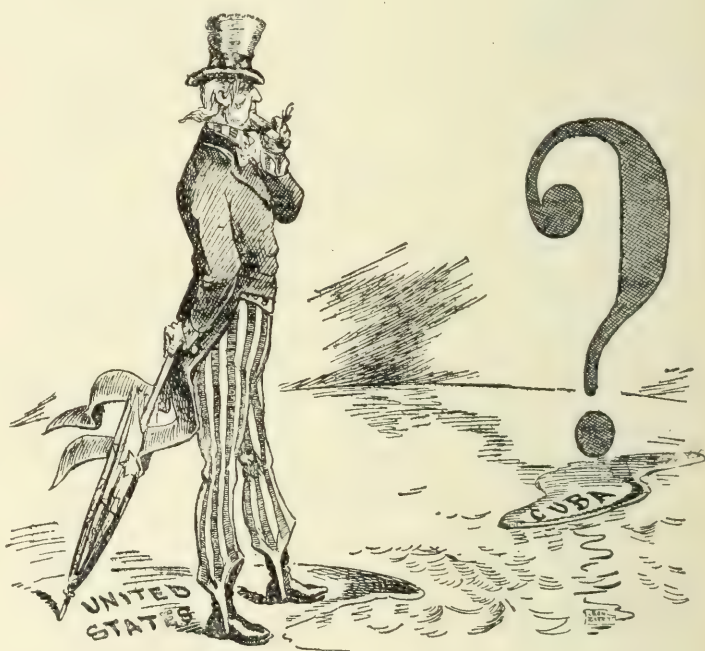
February 5.—The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill and begins consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill, agreeing to the House amendment for the suppression of hazing....The House debates the post-office appropriation bill.

February 6.—The Senate passes the war-revenue-reduction bill, amended so as to levy a tax on so-called "bucket-shop" transactions, and the Military Academy appropriation bill.

February 7.—The Senate passes the pension appropriation bill....The House passes the post-office appropriation bill.

February 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) offers an amendment to the army appropriation bill vesting in the President power to govern the Philippines....The House passes 184 private pension bills.

February 9.—In the Senate's consideration of the naval appropriation bill the provision for the construction of two battleships and two cruisers is stricken out....The House debates the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.



THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

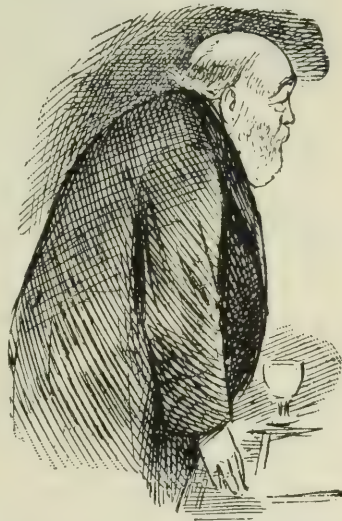
From the Tribune (New York).

February 11.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill and, in executive session, confirms the nominations of General Miles to be lieutenant-general and Generals Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur to be major-generals....The House passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and sends the war-revenue-reduction bill to conference; Representative Babcock (Rep., Wis.) introduces a bill placing steel products on the free list.

February 12.—The Senate considers the agricultural appropriation bill....The House passes the army appropriation bill (\$117,094,649).

February 13.—In joint convention the two branches of Congress witness the counting of the electoral votes of the States; McKinley and Roosevelt are declared elected President and Vice-President, respectively....The Senate passes the bill of Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) for the retirement of the Hawaiian currency; in executive session the nominations of brigadier-generals are confirmed.

February 14-15.—The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill....The House debates the sundry civil appropriation bill.



LORD SALISBURY ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

January 21.—The State Department at Washington issues a warrant for the surrender to the Cuban authorities of C. W. F. Neely, charged with embezzlement....Governor Odell transmits to the New York Legislature the report of the New York City charter revision commission, with a message advocating municipal economy.

January 23.—United States Senators are elected, or reelected, as follows: Arkansas, James H. Berry (Dem.); Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.); Kansas, Joseph R. Burton (Rep.); Minnesota, Knute Nelson (Rep.) for full term, and Moses E. Clapp (Rep.) for short term; New Jersey, William J. Sewell (Rep.); North Carolina, F. M. Simmons (Dem.); South Dakota, Robert J. Gamble (Rep.); Tennessee, E. W. Carmack (Dem.); Texas, J. W. Bailey (Dem.); Utah, Thomas Kearns (Rep.); West Virginia, Stephen B. Elkins (Rep.); and Wyoming, Francis E. Warren (Rep.).

January 29.—The bill providing for a single police commissioner in New York City, removable by mayor or governor, is passed by the Senate at Albany, by a vote of 31 to 14, after the defeat of an amendment striking out the clause giving power of removal to the governor.

January 30.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention votes to insert a clause in the constitution providing for universal suffrage....The Delaware Senate ratifies the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States....Sing

Sing Prison is condemned by the New York State Board of Health, on account of its unsanitary condition.

February 2.—The army reorganization bill becomes law by President McKinley's signature; the War Department takes measures to put it in effect at once.

February 3.—Eighteen Creek Indians are placed in jail at Muskegee, Indian Territory, charged with treason.

February 4.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 15 to 14, declares in favor of changing the method of electing the President from the popular vote to the system of an electoral college like that of the United States....In execution of the army reorganization law the War Department orders the sale of beer, wine, and intoxicating liquors to be discontinued on all military reservations and army transports.

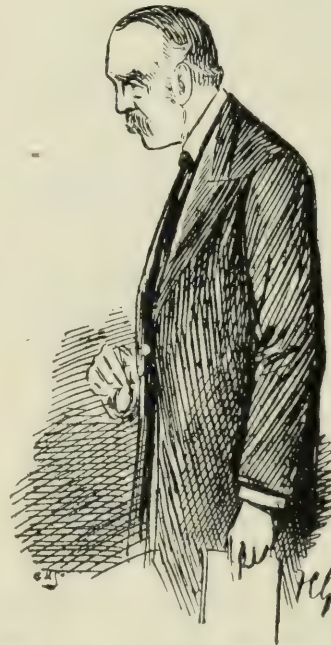
February 5.—The Assembly at Albany, by a strict party vote of 101 to 43, passes the bill for a New York City single-headed police commission, and the bill is sent to Mayor Van Wyck for his consideration....As lieutenant-general under the army reorganization law, President McKinley nominates Nelson A. Miles; as major-generals, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, and Arthur MacArthur; and as brigadier-generals, John C. Bates, Loyd Wheaton, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Samuel S. Sumner, Leonard Wood, Robert H. Hall, Robert P. Hughes, George M. Randall, William A. Kobbé, Frederick D. Grant, and J. Franklin Bell....Henry E. Youtsey is sentenced in Kentucky to

life imprisonment as a principal in the killing of William Goebel; he protests his innocence.

February 9.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention adopts the article of the proposed constitution refusing to recognize any debts contracted in the name of Cuba, except those contracted by the revolutionary party subsequent to February, 1895.

February 11.—The clause making Gen. Maximo Gomez eligible to the Presidency of the Cuban Republic is adopted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 15 to 14.

February 12.—The Michigan Supreme Court holds that public franchises are taxable.



MR. BALFOUR ANNOUNCING A MESSAGE FROM THE KING TO THE COMMONS.

February 14.—President McKinley nominates Admirals Sampson and Schley and the other naval officers who took part in the battle of Santiago for advancement, and recommends that the thanks of Congress be voted to them.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 21.—The debate on the proposed law governing associations continues in the French Chamber of Deputies, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau making an important speech on the measure....King Oscar of

Sweden and Norway resumes the reins of government, which during his recent illness were intrusted to the Crown Prince.

January 22.—Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, dies at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, at 6:30 P.M. . . . The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns.

January 23.—The Prince of Wales arrives in London, and holds his first council as King, at St. James' Palace; the King takes the oath, and the councilors all swear allegiance; the British Parliament assembles; in the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor and the Peers take the oath to the new King, Edward VII., and in the Commons the Speaker and members do the same.

January 24.—The Prince of Wales is proclaimed King Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, etc.

January 25.—In the British House of Lords, Lord Salisbury announces a message from the King; Lord Salisbury moves that an address of sympathy be presented to the King on the death of the Queen; in the Commons Mr. Balfour brings in the message from the King, which is read from the chair; Mr. Balfour moves the address to the King; the address is passed in both houses.

January 26.—Chancellor von Bülow announces in the Prussian Diet the government's intention to protect agricultural interests by raising duties.

January 29.—In the French Chamber the religious orders are defended by two priests; the amendments proposed by them are rejected by large majorities.

January 31.—The French Chamber passes clause 1 of the associations bill by 353 votes to 93.

February 1.—The body of Queen Victoria is taken from Osborne House, Isle of Wight, to Portsmouth, amid a great military and naval display.

February 2.—The body of Queen Victoria is conveyed from Portsmouth to London, and thence to Windsor Castle.

February 4.—The body of Queen Victoria is entombed at Frogmore Mausoleum, Windsor, beside that of the Prince Consort. . . . The Austrian Reichsrath is opened.

February 6.—In the Italian Parliament the government is defeated on a test vote.

February 7.—The wedding of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin takes place. . . . The Italian ministry resigns.

February 8.—The British Government invites tenders for an issue of £11,000,000 of exchequer bonds, with interest at 3 per cent.

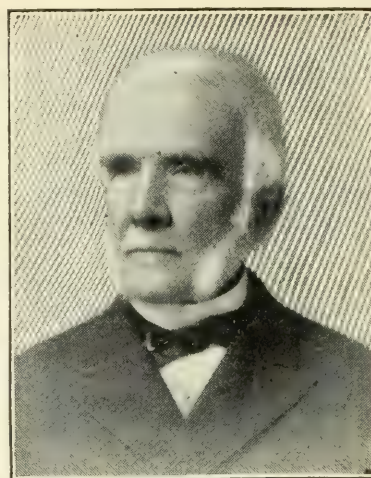
February 14.—King Edward VII. opens the British Parliament in person, reading his speech from the throne. . . . The Princess of the Asturias is married at Madrid to Prince Charles of Bourbon. . . . Martial law is proclaimed at Madrid because of popular disturbances aroused by the royal wedding. . . . New Liberal Italian ministry formed under Signor Zanardelli.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

January 27.—The German Emperor is appointed to be a field-marshal of the British army, the occasion being the anniversary of his birthday.

January 30.—The organization of The Hague Court of Arbitration for the adjustment of international disputes is announced.

February 2.—The Emperor of Germany, the kings of



THE LATE BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.
(Yale's oldest graduate.)

Portugal and Greece, and the crown princes of Denmark and Sweden take part in the funeral ceremonies of Queen Victoria in London.

February 7.—Sailors from the United States training-ship *Lancaster* are set upon by a crowd of Venezuelans in the streets of La Guayra and severely beaten.

February 11.—The State Department at Washington notifies Venezuela that even in case of a decision

by the Venezuelan courts in the dispute over asphalt grants the United States reserves the right to review the decision and to demand reparation for injury.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

January 22.—The foreign ministers meet in Peking and agree on a reply to the Chinese note. . . . The Russians finish handing over the Shan-hai-kwan Railway to the Germans.

January 23.—Admiral Alexeiff addresses a letter to Admiral Seymour complaining of the dispatch of a British gunboat to the Elliot and Blonde islands, on the ground that these are Russian territory.

January 25.—The Russians refuse to take any share in the fortifications of Ching-wan-tao. . . . Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang request the transfer of the Forbidden City to the Chinese, in order to prepare for the Emperor, but the powers refuse.

January 29.—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching request the appointment of Shêng and Chang-fu to assist them in the negotiations. Count von Waldersee's plan for the evacuation of China by the foreign troops is submitted to the various governments.

January 30.—Missionaries at Peking ask the American and British representatives to see that adequate protection is assured them in the negotiations.

February 2.—The Russian minister at Peking states that his government will refuse to consent to the execution of Prince Tuan.

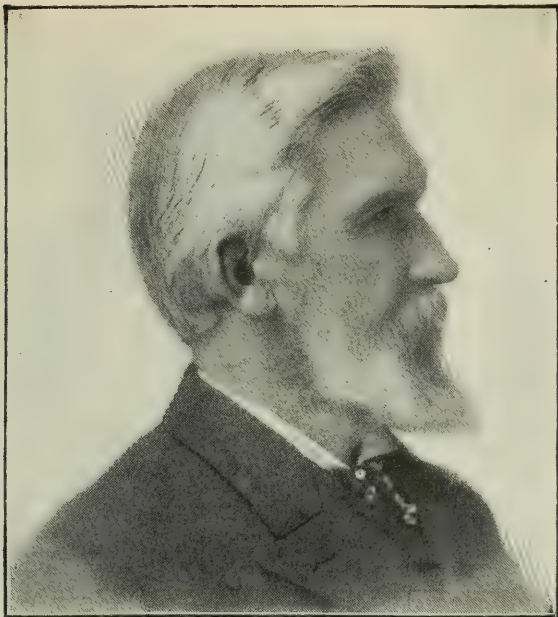
February 6.—A list of twelve Chinese officials whose execution is demanded by the foreign ministers is made public at Peking.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

January 21.—The Boers attack the electric-light works at Brockpan and seriously damage the plant. . . . A party of fifty Boers, unopposed, carry off eighty horses and other goods at Aberdeen, in Cape Colony.

January 22.—A special body of police, in number about twenty, surrender to the Boers at Devondale, fourteen miles north of Vryburg; the Boers take all the horses, saddles, and rifles, and then release the men.

January 23.—A train with Lord Kitchener and a number of troops going toward Middleburg is fired upon by the Boers; the British drive the Boers off.



THE LATE ELISHA GRAY.
(One of the inventors of the telephone.)

January 30.—De Wet crosses the Bloemfontein-Ladybrand line near Israel's Poort.

February 3.—General Kitchener reports the capture by the Boers of a British post at Modderfontein, near Krügersdorp, in the Transvaal; the prisoners are released later.

February 4.—General Kitchener reports the capture of a Boer gun and the killing of 16 Boer invaders of Cape Colony.

February 6.—The British war office announces that General Kitchener will be reinforced by 30,000 mounted troops, in addition to the South African levies; this decision is due to recent Boer activity....It is announced that the Delagoa Bay Railroad has been cut by the Boers, 53 kilometers from Lourenzo Marques....The British columns working eastward occupy Ermelo, a large force of Boers, estimated at 7,000, under Louis Botha, retiring eastward....Louis Botha, with 2,000 men, attacks General Smith-Dorrien at Orange Camp, Bothwell; he is repulsed after severe fighting, the Boers losing 3 officers and 20 men killed, and the British 24 men killed, besides many wounded on both sides.

February 14.—Lord Kitchener reports his troops engaged with De Wet's force north of Philipstown, with few casualties on either side.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 22.—The Grand Opera House and several adjacent buildings at Cincinnati are burned, with a loss of \$1,000,000....A hurricane in the Herre district of Norway sinks many boats, destroys buildings, and kills 35 persons.

January 23.—A business block in Montreal, including the Board of Trade building, is burned with a loss of \$2,500,000.

January 26.—The Pope issues an encyclical on Christian democracy.

January 28.—By the wreck of the steamer *Holland* at the entrance to the river Maas, 16 persons are drowned.

January 30.—The Yale University corporation makes

important changes in the curriculum, greatly extending the elective system.

February 4.—John Marshall Day is generally observed in the larger cities of the United States....Mrs. Carrie Nation, after an armed crusade against illegal liquor-selling in Wichita, and other Kansas cities, makes an attack on a Topeka restaurant where liquor is sold, but is overpowered and arrested; later she is released. (See page 260.)

February 5.—Mrs. Carrie Nation wrecks a saloon at Topeka, Kan., and is arrested, but released.

February 15.—As the result of an explosion in a coal mine at Nainaimo, B. C., 60 miners are imprisoned....Arrangements for the consolidation of the leading steel-making concerns of the United States are announced as well under way. (See page 278.)

OBITUARY.

January 21.—Prof. Elisha Gray, one of the inventors of the telephone, 66....Col. Frank Frederick Hilder, geographer and ethnologist, 65....Dr. Danckelmann, director of forestry for Prussia, 69.

January 22.—Queen Victoria, 82.

January 23.—Gen. John P. Shanks, formerly a member of Congress from Indiana, 75....Lewis A. Roberts, founder of the Boston publishing house of Roberts Brothers, 67.

January 24.—Benjamin D. Silliman, for several years the oldest living graduate of Yale, 95.

January 25.—Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, head of the famous banking house, 73.

January 27.—Giuseppe Verdi, the Italian composer, 87.

January 28.—Count Joseph V. Gurko, the Russian general, 73.

January 29.—Rev. Hugh Reginald Hawais, English clergyman, writer, and lecturer, 62....Vicomte Henri de Bornier, the French poet and dramatist, 75.

February 1.—Dr. Fitzedward Hall, an authority on etymology, 75.

February 2.—Ex-Congressman George D. Tillman, 76....Prof. Henry Clay Whiting, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 56.

February 4.—Thomas R. Jackson, architect, 75....Edward J. Hopkins, a well-known English church musician, 83....Ex-Judge Robert B. Todd, of Louisiana, 75.

February 5.—Prof. Edward Elbridge Salisbury, the distinguished philologist of Yale University, 87....Prof. John Potter Marshall, of Tufts College, 77....Addison Cammack, a retired Wall Street stock broker, 75....Ex-Congressman Charles J. Gilman, of Maine, 77.

February 6.—Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, former president of Union College, 65.

February 7.—Giles Bacon Kellogg, oldest living graduate of Williams College, 90.

February 10.—Representative Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., 59.

February 11.—Ex-King Milan of Servia, 47.

February 12.—Don Ramon de Campoamor, Spanish poet, philosopher, and statesman, 84.

February 14.—Ex-Congressman James Monroe Jackson, of West Virginia, 76.

February 15.—Maurice Thompson, the novelist, 57....Ex-United States Senator Gilbert A. Pierce, of North Dakota, 60.

SOME RECENT FOREIGN CARTOONS.



REQUIESCAT IN PACE.
From *Punch* (London).

IT turned out that the retirement of Sir John Tenniel from *Punch* came at a moment almost coincident with the close of the great Victorian era, the current history of which he had recorded in so brilliant a way for half a century. His colleague, Mr. Sambourne, who takes his place as leading cartoonist on *Punch*, and whose work we have often reproduced, paid his tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria in *Punch* for January 30. The issue of *Punch* for that week was of a memorial nature, and a great number of cartoons which had appeared in former years on important occasions in the Queen's history were reprinted. In the present design Mr. Sambourne represents the British sisterhood of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Canada, and India as gathered about a central figure symbolical of England.

Generally speaking, the numerous pictorial tributes to the memory of Victoria,—whether English, European, or American,—while expressive of proper feeling, were conventional rather than original; and a fair sample of them is the one from *Moonshine* reproduced on this page. There may be some incongruity in placing

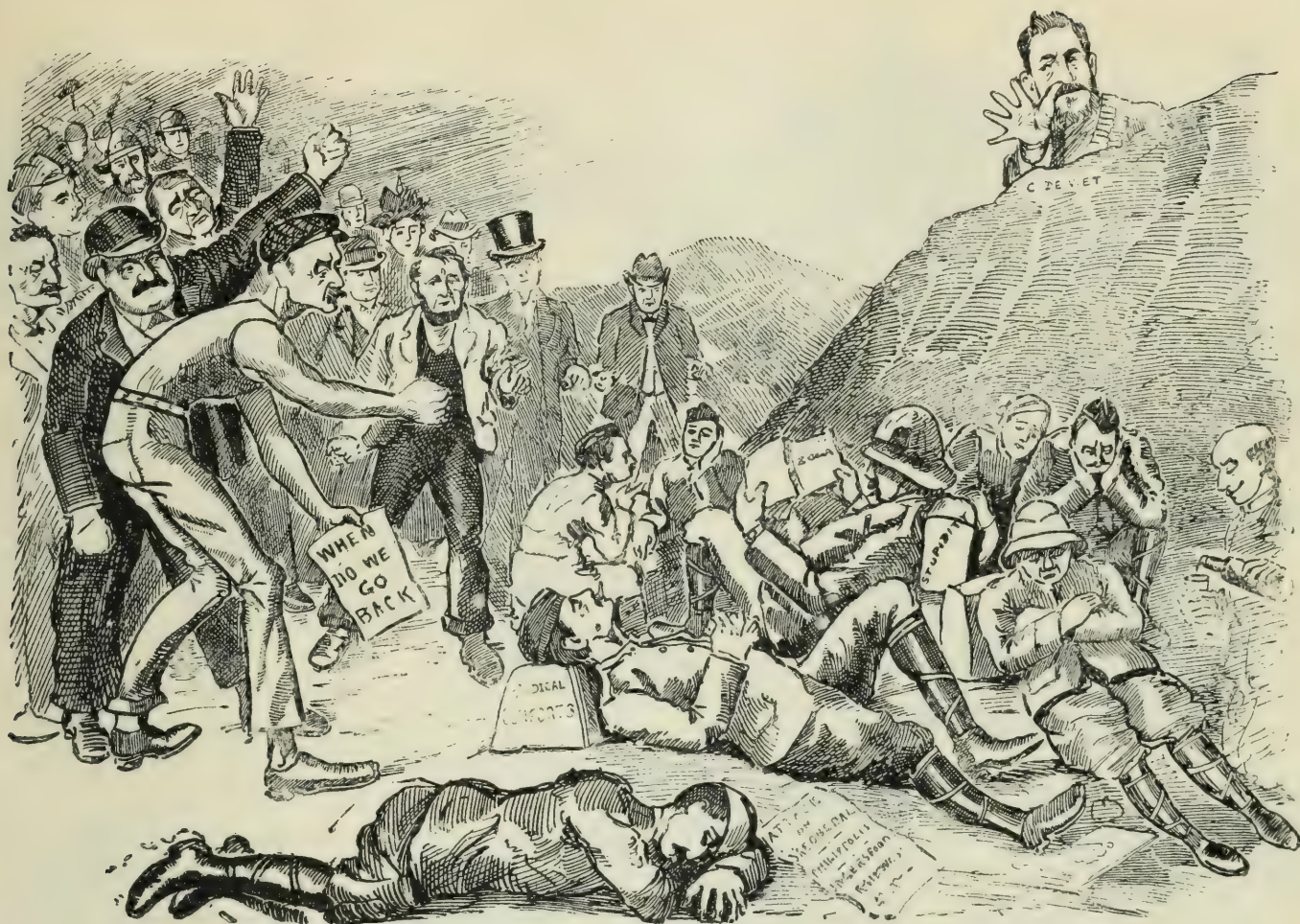


A NATION'S TRIBUTE, LOVE AND TEARS.
From *Moonshine* (London).

here a German cartoon attacking Mr. Chamberlain on the score of the fearful mortality in South Africa; yet some foreign cartoonists went much further, and drew pictures in which they attributed the death of the Queen herself to the strenuous policy of her Colonial Minister. This, of course, is unfairly personal. Mr. Chamberlain is a leader of English policy, but he cannot lead for a single day unless sustained by his colleagues of the Cabinet, by the Houses of Parliament, by the reigning sovereign, and by the public opinion of the country.



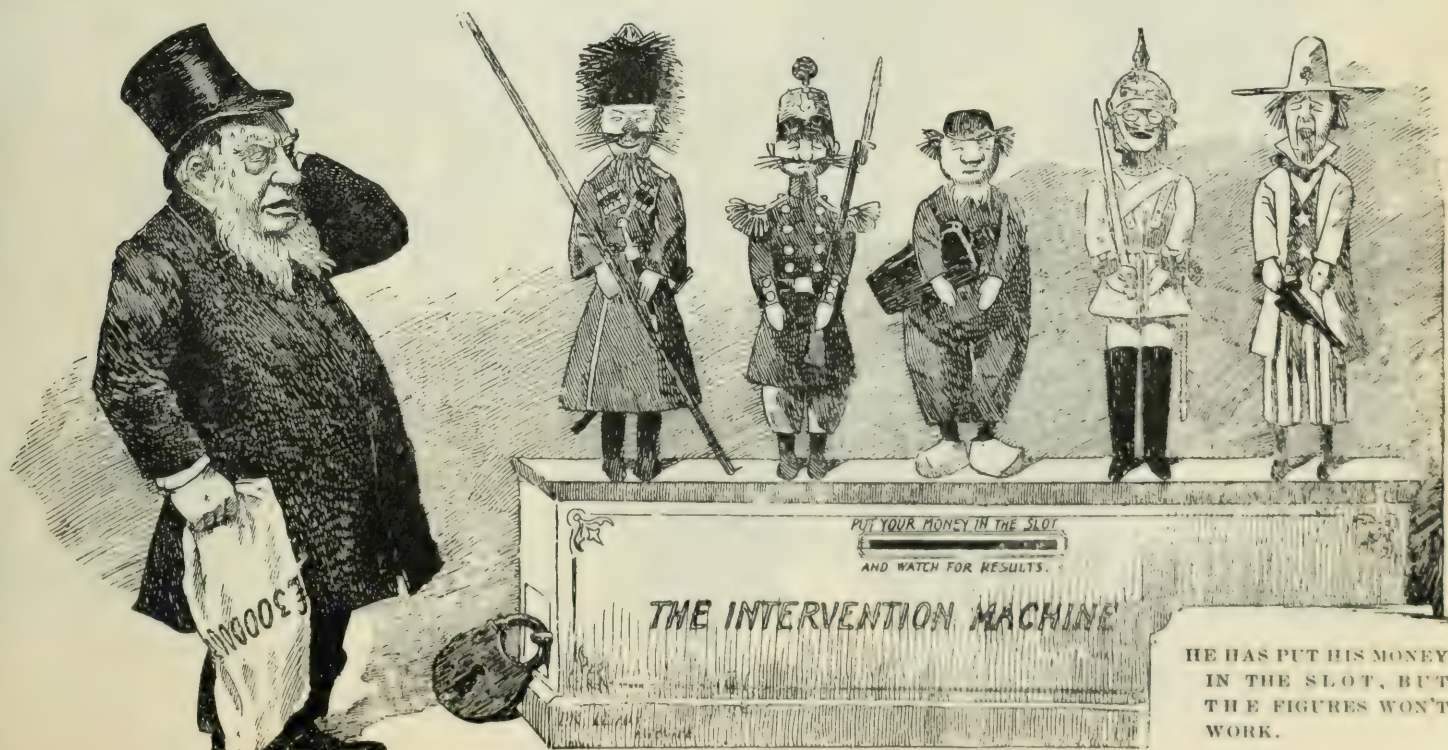
A THRIVING BUSINESS.
A German cartoon depicting Charon thanking Chamberlain for the increase in his custom.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



BETWEEN THE — AND THE DEEP SEA.—From the *Cape Register* (Cape Town).
(The Uitlanders clamor to go back, and De Wet cannot be caught.)

The extraordinary situation in South Africa has had the effect to stimulate all branches of journalism at Cape Town, although the rigidity of the censorship at Johannesburg and Pretoria has destroyed the former spontaneity and force of the Transvaal press. We publish on this page two recent South African cartoons, one from the *Cape Register* and the other from

the *South African Review*. One of them well presents Mr. Krüger's pathetic position in Europe, in his fruitless attempts to secure governmental encouragement in the direction of arbitration. The other shows, with more crudity but even greater force, the painful plight of the English soldiers and the refugee Uitlanders, in view of the terrifying ubiquity of Gen. Christian De Wet.



HE HAS PUT HIS MONEY IN THE SLOT, BUT THE FIGURES WON'T WORK.

From the *South African Review* (Cape Town).



THE LUCKY ONE.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).
Fishing is good in still waters.

The very cynical cartoon on this page from the *Cri de Paris* represents, better than a whole page of mere words, the mild European sympathy with his cause—so lacking in any practical purpose to help him—that is driving President Krüger to despair. The other cartoon on this page, from the Berlin comic paper *Kladderadatsch*, is a good expression of the existing senti-

ment in Germany toward the United States. That feeling is not so much hostility as an exasperated envy of what seems to be Uncle Sam's unlimited run of good luck. Germany has lately measured almost everything with commercial yardsticks, and the growth of American manufactures and trade gives ground in Germany for alternate outbursts of admiration and of spleen.



"YES, IT IS A GOOD THING TO DINE IN HONOR OF THE BOERS."—From *Cri de Paris*.

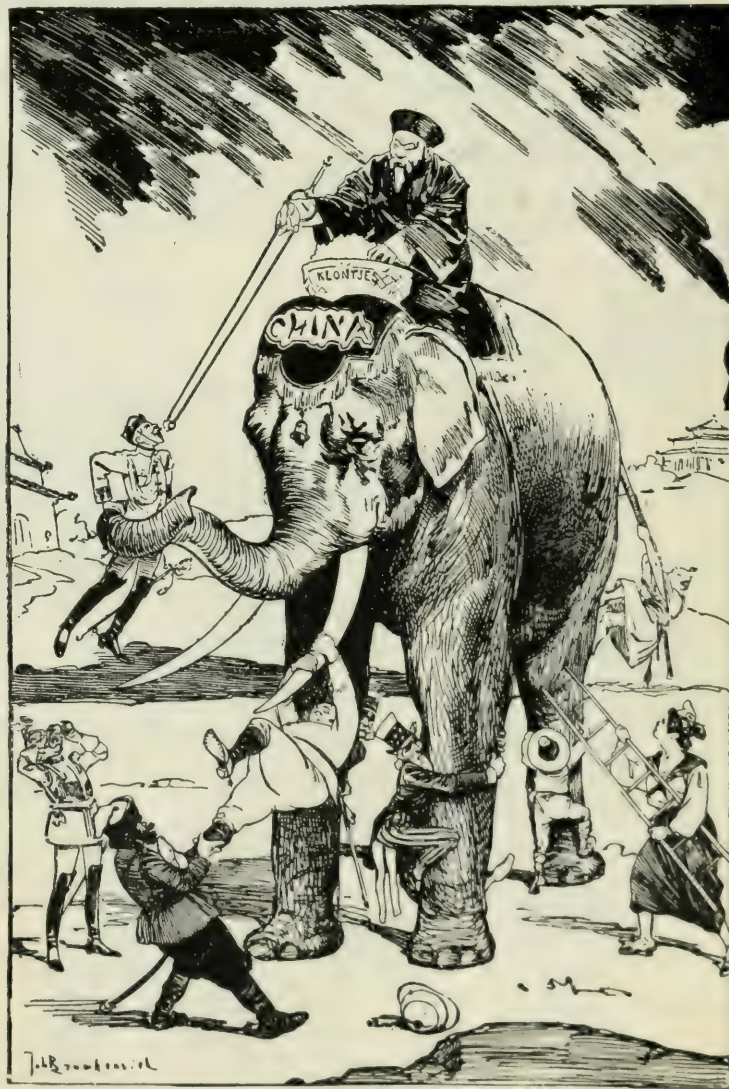


AMUSEMENT IN CHINA: MORNING, KILL CHINESE; AFTERNOON, PARADE.—From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



UNITY IS A GOOD THING, BUT ONE GETS FURTHER WITHOUT IT.

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



CHINA AND THE POWERS.

LI HUNG CHANG: "You may all come; I have sugar for every one."—From the *Amsterdamer* (Holland).



THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



"CHILDLIKE AND BLAND."

CHINESE OFFICIAL: Well, the Empress is away at present; but your accounts shall be forwarded, gentlemen, and no doubt her Imperial Majesty will attend to them at her—ahem!—earliest convenience!"—From *Punch* (London).



AN INDIAN VIEW OF RUSSIAN POLICY.
Too fond of Chinese Honey?
From *Hindi Punch*.



THE RUSSIAN HUNGER.

The only place where Europe can be touched is through its stomach.

From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



The essential humor of the Chinese situation is well expressed in Mr. F. Carruthers Gould's *Westminster Gazette* cartoon reproduced herewith.

The principal contention last month, apparently, between the negotiating powers at Peking on the one hand, and the Chinese Government on the other hand, had to do with the delicate question how many prominent officials of this Chinese Government, and what particular ones, should submit to the inconvenience of execution.

COME AND BE KILLED.—From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



THE PEACE BELL.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The powers began quite rightly by all pulling on the tongue. It is surprising that in spite of this the bell does not ring!

KING EDWARD VII.: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

I survive,
To mock the expectation of the world :
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my seeming. The tide of blood in me
Hath proudly flowed in vanity till now,
Now doth it turn.

Presume not that I am the thing I was,
For heaven doth know so shall the world perceive,
That I have turned away my former self,
So will I those that kept me company.

—HENRY IV., *Act 5.*

I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider that gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which the country could be afflicted with.—*Letter from the Prince to the late Archbishop Benson, August 13, 1891.*

“PRINCE HAL is dead, and no mistake !” was the exclamation which burst from the lips of one who knew the Prince of Wales well, after the King made his first public appearance at St. James’ Palace on the day after his mother’s death.

“It was amazing,” said a member of the Privy Council, who was present on that occasion, “the change which we all noticed in the King. The Prince whom we knew so well seemed to have disappeared. In his place there stood a new being, between whom and ourselves there had suddenly sprung up an invisible but potent barrier. There was a dignity which we had never seen before, and we felt ourselves in the presence of a king.”

The speaker was not a nobleman given to hysterics, and the impression made upon him was very deep. With his accession to the throne, Albert Edward seemed to have disappeared. In his place there stood Edward VII., not weighed down, but rather inspired and lifted up, by a consciousness of his sovereignty.

I.—FROM PRINCE TO KING.

The unthinking may deride the possibility of such a sudden transformation, and may ridicule the idea that an event so natural and inevitable as the death of an old lady could have changed the outward appearance and infused a new spirit into the body of her son. But those who remember the immense tradition which surrounds and to some extent glorifies the English throne will see nothing improbable or unnatural in the

effect which this event produced upon the latest of our sovereigns. Shakespeare in a famous scene has described a more miraculous transformation, which was effected when the death of Henry IV. made Madcap Hal one of the soberest and most resolute of English monarchs. The consciousness of his inheritance, the subtle but potent influence of his monarchical succession, compared with which the influence of apostolical succession upon the clergy is but a trifle light as air, would suffice to explain the change. Twenty-four hours before, the Prince had been a cipher in the state. He was heir-apparent, no doubt, but he was outside the machine, a master of ceremonies, a leader of society. The consecrating touch of supreme responsibility had never been laid upon his head. When the Queen breathed her last, the demise of the crown—to quote the old phrase—made him actual sovereign of the world-wide empire of Britain. He stepped in one moment from the outer court of the tabernacle to the very arcanum of the constitution. To others it may seem a mere figure of speech to speak of the army and the navy as becoming his army and his navy ; but to the Prince it is a very real thing.

THE STEADYING INFLUENCE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

It was impossible for the son of Victoria not to take his sovereignty seriously. It is the fashion, or rather it was the fashion, in some quarters to treat the position of the sovereign in a constitutional state as being little more than that of a mere figurehead of the civil state. The Queen, however, never for a moment entertained such a conception of her royal duties ; and her successor, from the very fact that he had been so long jealously excluded from all share in the discharge of the duties of the crown, might naturally regard them even more seriously than the reigning sovereign. Distance lends enchantment to the view ; and it is no paradox to say that during all the sixty years of his life the Prince has had nothing but a very distant view of the actual exercise of sovereign power. Wisely or unwisely, Queen Victoria was of an excessively jealous disposition in all that related to the crown. So far from making the Prince an understudy and preparing him to take her place whenever she might be invalided or indisposed, she rigorously restricted him to the performance of ceremonial



Courtesy of the N. Y. Tribune.

KING EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

functions. He was never her confidential adviser on affairs of state. His one duty, from a political point of view, in the eyes of his august mother, was to efface himself, to abstain religiously from the expression of any opinion upon public affairs. The Prince was not merely a loyal subject of the Queen; he was brought up to honor and obey his mother, and his filial affection was never devoid of a certain element of fear. But on that day when he was proclaimed King, he suddenly found himself invested in a single moment with all the vague mysteries, undefined and undefinable, of the attributes of sovereignty, from which he had all his life been so rigorously shut out. It is not much wonder that the effect of so instantaneous a change made itself visible even to every observer.

KING AT LAST.

He looked a king—yes, every inch a king; and to-day his subjects are looking forward with expectant hope to see him display on the great field on which he has a right to preëminent domain. Many of the associates of the Prince of Wales will laugh to scorn the idea that their old companion of the former days should be capable of blossoming out in one year into a serious sovereign. Those who writ him down after his seeming questioned whether he were capable of the high mission of playing the great rôle in the governance of his realm which had been so long filled by his mother. Those, however, who enjoyed his intimacy maintained that there is nothing that he would like better than to essay his powers in this new field. He had cast wistful and envious eyes at the opportunities enjoyed by others who long before they attained their sixtieth year were vested with all the panoply of sovereignty. Many years ago the Prince commented somewhat plaintively upon the difference between him and his nephew, the Kaiser. "Look at my nephew," he said. "He is but a youth; he is the center of everything, he orders everything, directs everything, is everything; whereas I am not allowed to do anything at all."

THE EXAMPLE OF THE KAISER.

Some have even gone further than this, and maintained that he has even cherished the ambition of being as influential in the British empire as the Kaiser is in Germany. Ten years ago a writer in *Lippincott's Magazine*, of the name of Frank A. Burr, made a statement as to the Prince's view of the rôle of monarch in the British Constitution which will be read to-day with some misgivings in many quarters. Mr. Burr declared that the Prince and the German Emperor saw eye to eye upon this question, and

added the prediction that "when the time comes for Albert Edward to assume the reins of government he will hold them with even a firmer hand than does his mother. While it would be impossible for him to dominate England as the Emperor does Germany, on account of the different conditions of the two nations, still he would impart a new vigor to government such as Great Britain has not known for many years." In Mr. Burr's opinion, such a change would not be unwelcome by his subjects. He adds that Mr. Chauncey Depew was of opinion that the Prince of Wales was one of the strongest men he had ever met, one so full of practical resources that he had a right to be regarded as a somewhat remarkable man.

Most Englishmen will, however, be disposed to agree with Mr. Justin McCarthy, when he said:

But whatever may happen in Germany, it is certain that we could not have the King of England uprearing his crest in this ostentatiously heroic fashion. The Prince of Wales has shown of late years, at all events, that he thoroughly understands the nature, the duties, and the limitations of his functions as heir to the throne. He will, I have no doubt, show, when he comes to the throne, that he understands his part in that more responsible position just as well.

But admitting that Mr. McCarthy is right, no one can follow the course of recent events, or have any acquaintance with the inner history of the court, without recognizing that our constitution affords ample field and scope enough to satisfy the most exalted ambition which Edward VII. is likely to entertain.

THE KING'S OWN IDEA OF KINGSHIP.

As to the King's own ideas upon the proper rôle of a constitutional sovereign, we are not left in the dark. Four years ago I published my "Studies of the Sovereign and the Reign," in which I set forth what in some Radical quarters was regarded as a very extreme doctrine as to the active influence continuously exerted by the sovereign in the direction of the policy of the empire. I had the honor to receive an intimation from the Prince that he regarded my exposition as far the most accurate statement of the actual workings of the modern monarchy in a democratic state which he had ever read. This entirely coincides with the tenor of his conversation with Gambetta in 1878, when Gambetta met the Prince in Paris, and lunched with him at the Hotel Bristol.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH M. GAMBETTA.

In the course of the conversation the Prince let fall a remark which is well worth recalling to-day. Speaking about the monarchy, especially

in its relation to the inner history of the foreign policy of the Queen's reign, he told Gambetta that he would do well to read Baron Stockmar's Memoirs, which Gambetta had never seen. The Prince promised to send Gambetta a copy of the book, which he did shortly afterward.

We may take it, therefore, that Edward VII. accepts a theory of the duties and responsibilities of the crown which was expounded by Stockmar, and which I described in actual working in the history of the late reign.

It is interesting to recall the impression which the King left upon the great republican statesman. "The Prince," said Gambetta, "shows a decided taste for foreign politics. He knows a great deal about them, but I should say that a life free from strain of every sort cannot be a favorable condition for their study. He is well informed and shrewd, but he has not a keen or a subtle mind, and I imagine that he would be no match for sharp Americans or for wily Russians."

In discussing the prime ministers of the Queen, the Prince gave the highest place to Sir Robert Peel, which somewhat surprised Gambetta, who had never appreciated the statesman who abolished the Corn Laws, regarding him as a minor light compared with Cobden. The Prince recommended him to read Sir Robert Peel's speeches. He took the advice of the Prince, but was not impressed. He thought Peel's speeches lacked the *mouvement oratoire*, and could not for a moment be compared with the exquisite spoken essays of Lord Salisbury, or the strong, flowing, though too copious, oratory of Mr. Gladstone. The Prince spoke with strong appreciation of the high personal character of all his mother's prime ministers, and from this encomium he did not exempt, somewhat to Gambetta's surprise, Lord Beaconsfield. He praised Gladstone also, but without enthusiasm, which was not surprising, considering that the meeting took place in 1878, at the moment when Lord Beaconsfield's star was in the ascendant, and Mr. Gladstone was under a cloud at court owing to the vehemence of his anti-Turkish enthusiasm. Of Lord Salisbury, who had not yet been prime minister, the Prince spoke with much appreciation. He said he was a highly accomplished and very clever man, whose speeches, from a literary point of view, were much superior to those of Mr. Gladstone. "Salisbury," said the Prince, "never forgot that he was the descendant of Cecil, the great minister of Queen Elizabeth, and studied his methods." The Queen liked him because he was not Utopian; he had no objection to republicanism as an abstract principle, but he clung to the ancient constitution of Great Britain, believ-

ing that nothing so good could be obtained if it was cast away.

THE CROWN IN THE CONSTITUTION.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Balfour, in moving the vote of condolence in the House of Commons, "the importance of the crown in our constitution is not a diminishing but an increasing factor. It is increasing and must increase." Mr. Balfour may be right, but even if the influence of the crown on the constitution does not increase and merely remains at the high-water mark to which it was advanced by the Queen, it is high time we recognized the immense importance of the monarch in the councils of the empire. The sovereign has been described as the permanent under-secretary of the prime minister, but I prefer my own definition, which is that the Queen made herself the permanent editor of the realm. While she never dictated, she influenced, and although she never arrogated to herself a prerogative of command, she exercised constantly the far more subtle and influential power of expostulation and argument. It is, of course, impossible for Edward VII. to succeed to the immense inheritance of experience and personal prestige which made the Queen, according to the testimony of all her ministers, so potent in foreign and imperial affairs.

THE TESTIMONY OF MINISTERS.

Lord Salisbury said: "She showed a wonderful power of maintaining a steady and persistent influence on the action of her ministers, and in the course of legislation and reform, which no one could mistake. She always maintained and represented a regular supervision over public affairs, giving to her ministers her frank advice, and warning them of danger when she saw there was danger ahead. No minister in her long reign ever disregarded her advice, or pressed her to disregard it, without afterward feeling that he had incurred a dangerous responsibility." Lord Kimberley, speaking as representative of the Liberal cabinet, quoted a saying of Lord Clarendon, when they were discussing some measure of public policy: "Let us have the Queen's opinion. The Queen's opinion is always worth hearing." Lord Kimberley added that on one occasion on which he had urged his own views strongly upon the Queen, she ultimately gave way, warning him that the time would come when he would regret his attitude. "I well remember," said Lord Kimberley, "afterward when I met her I frankly and properly owned, 'I am bound to admit your judgment was sounder than mine.'"

THE SECRET OF THE QUEEN'S ASCENDENCY.

In those cases, however, it was the extraordinary and profound knowledge which she possessed of public affairs and the clearness of her judgment which gave her that remarkable ascendancy that she wielded for so many years. These qualities are not inherent in every occupant of the throne. The Prince may inherit the crown and grasp the scepter of his mother, but her wisdom, her memory, her intuitive insight, are qualities that cannot be transmitted from mother to son. Nevertheless, the fact that she had those qualities, and exercised them with such unexampled success, gives to her successor a vantage-ground which only unexpected ineptitude or a headstrong obstinacy could ever prevent him from using. That he will endeavor to take advantage of his high position, and discharge his duties according to his lights, may be taken for granted.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ENGLISH MONARCHY.

Whatever republicans may think of the abstract superiority of that form of government, no one can deny the enormous advantage of having national unity and imperial responsibilities embodied in a person who has been carefully trained for that position from the cradle, and who in attaining it has not been compelled to make intense political enemies of one-half of the nation. To have created a center of equilibrium in the midst of all the forces which surge and sway hither and thither in the turmoil and strain of modern life, to have made this center a source of all information and a symbol of all dominion, to have secured it at once from the strife of tongues and the conflicts of parties, without at the same time endangering the liberties of the subject or the supremacy of law,—this, indeed, has been one of the most signal achievements of the English-speaking race.

II.—A SANDRINGHAMIZED COURT.

What kind of a king will he be, this Edward VII., who was last month proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of Hindustan? The man he was, we all know; the king he will be, who can say? And yet we are not without some information as to how he will act now that he has been raised to the throne, for while in London at Marlborough House, at Windsor, at Osborne, at Balmoral, he has only been the Prince, there was one place in the world in which he reigned as undisputed king. In all other parts of the empire he was only heir-apparent, but Sandringham, in the county of Norfolk, was a kind of little kingdom in which he has for many years exercised almost all the

royal prerogatives. On Sandringham the shadow of the Victorian throne never fell. In Norfolk, his will there was none to dispute. Elsewhere the Prince was trammelled by endless limitations, and cabined, cribbed, and confined by innumerable restrictions upon his freedom of action. At Sandringham he was a law unto himself. There he held a kind of royal court, and lived and moved among devoted subjects to whom his slightest wish was law. Of course, it would be somewhat precipitate to argue that the Prince will transfer to Buckingham Palace and Windsor the manners and customs of his Norfolk country-seat; but we may fairly argue that the distinctive characteristics which displayed themselves at Sandringham will make themselves visible when the lord of Sandringham is elevated to a higher sphere. This is indeed a thing of good augury, for if the past of Sandringham enables us to interpret the future of Buckingham Palace, then the omens are favorable, for at Sandringham the Prince realized to an extent hitherto almost incredible the conception of a democratic prince. Whether the democratic prince of Sandringham will be a democratic monarch, no one can say; he may change in that as in other things. But the instinct of the man would tell in that direction. His life at Sandringham has been described *ad nauseam* by a thousand pens, mostly wielded by men who had every motive, professional and personal, for painting everything *couleur de rose*.

AN UNIMPEACHABLE WITNESS.

As their narrative must be discounted, I prefer to quote the description of a former tenant on the Sandringham estate, who believed that she had the strongest personal and financial reasons for being aggrieved with the Prince. The writer of the little book "Eighteen Years on the Sandringham Estate" farmed several hundred acres of land in the immediate proximity of the royal residence. She had differences with her landlord, or rather with his agent, on various questions in which that of game figured rather conspicuously; but she ultimately gave up her holding. Instead of being compensated for the capital she had sunk in her farm, she was, according to her own account, a loser by several thousands of pounds—a fact which apparently impelled her to write the little book as a kind of getting even with the Prince. An aggrieved tenant who considers that her landlord has caused her to lose several thousand pounds, it must be admitted, is not a witness likely to be prejudiced in favor of that landlord, and anything that she may say to his credit may be regarded as matter beyond dispute. Hence the importance of the following extracts, which

bring into clear relief three prominent characteristics of the Prince, one of which every one knew, the second of which was very generally known, while the third was by no means matter of common knowledge.

HIS PASSION FOR PLEASING

My first extract relates to what Mr. Smalley once described as the Prince's pleasure in being pleasant, and the pains which he will take to please other people. That is itself a good quality for any man to have, and an admirable disposition on the part of a sovereign. Mrs. Cresswell says :

Whenever I went (to Sandringham) I never failed to spend a pleasant evening, and received more courtesy from my illustrious host and hostess than from any house I ever was in. The Prince is noted for his powers of entertainment and exertion to make every one enjoy themselves. When a "house-party" is expected, he superintends the arrangements and remembers their particular tastes and pursuits. A gouty squire who once grumbled at having to go was completely mollified at finding a room prepared for him on the ground floor, the Prince thinking he would prefer it. The effect of a visit to Sandringham upon a certain order of Radicals, who are treated with the greatest deference, is perfectly astounding. It acts as a patent conjuring machine—a republican stuffed in at one end, a courtier squeezed out at the other.

This, it may be said, is matter of universal knowledge. Every one knows that the Prince has a kindly disposition, and that he likes to make people feel at ease. An American who had been presented to the Prince of Wales at Homburg once told me that he must be a good fellow, because he had talked to him "just like any common gentleman."

HIS CONTEMPT FOR SOCIAL "SIDE."

But the second characteristic on which I quote Mrs. Cresswell's testimony is not quite so well known—namely, the extent to which the Prince went at Sandringham, and offended the exclusive ideas of the county families of Norfolk by the generous range of his hospitality. On this point Mrs. Cresswell says :

Being wounded in the tenderest point, the squires attempted a slight rebellion. They considered, and with some reason, that the Sandringham county balls should be kept exclusively for their own class, or perhaps to a few outsiders, duly introduced and patronized by themselves. In former days they were fairly "select," but of late years had been turned into an *omnium gath-erum*; had degenerated into a crush, for almost any one can get an invitation, so the glory and honor has departed. They began to make excuse and stay away, in some instances glad to escape the expense of new dresses—a serious consideration in times of agricultural depression and reduced rentals. His royal highness very speedily noticed the omission, read the riot act, and

brought them to their bearings, and they had to go with as good a grace as could be assumed, relieving their minds of a few mutterings and wonderments at the royalties "making themselves so common, and that the line should be drawn somewhere."

The Sandringham festivities were so arranged that all classes could share in them ; and what with county farmers' hand-servants' balls, laborers' dinners, visits to country-houses, meets of the hounds, and other sociabilities, everybody from far and near had the opportunity of making acquaintance with their royal highnesses.

"Bustle about," said Lord Beaconsfield to a young man who asked his opinion upon the best way of getting on in life. "Bustle about, get hold of the press, and shake hands with everybody" might have been the advice of that astute connoisseur of human nature to the heir to the throne, in whose case policy and pleasure are happily combined, he so thoroughly enjoys going everywhere and seeing everybody and everything, looking round their houses, and inquiring how they live and what they do. Headaches and nerves must be an unknown quantity to him. He loves a mob, a noise, and a crowd, is always on the stir about something, and would find repose and quiet the most grievous infliction. I believe all England would be invited to Sandringham, if they could be crammed in, and every one from the highest to the lowest treated with hospitality and made to feel welcome and at home.

HIS PHYSICAL ENERGY.

The third point upon which her evidence is most valuable relates to a faculty which the King is not usually credited with possessing. I refer to that of sheer physical energy. An impression prevails that the King, who has attained his sixtieth year, has more or less burned up his vital energy in a rapid life of forty years. He never was a man keenly devoted to exhausting physical exercise. No one has ever pictured him as an athlete, although he has gone deer-stalking. He has been more of a sedentary disposition. Hence the impression has gained ground that he is somewhat—if not exactly languid yet—of a tepid temperament. In other words, the impression is general that his initial stock of energy has been so heavily drawn upon that there is not much left. This, to a certain extent, is true. He has not got the demonic force of Mr. Gladstone or of the German Emperor. But those who know him best maintain that he has a far greater store of physical vitality than is generally believed. "You are quite wrong," said a friend to me the other day, "in thinking that he has no energy. He has plenty of energy. You wait and see if he does not exert it."

The following quotation bears on this point. Mrs. Cresswell, speaking of the servants' parties at the Hall, says :

The house-party, equerries, ladies-in-waiting, and all invited from the neighborhood, were ordered to join in, no shirking or sitting out allowed, and when the sides

had been made up the Prince and Princess set off with their partners, round and round, down the middle and up again, and so on to the end, the Prince the jolliest of the jolly and the life of the party, as he is wherever he goes. I never saw such amazing vitality. His own master of the ceremonies, signaling and sending messages to the band, arranging every dance, and when to begin and when to leave off, noticing the smallest mistake in the figures, and putting the people in their places. In the "Triumph," which is such an exhausting dance, he looked as if he could have gone on all night and into the middle of next week without stopping, and I really believe he could. He is an antidote to every text and sermon that ever was preached upon the pleasures of the world palling upon the wearied spirit. They never pall upon him, and year after year he comes up "to time" with renewed capacity for revelry and junketings. Almost before one dance was ended the Prince started another, and suddenly the Scotch pipers would screech out and the Prince would fold his arms and fling himself into a Highland fling, and so on fast and furious until far into the small hours of the morning.

This book was written twenty years ago, and it is hardly fair to expect a man of sixty to be the man that he was at forty; but the King is much better preserved than his subjects generally believe, and in the picture of the Prince in the Sandringham ballroom we may see an image of the King that is to be. What the Prince was in the midst of his guests, so the King would like to be in the midst of his court. A governing directing mind, with an eye that sees everything, with a tact which foresees everything, the whole man thoroughly alert, instinct with kindly feeling, and anxious above all things to avoid any *contretemps*, and to make things go well,—that is the King that Edward VII. will be if the promises of his reign at Sandringham are fulfilled.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE COURT.

That is all very well, some will say. He may be a very good king of a court; but that is very different from being Supreme Lord of the British Empire, to say nothing of the Transvaal. But let us go one step at a time. The court is nearer to the King than the empire, and his rule in the court is more absolute than in the administration of imperial affairs. It is in the court that the King's personal influence may be most directly felt, and from the court that influence is diffused throughout all the various strata of society, down to the very lowest. Those who remember how even costermonger girls emulated the Alexandra limp when our present Queen suffered from an illness which temporarily crippled her will not question the far-pervading influence of the circle which centers round the King. The influence of the Queen on the court in the early years of her reign was admittedly immense; and many are the lugubrious forebodings as to the

effect of the change of sovereign. Ever since her widowhood the Queen has been more or less in retreat. She was an august figure, but a kind of Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, formidable and feared, but not the living and restraining influence which she was in her early days. There has been practically no court for years. A *levée* or a drawing-room does not constitute a court. It is not so much a new court as a resurrected court which we have to anticipate, and the influence of that court is not likely to be the same as that of the early Victorian era. If we may judge from the example of Sandringham, the resurrected court will be much more free and easy than that over which the Queen presided. The King may have become a new man, but it is improbable that he has entirely lost his liking for being amused. As Mr. Justin McCarthy says:

I have no doubt that many of the indiscretions of his younger and wilder days came from his delight in the companionship of those who amused him and helped him to make life pass pleasantly for him. Therefore, he surrounded himself with artists and actors and singers and the tellers of good stories and the makers of good jokes, and he delights in the theaters, is made glad some by the burlesque, scorns not the ballet, has no conscientious objection to short skirts.

The same instinct will probably lead him to welcome to his court many persons who would not have been received by the Queen. Those who think that Queen Alexandra will put any serious check upon this tendency will find little to justify them in the Sandringham precedent. The Princess received at Sandringham all those whom the Prince cared to invite; nor does she seem to have placed any restrictions even upon the most objectionable incursion of wealthy nobodies who descended upon Sandringham at the time of the annual horse sales, and paid for the hospitality by liberal purchases of the Prince's blood stock. Of course, this complaisance may have been compelled by the exigencies of finance. Needs must when the devil drives, as the old proverb says; and it is not well to look a gift horse in the mouth, to say nothing of purchasers of horses who bring lavish gifts in the shape of fancy prices for yearlings. At the same time, it is hard to feel that there may not be some truth when Mrs. Cresswell says:

Without wishing the Princess of Wales to become strong-minded or lose her unique identity, an occasional stand against some of the most notorious characters, instead of ignoring, condoning, and receiving all alike, might be desirable in the interest of morality; and though the Princess suits the nation so well, the Duchess of Edinburgh would perhaps make a better leader of society. That *très grande dame*, with her Romanoff temper and determination, would soon make a clean sweep within the precincts of the court, which,

as the court reigns supreme in all social matters, might lead to better things.

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The money necessity, however, no longer exists. The King has a civil list adequate to the discharge of the duties of his high position, and the Jew money-lender or vulgar plutocrat will no longer have a *raison d'être* for remaining in the royal presence. There are some who hope that the Prince will address his former boon companions who have betted with him on the turf, or shared with him the fascination of "bridge," as Henry V. addressed Sir John Falstaff and his friends. He provided them with a maintenance, but forbade them to come within ten miles of his presence. The edict would be rather mournful reading for some persons, but if it were published in the *Gazette* the majority of the subjects who read it would rejoice to know that the Prince meant business, and had definitely turned over a new leaf. Without indulging in any expectations of so drastic a measure as the banishment of the Prince's smart set beyond the ten-mile radius of the royal person, there is reason to hope that the Prince will replace them gradually by more serious persons, who have a real interest in the affairs of the empire, and in the improvement of the condition of the people.

A DEMOCRATIC COURT.

Is it possible, I wonder, for us ever to see a really democratic king holding court in the midst of a democratic people? At present our monarch has always been the sovereign of the well-to-do. So far as social intercourse is concerned, the court exists for the upper ten thousand. The forty millions are left outside. This may be desirable from the point of view both of the blue-blooded patrician and the austere republican. The former objects to see royalty making itself cheap. The latter objects to the corruption of the masses of the people by extending to them the blandishments of a court. But the King might do worse for his throne and for his realm than eagerly to seize every opportunity of making the picked leaders of the working class, the representatives of the toiling multitude, whose labor is the basis of the social pyramid, feel that they were as welcome guests in the palace as any peer or potentate in the land.

THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE.

Who can estimate how much might be done by well-considered action in this direction? What an incentive to individual exertions, what a rich and rose-red ray of romance would be shed into many a dingy workshop if it came to be

the rule that any handicraftsman eminent among his fellows for skill, any humble inventor who had improved the tools which are the weapons of civilization, or any man of the humble artists, engineers, or artificers upon whose deftness of hand and sureness of touch depend the stability of our industrial preëminence, would be sought out and invited to the presence of the King, not at formal levées of courtly popinjays, but in those familiar assemblies in which the opportunity was afforded, without ostentation, pomp, or expenditure, to come into personal contact with the sovereign, and to feel the keen and kindly interest with which they were regarded by the sovereign who was the father of his people. It is all nonsense saying that it would bore the King to meet a dozen workingmen, each king of his own craft. It would be indeed a welcome change from the humdrum monotony of London society.

"THE FOUNT" OF HONOR FOR ALL.

But the same principle is capable of endless development. All those who distinguish themselves by special merit in any department—the sailor who risks his life to save the drowning comrade, the engine-driver who by his magnificent courage snatches a whole train from imminent destruction, the nurse who glorifies her divine calling by some signal instance of heroism and self-sacrifice,—all distinguished types of human service, all eminent examples of human heroism, especially in humble life, might be sought out and welcomed. To be received at court, instead of being regarded as a mere item in the routine of the plutocrat or the peer, would come to be the recognized guerdon of merit, the stamp affixed by royalty on all those who have truly served the state in public or private life, in low as well as in high positions. That this would be entirely in accordance with the mind of the King, with his keen popular instinct, and with his shrewd common sense, I have no doubt. It will require some nerve and resolution to take the initiative, but what is the good of a king if he does not sometimes dare?

III.—THE KING AT WORK AND AT PLAY.

There is no royal road to success, in kingship or in any other department of public service, that is not based upon hard work. If Queen Victoria distinguished herself as a sovereign, it was because she ground up her facts, interviewed everybody, and stuck to her business. Will the King prove to be a good worker? The answer to that is whether or not he has been trained to industry.

There is no doubt that in his youth his parents made him work with a vengeance. They probably overdid it, for those who knew him in his teens were rather impressed with the fact that he seemed both cowed and sad.

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

When thirteen years old he was described by his governess as "extremely shy and timid, with very good principles, and particularly an exact observer of truth."

When he was seventeen, Prince Metternich noticed that he had "an embarrassed and sad expression."

When he was fifteen he paid his first visit to Paris, and enjoyed himself extremely. He begged the Empress Eugenie to get leave from his mother for the Princess Royal to stay a little longer. "Oh," said the Empress, "I am sure the Queen and the Prince Consort will never be able to do without you." "Not do without us!" cried the boy. "Don't fancy that, for there are six more of us at home, and they do not want us." The Queen, however, was obdurate.

The Queen and the Prince Consort spared no pains to give the future King of England the best possible education that could be procured. Perhaps they rather overdid it. At any rate, such was the opinion of *Punch*, who, under the title of "A Prince at High Pressure," described the process of cram to which he was subjected in kindly but doggerel verse, a copy of a stanza of which may be quoted as a sample :

To the south from the north, from the shores of the Forth,
Where at hands Presbyterian pure science is quaffed,
The Prince, in a trice, is whipped to the Isis,
Where Oxford keeps springs medieval on draught.

Dipped in gray Oxford mixture (lest *that* prove a fixture),
The poor lad's to be plunged in less orthodox Cam,
Where dynamics and statics, and pure mathematics,
Will be piled on his brain's awful cargo of cram.

THE PRINCE'S AMUSE.

It was perhaps not altogether unnatural that when the Prince came to man's estate, and he was free to unstring the bow which had been so tightly strung, there should have been considerable reaction in the other direction. The Prince flung himself with such zest into the business of amusing himself that many people imagined it was his only object in life. What he did he did heartily, and displayed a certain boyish exuberance of high spirits which led him to play many practical jokes. In his early married days the guests at Sandringham used to be the victims of practical jokes which were more in keeping with the character of a big schoolboy than that of the heir-apparent to the English throne. To make up an apple-pie bed, to roll a guest in the snow,

or to stuff up his dress-coat pockets with sticky sweets are among some of the pranks which he played on those whom he knew could be used as butts for this roystering humor. In after years, when he sobered down somewhat, he still spent much of his time in recreation, although this was tempered by a considerable allowance of what may be called the ceremonial sentry-go of his position. On this subject a good deal has been written.

A SNEER AND AN APOLOGY.

An American writing some years ago on the way in which the Prince of Wales spent his time waxed sarcastic in speaking of the severe labors of the heir-apparent. He said that he had before him a list of the Prince's engagements compiled from

the papers from January 1 to September 30, 1890. It is for the most part a list of the engagements of a man of pleasure. Every one unites in lauding the Prince of Wales for the admirable manner in which he fills his position. He is deservedly popular with the racing community. Twenty-eight race meetings were honored with his royal highness' presence. Thirty times he went to the theater. Forty-three times he went to dinner-parties, banquets, balls, garden-parties, and concerts. Eleven attendances at the House of Lords; and the official and charitable engagements, together amounting to forty-five occasions, practically complete the record of the public life of the Prince of Wales while in London during the year 1890.

Facts came to the writer's knowledge which convinced him that injustice had been done to the Prince; that the latter not only knows a great deal more of how the poorer classes live than many of those who cry him down; but that his royal highness is deeply and sincerely penetrated with earnest desire to help them, and is constantly engaged in doing so. Upon this the writer publicly withdrew what he had written, and wrote to the Prince's secretary to say what he had done. I cannot think that an indiscretion will be committed if I venture to record one passage from the letter received in reply :

He (the Prince of Wales) cannot help feeling that you are a little hard and unjust upon him in your book; he says unjust, because you evidently wrote about him without knowing his real character. There are many things which he is obliged to do which the outside world would call pleasures and amusements. They are, however, often anything but a source of amusement to him, though his position demands that he should every year go through a certain round of social duties which constantly bore him to death. But while duly recording those social "pleasures," you pass over very lightly all the more serious occupations of his life; and I may mention, as a proof of what he does, that during the last week of — he opened, or laid the first stone of, three polytechnics, and opened the — at —. I much doubt whether many of the Social Republicans who are so fond of crying him down would much care to do this.

THE KING AND THE TURF.

In racing circles and with sportsmen the King is a popular favorite.

The Prince's racing colors consist of a purple satin body, faced with gold braid; the sleeves are scarlet, and the cap black velvet, with gold fringe. On a race-course they first made their appearance on April 15, 1880, in a military steeplechase at Aldershot. The royal colors were registered as far back as 1875, but it was not until June 4, 1886, that they were sported on the flat. Up to and including the Sandown Eclipse Stakes, won by Diamond Jubilee, the Prince of Wales since starting flat racing in 1886 had won seventy races, worth £92,014. In 1896 he won a dozen races, worth £26,819; yet, with the St. Leger, Diamond Jubilee in value may surpass his own brother's record.

THE KING AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

The winning of Derbies and the excitement of the turf naturally loom much more before the public eye than the collar-work of royalty, but the latter was conscientiously and assiduously performed. The Prince had a good memory. When he attended public functions, he could deliver a speech which had been prepared for him as faultlessly as if he had made it himself on the spur of the moment. He is no orator, but he has developed a style of speaking—after-dinner speaking especially—which has considerable merits. An Irish observer, not too favorably disposed, says of him:

He speaks directly and to the point. He never obtrudes himself between the audience and the business of the occasion. He never uses the wrong word, and he never says a word too much. He puts as little of himself as possible into his speeches; and while there is always a firm and manful tone about him, there is never any indication whatever of a desire to impose himself and his position on his audience.

A GOOD COMMITTEE MAN.

As a chairman of a committee every one agrees that he is admirable, and few better tests of business capacity can be imagined. Uniformly suave, courteous, always apparently interested, he nevertheless brings people to the point, and gets things put through in a way that does him credit. His attendance at committees over which he does not preside is exemplary for punctuality and attention to the business in hand. In such institutions as the Royal Agricultural Society, of which he is a member, he has set an example to other members for the painstaking care with which he attends their meetings and participates in their discussions. His estates at Sandringham are said to be admirably managed, although authorities differ as to the extent to which he personally takes part in the business.

AS A MAN OF BUSINESS.

Mrs. Cresswell, whom I have quoted already, says:

During my long residence on his property, I never heard of the Prince receiving or listening to any of the

residents on business matters. He seemed to hear all that was going on, too often in an upside-down fashion, and all the news and gossip into the bargain; but I have often heard it regretted that it was impossible to tell the Prince how things really stood. Kings may love those who speak the truth, but I suspect they very seldom have that felicity. I tried once or twice to put in a little wedge of business when honored with the opportunity of conversing with his royal highness, but he was quite unapproachable upon estate matters; and as "manners are manners," I could not, when invited to his house, or when the royalties came to Appleton, intrude subjects upon him that he did not choose to hear.

On the other hand, it is easy to understand that this complaint on the part of a tenant who wished to air her grievances to her landlord does not amount to much.

HIS QUICKNESS OF APPREHENSION.

An anonymous writer in *Harper's Magazine* for August, 1898, controverting the popular impression that the Prince lacked both the intelligence and the interest to take an active part in public affairs, recalls an incident that took place apparently in connection with the anti-Jewish agitation which raged some years ago in Russia. He says:

Here is an instance that came within my personal knowledge. A few years ago an attempt was made by certain philanthropists to influence the sovereign of a Continental nation in favor of a certain class of his people who were suffering from ill treatment, which was not known—so it was believed—to the sovereign in question. Circumstances so complicated the matter that the mere study of the facts, so as to grasp the situation, was no mean test of any man's abilities. The Prince sent for the person concerned in the negotiations, and listened attentively—but without taking a note—to a long statement bristling with technicalities and side issues. Shortly afterward his royal highness again sent for his informant, and read to him a lengthy letter, of at least a dozen pages, addressed to the Princess of Wales, who happened at the time to be staying at a court where the sovereign concerned was also a guest. This letter was a masterly description of the whole situation, without omitting one essential point or including an irrelevancy, and was, in short, a document that indicated an endowment of memory and intellect given to few professional lawyers or statesmen. When the special request involved was granted, no one knew that to the Prince of Wales was due the gratitude of those he had secretly helped. It may be added that this episode took place at Homburg, where the Prince is not generally believed to devote himself to secret and laborious philanthropy. The incident is only one of a number.

HIS DESULTORY MIND.

It must be admitted that in conversation the Prince, who is now the King, did not impress the company with the sense of sustained and concentrated attention. His conversation is essentially desultory. After talking apparently

with deep interest upon a subject for a few minutes, he will fly off at a tangent upon a subject which is connected by some strange association of ideas with that in hand; and his listeners, perforce, are compelled to follow him. This gives an impression of superficiality and lack of concentration, which may be got over when the King comes to deal with the graver affairs of state. It is the fault of the outsider, of the man who sits in the royal box, watching a performance in which he takes no part. His mind glances rapidly from one subject to another, and seldom seems to dwell long enough upon any point to make it thoroughly his own. On the other hand, when once he gets into a rut, he sticks to it.

HIS CAPACITY FOR WORK.

He works steadily at the Imperial Institute and at the Royal College of Music, to mention only two among the many subjects into which he puts his whole heart. When he was serving on the Royal Commission for the Housing of the Poor, no commissioner was more painstaking and industrious. He also sat on the Commission for the Treatment of the Aged Poor. There, again, he did not fail in his attendance, or in the attention which he paid to the subject under discussion. So far from being bored by these two commissions, it was a great disappointment to him when Lord Salisbury refused to place him upon the Labor Commission. It is probable that what the King would say, if he were talking frankly about his apparent shortcoming, is that he deserves to be pitied rather than to be blamed. He certainly pitied himself. He considered that he was continually trying to do things, and then being pulled up short just as he thought he saw a chance of making a hit. He would also say, and say truly, that it was no use grinding up political questions, seeing that he could take no part in them; that Church questions did not interest him, but that no one could possibly be a greater expert in the one subject in which he was allowed more or less of a free hand.

A SOCIAL UMPIRE.

In all matters of society he had got up his subject thoroughly. A writer whom I have frequently quoted, says:

The Prince of Wales is understood to be a great stickler for court etiquette. No one knows better the exact way in which every band and order and medal should be worn. He is very particular about good manners in princes and princesses, and I have heard that there is a near connection of his by marriage who is often lectured

severely on the impropriety of losing his temper when giving directions to servants. The Prince is a social umpire of the utmost authority, and no end of personal disputes are settled satisfactorily by a reference to his good-natured and genial, but firm, counsel.

It may seem a small thing to know how orders should be worn, and how delicate questions of precedence should be settled; but it is not so in reality. When talking to an eminent French diplomatist about the comparative difficulty of different kinds of disputes, I remarked that small domestic disputes were often quite as difficult to arrange as great affairs of state. "Oh," interrupted he, "I beg your pardon, I do not agree with you. They are much more difficult. Most diplomatic questions are child's play compared with the differences which arise in one's own household." "If, therefore," the King may fairly say, "I have in dealing with these more difficult and delicate but less apparently important questions displayed a tact which all admire and a judgment to which all men bow, and have discharged those functions for twenty years without making one serious fault, may I not fairly hope that when I come to deal as King with questions of state, I shall prove not less successful?"

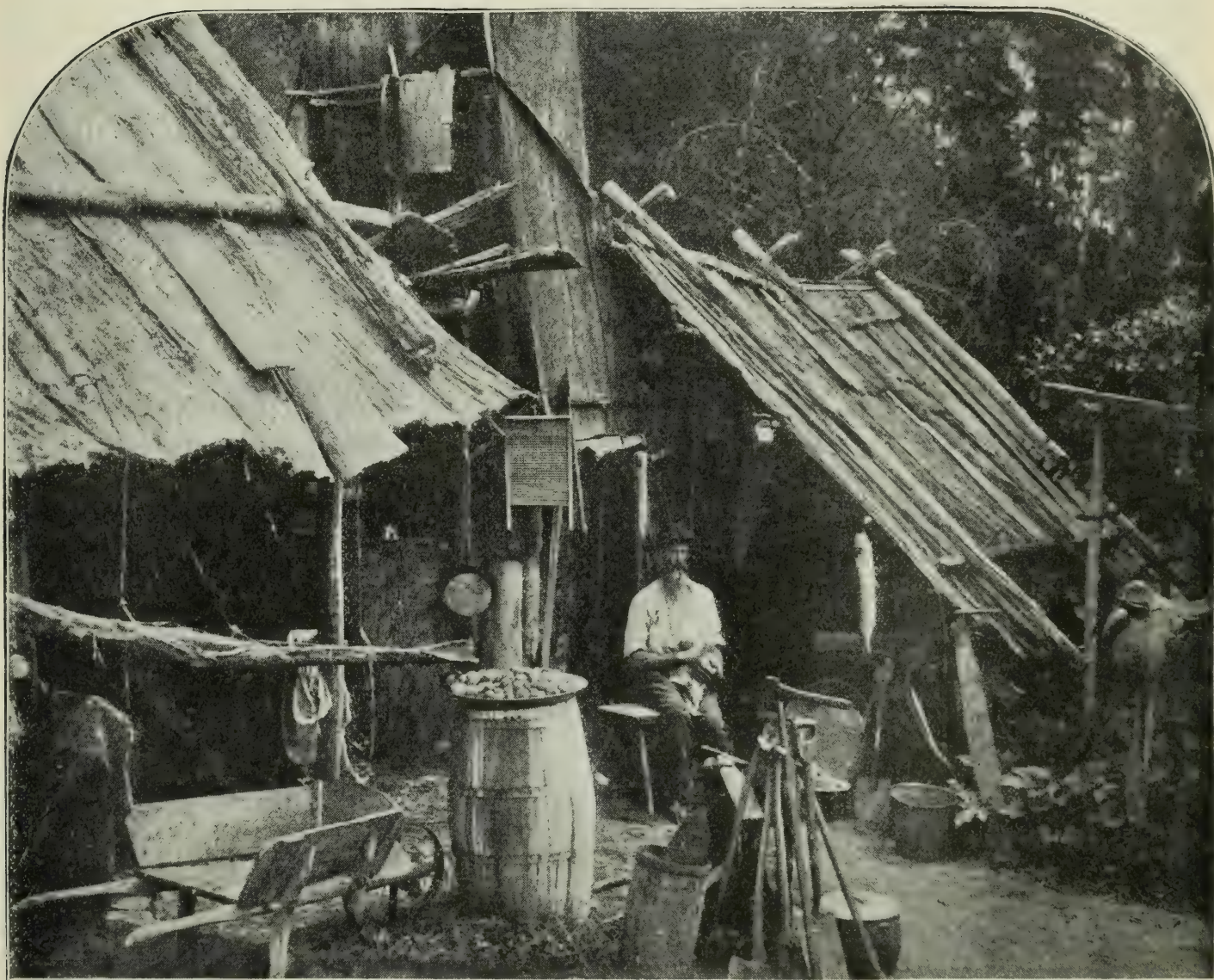
It may be so, we all hope that it will be so. One thing at least is certain—the King will have much less leisure than the Prince, and the force of circumstances will necessarily and inevitably relegate into the background the recreative part of his existence.

IN CONCLUSION.

I conclude this sketch by quoting one of the few contributions which the King has ever made to the autobiographical literature of the day. Under the heading "Likes and Dislikes," the following entry, says the *Gem*, appears in the Duchess of Fife's album over the signature of the Prince of Wales:

I am happiest when I have no public engagement to fulfill; when I can forget that I am "Your Royal Highness;" when I can smoke a really good cigar and read (must I confess it?) a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without it being chronicled in the papers next day that "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously, and yesterday lost more money than ever he can afford to pay;" when I can shake hands with and talk to Sir Edward Clarke without it being rumored that "The Prince of Wales is violently opposed to the present war;" when I can spend a quiet evening at home with the Princess and my family. I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some social function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life.

SCENES OF COUNTRY AND TOWN IN AUSTRALIA.



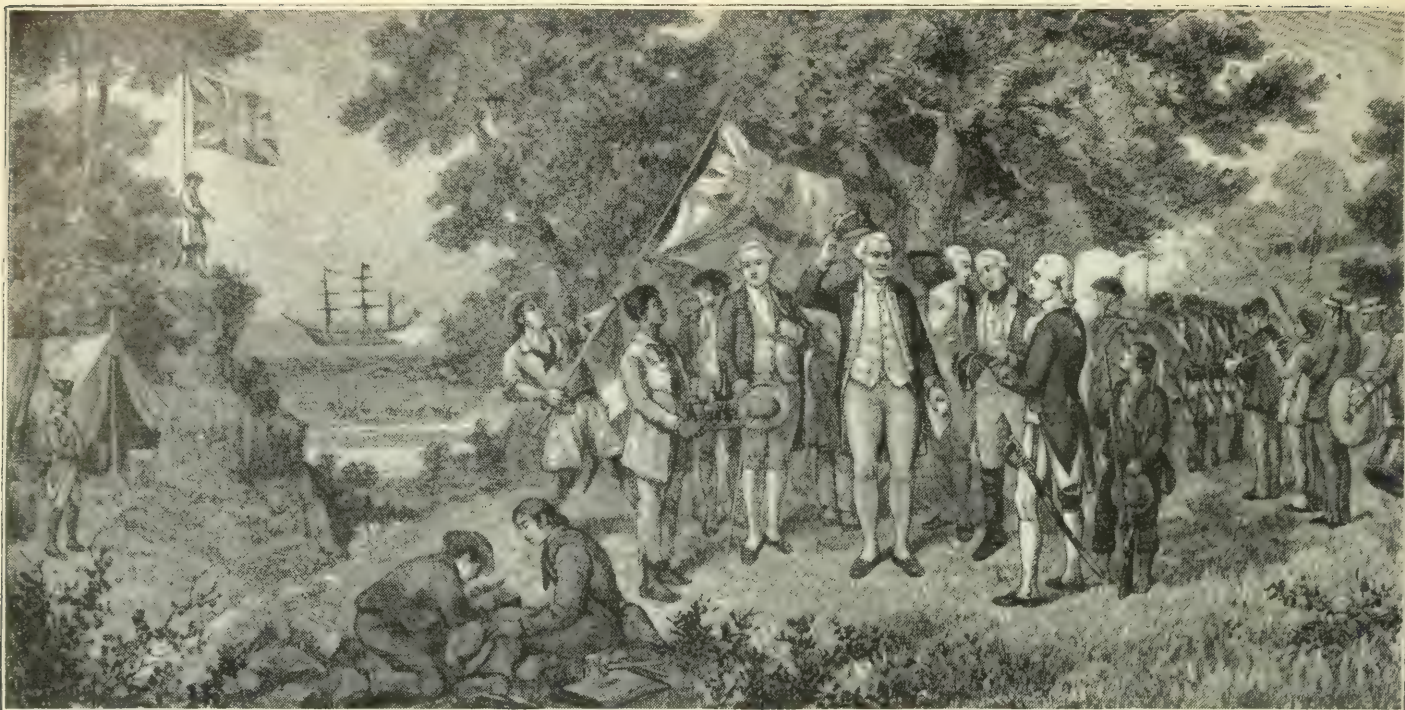
PIONEER WORK ON THE AUSTRALIAN FRONTIER—A SELECTOR'S HOME.

(A "Selector" takes up untouched "Bush" land, roughly clears it, then sells it, and starts afresh elsewhere.)

THE reign of Queen Victoria rounded out the first great era of modern and civilized Australia. The settlements, of course, had begun earlier; but they amounted to very little at the time when Victoria came to the throne, and they were confined to New South Wales colony. The colony of Victoria, named for the Queen herself, and now for many years past the close rival of New South Wales in population and commercial prosperity, received its very first settler only a year or two before the Queen's accession; and at the beginning of 1837, the year in which Victoria came to the throne, there were scarcely three hundred white people in the great

expanse of territory which bears her name. A new census is to be taken next month, and it will probably show that Victoria has now nearly a million and a half white people. Queensland had received a few convicts, but was not thrown open to free settlement until five years after the Queen's accession. It also bears a name that will help to perpetuate her memory.

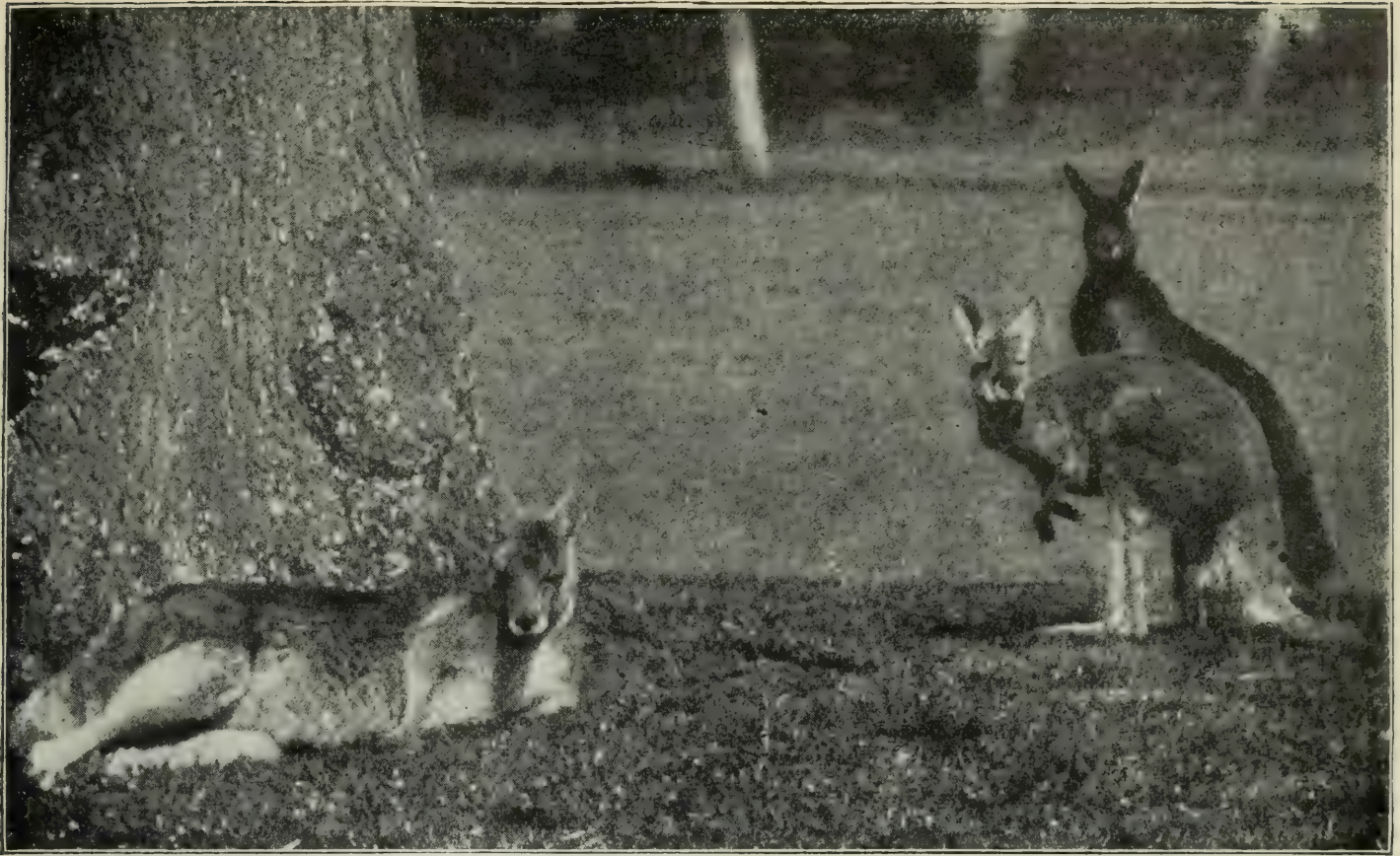
Australia has more than 5,000,000 people, the vast majority of whom are descended from emigrants who went out from the British Islands during Queen Victoria's reign. No other portion of the English-speaking world, perhaps, is so free from foreign admixture as the population



CAPTAIN COOK PROCLAIMING NEW SOUTH WALES A BRITISH POSSESSION, BOTANY BAY, APRIL 28, 1770.



CAMP OF ABORIGINES.—(There are only about 50,000 of these nomads in Australia.)



THE KANGAROO, AUSTRALIA'S MOST TYPICAL NATIVE ANIMAL.

of Australia. The great island is a continent of about 3,000,000 square miles. It is destined to grow into a position of immense influence and

power in the present century. We published two months ago an article on the resources and prospects of Australia from the pen of a well-



THE AUSTRALIAN EMU



BLACK SWANS OF WEST AUSTRALIA.



KANAKAS CUTTING SUGAR CANE, QUEENSLAND PLANTATION.

known Australasian statesman. We present here-with a series of pictures from new photographs that throw no little light upon life and external conditions in this antipodal empire.

King Edward's son, George, now direct heir to the throne and soon to be created Prince of Wales, is about to visit Australia to take part in the special ceremonies and celebrations that are



BEGINNINGS OF AN AUSTRALIAN BUSH FARM.



A PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF AUSTRALIA'S WEALTH.



AN AUSTRALIAN SHEEP FARM.



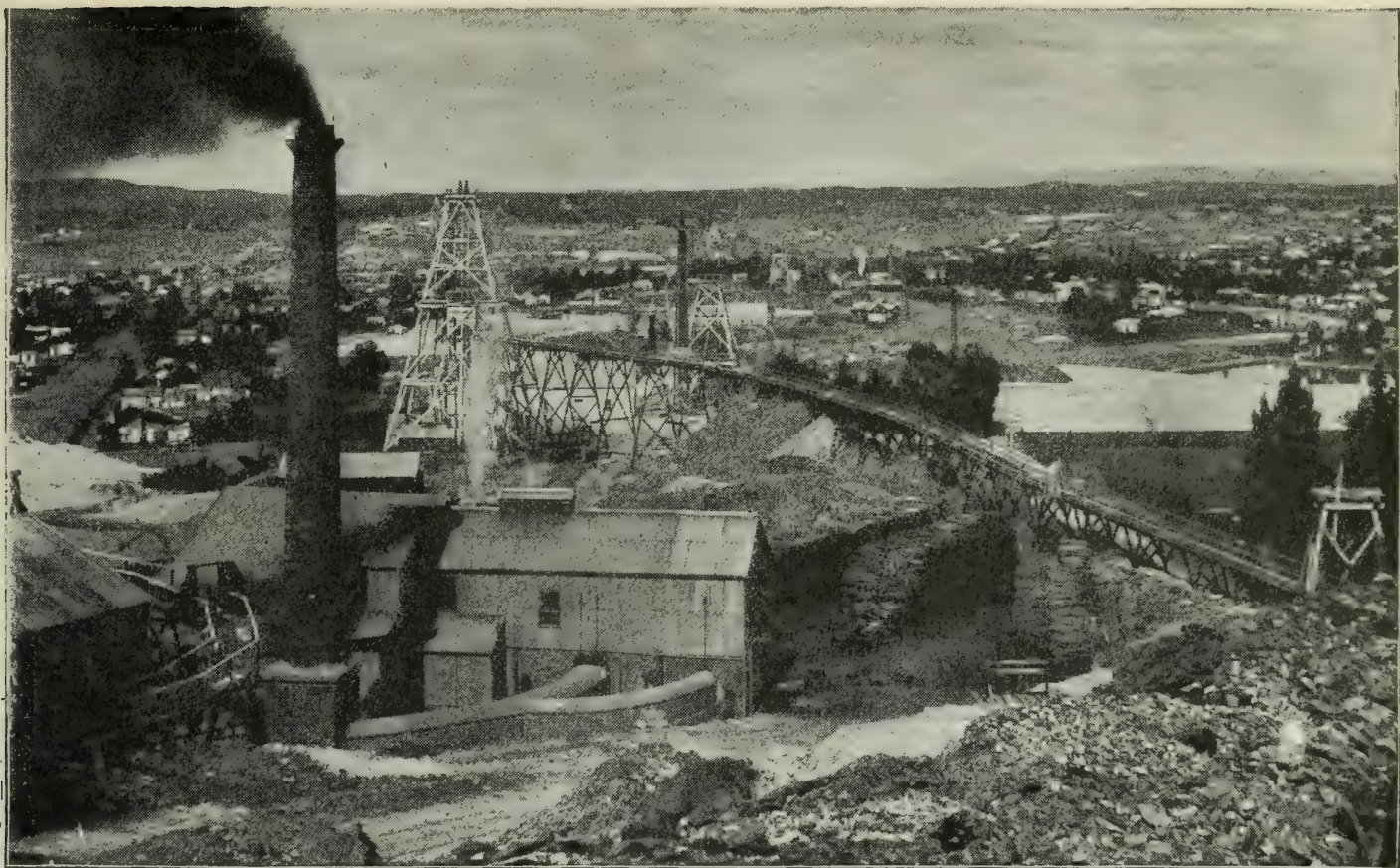
CITY AND HARBOR OF SYDNEY, CAPITAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

rendered fitting by so notable an event as the union of the several Australian colonies to form the new political entity called the Commonwealth

of Australia. Unlike South Africa, Australia has no race problem. The African conflict between Dutch and English, unfortunate though it



A SCENE IN WHAT IS CALLED THE AUSTRALIAN "BUSH."



THE SO-CALLED "GOLDEN SQUARE" IN THE GOLD-MINING TOWN OF BENDIGO, VICTORIA (NORTH OF MELBOURNE).



A MINING SCENE IN THE SILVER-MINING TOWN OF BROKEN HILL, NEAR THE WESTERN LINE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.



CITY AND HARBOR OF HOBART, CAPITAL OF TASMANIA (A SEPARATE ISLAND SOUTH OF VICTORIA).



CITY OF PERTH, CAPITAL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, LOOKING FROM THE SOUTHEAST.



MELBOURNE (CAPITAL OF VICTORIA), FROM THE FIRE LOOKOUT.

is, may be only temporary. The adjustment of relations between white men and black is the hard problem of South Africa's future. But in Australia the aborigines are relatively very few, and

they are of such inferiority in every way that they merely call for kindly consideration, and present no problems whatever to the statesman.

We in America have been a nation of pioneers



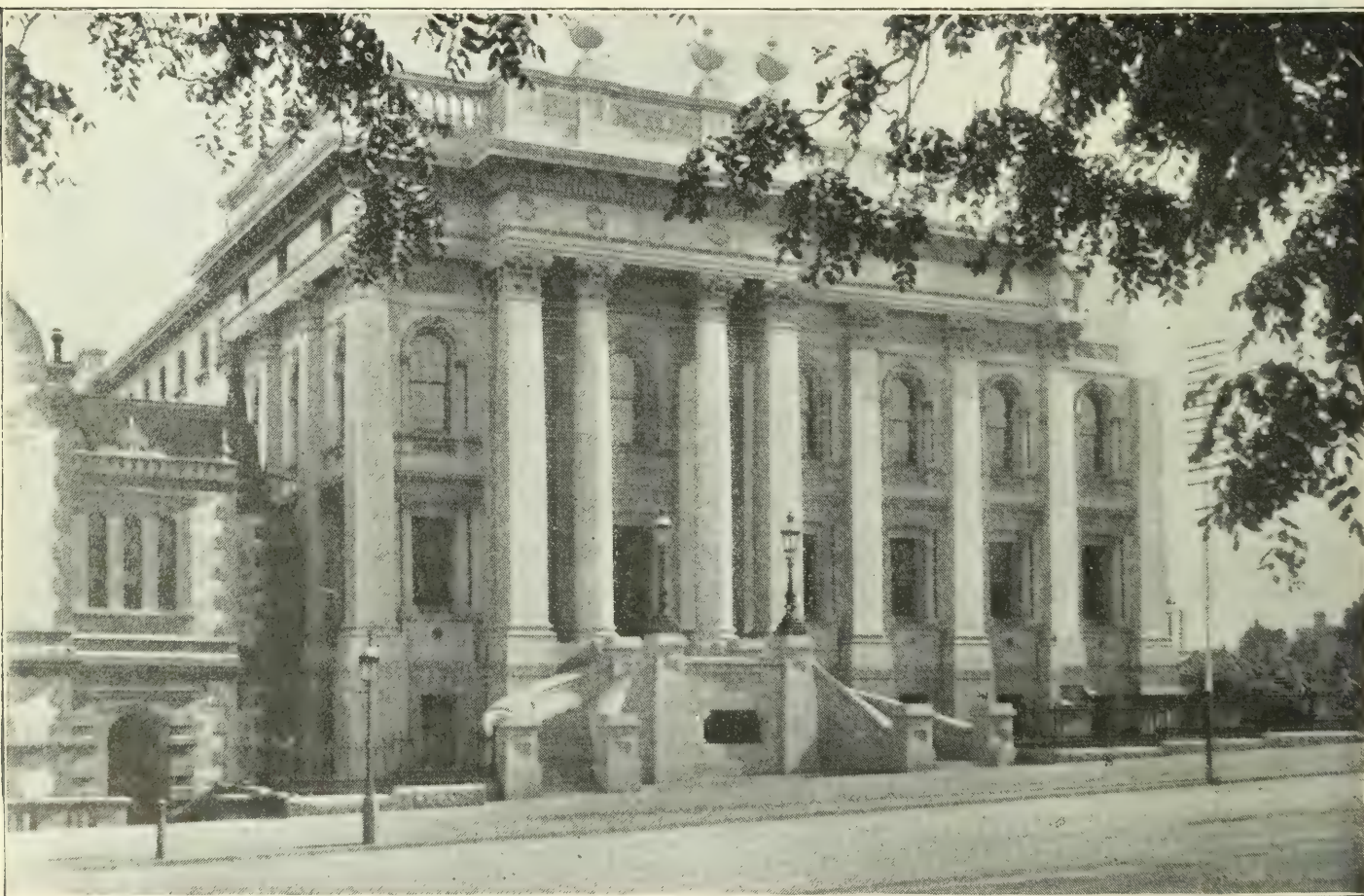
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.



BRISBANE, CAPITAL OF QUEENSLAND.

whose chief business during the past two centuries has been the struggle with the primeval forces of nature in the conquest of a virgin continent for the homes of civilized men. We, therefore,

of the United States and Canada are better able than any other people to comprehend what the Australians have done during Queen Victoria's reign, and what still lies before them as they



PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT ADELAIDE, CAPITAL OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

now bring their united energies to bear upon the hopeful tasks that promise for them the rewards of progress and prosperity.

Australia's great advantage in the creation of a distinctive life and civilization lies in the two facts of its perfect geographical isolation and its freedom from struggle with large aboriginal populations having prior rights and conflicting institutions. Our pictures give some notion of field and forest, pioneer's hut and stately civic architecture. The peculiar animal life of Australia, which interests the naturalist and amuses the children at the "Zoo," is disappearing—like the larger forms of native animal life in America—before the development of the white man's countless herds of cattle and sheep.

The people of the United States should feel

the most cordial interest in all that relates to the progress of the people of Australia, and should welcome the freest possible interchange of ideas. The products of Australia,—gold and silver, cattle and sheep, cereals and other farm staples, and such fruits as the apple,—are strikingly analogous to the products of the western part of the United States. Our own seaboard on the Pacific, and the rapid development of our commercial interests in and beyond that ocean, make it likely that we shall have much to do in future times with the people of Australia. The fixed point of policy with the United States should be the cultivation of the firmest friendship and most complete understanding as respects all Pacific Ocean questions with those who have in their hands the destiny of the great land of Australia.

AMERICAN TEA-GARDENS, ACTUAL AND POSSIBLE.

BY LEONORA BECK ELLIS.

IN South Carolina, the land of jasmine, pomegranate, live-oak, and palm, beauty runs riot, too often scorning any union with staid utility. But at Pinehurst it is different: the beauty is still in fair evidence, yet the match has happily been consummated.

The Pinehurst estate is near Summerville, a village only twenty-two miles out from picturesque old Charleston. Dr. Charles U. Shepard, scientist, beauty-lover, utilitarian, and altruist, is the proprietor of these seven hundred undulating acres, with their gardens, park, and manor-house, all in graceful order and harmony.

Entering the main avenue of the estate, the visitor, whose eyes have already been drawn toward the fair expanse of park, begins to grasp the scheme of the whole. At least sixty acres are comprised in this pleasance, and the entire space is dotted over with noble native pines, columnar in beauty. Of ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, there is a notably fine collection, challenging the admiration and delight of the visitor every moment of his stay. Here are the luxuriant and beautiful evergreens, deodar cedars in an abundance warranted by the great space, magnolias, biotas, junipers, retinosporas, cupressus, camellias, and, scattered in lavish beauty throughout the grounds, groups of that more than half tropical jessamine, the Gardenia, its great white flowers starring the park and

pouring out prodigal fragrance on the pleasant air. Acres of roses intervene, sometimes in orderly lines like any commonplace crop, or again mounting trellises ten feet in height.

A fine harmony is attained by setting most of the trees and plants in groups or in hedges, according to their nature. No other treatment would so well have fitted this extent of ground. For instance, a path bordered with hydrangeas five feet in height, and laden with enormous flower-heads of the most intense blue color, is no less admired than a driveway hedged with white crêpe myrtle. Again, a space of almost an acre is massed with Chinese azaleas, a display of rare beauty when in full flower.

Nowhere are hedges used more freely or effectively than in this garden park of Dr. Shepard's; for he recognized from the first the value of his tall pines in justifying a lavish use of such borders. A great variety of plants are appropriated to this trimming purpose, the Southern hibiscus vying with the Northern privet, while the spiræa, the lagerstremia, and the citrus trifoliata are also favorites.

But many of the principal avenues are defined by low-kept hedges of a strange plant, deep, velvety green, thick-branching, and succulent-leaved, which few strangers at Pinehurst have seen before. When we begin to inquire about this foreign-looking shrub, we come speedily to the *raison d'être* of Pinehurst in its entirety.—

park, gardens, and cultivated fields. For the ornamental plant forming these unfamiliar hedges, trimmed low and close, is the same as that tiny shoot, now a tree something more than fifteen feet in height, which Michaux set out at Middleton Barony on the Ashley River nearly a century ago. In the same year, 1804, this painstaking French botanist planted also the first New-World representative of the *Camellia Japonica*, close cousin to our thick-foliaged shrub of Dr. Shepard's hedges, which is itself known scientifically as the *Camellia theifera*, or *Thea sinensis*, of Linnæus. The drives of this Southern park; then, are edged with tea!

In the ninety-six years since Michaux endeavored, with his oriental plants in South Carolina, to point the way to a new American industry, the publications of the United States Patent Office and the United States Department of Agriculture have recorded the results of many attempts to inaugurate occidental tea-farming. These results would in general be summed up by an impatient man in the one word, failure. But luckily in this world of disappointments all is not pure failure that looks so to the unsympathetic observer. Enough was gained from the early attempts, unsuccessful as they proved in direct practical issues, to keep alive the ardor of generation after generation of experimenters, who, perceiving that the flora of the tea-producing countries of the East finds to a great extent its counterpart in portions of our Southern States, were not slow to draw the conclusion that the *Camellia theifera* might flourish here no less readily than its more showy but less valuable cousin, the *Japonica*.

Yet it was not until 1881 that a serious attempt was inaugurated to produce American commercial tea on a scale sufficiently large to lead to decisive results. It was a Government undertaking this time, proceeding from the national department of agriculture, and the scene of operations was on a portion of the old New-ington plantation, near Summerville, S. C. But the project came to an untimely end, with no notable results achieved. The retirement from office of Commissioner William Le Duc, to whose interest in successful tea-

growing was due the inception of this large experiment, and the death of Mr. John Jackson, under whose experienced management the gardens had been established, were the chief events to bring about the disappointing issue. When, therefore, Commissioner George B. Loring, in the report for 1883, stated that "the climatic conditions are not favorable to it," the Government abandoned the gardens which it had already established at very heavy expense.

Here might have been the end of tea-farming in America, if there had not appeared upon the scene at this juncture a man whose scientific attainments and experimental knowledge were no less great than his patience in the pursuit of a worthy end. This was Dr. C. U. Shepard, who, after studious investigation of past as well as existing conditions in this section, had become convinced that tea-culture was still a probable American industry; that the previous efforts to produce the commercial article here had simply been arrested before definite conclusions were arrived at; that more painstaking preparation and cultivation, necessitating perhaps a more prolonged local observation and more diversified experiments, but leading to the subsequent production of a higher class of teas, might reverse the widely entertained opinion that the raising of tea in this country could never prove wholly successful. Above all, Dr. Shepard was actuated by the belief that, if conquered, this new field for agricultural enterprise would furnish a wide



TEA-PICKERS AT WORK.

and comparatively easy outdoor employment to many thousands unfitted for rougher toil, affording these a comfortable living out of the revenues now going to enrich the tea-producing countries of the East.

In justice to our Government, it should be stated in this connection that the announcement of a revival of tea-experiments in the South immediately evoked official assistance as well as personal sympathy in the undertaking. The United States Department of Agriculture has manifested a keen concern in Dr. Shepard's project from its earliest inception, and has borne no inconsiderable portion of the expenditure in procuring consignments of tea-seed from remote Asiatic regions, while the Department of State has issued frequent orders to its consuls at the tea ports to spare no efforts to secure the best quality of such seed. It has been little more than ten years since Dr. Shepard inaugurated preparations for his tea-gardens at Pinehurst, about one mile from the site of the abandoned Government gardens, where, indeed, he had made an experiment or two antecedent to those of his own farm.

There would be pleasure in the task of following up many of the experimental processes of Pinehurst step by step, tracing each from inception to culmination, or at least to present results. But the technical minutiae would too much burden such an article as this; and it is, therefore, our privilege merely to sum up the chief points gained through Dr. Shepard's achievement, and to set forth as briefly and clearly as possible the results thus far attained and those reasonably expected from the immediate future.

But before proceeding to such summarizing, it cannot be amiss to offer certain facts and figures to those questioning whether the end which Dr. Shepard and his predecessors have thus laboriously pursued is one of sufficiently large industrial importance to warrant their efforts. Even should we so far conquer opposing conditions as to compete successfully with Oriental tea-growers, and ultimately crowd them out of our home markets, would this result have an economic significance worthy of consideration, is a question

frequently heard. We make bold to answer in the affirmative.

If America were now raising her own tea, from thirteen to fifteen million dollars per annum would be kept in this country that under present conditions goes from us into foreign coffers. The sum is modest when compared with those represented by the great staples of America—wheat, meat, and cotton. But it is quite large enough for us eagerly to desire to keep it at home, especially when we reflect that if kept here it would go to support the tillers of the soil in the agricultural South. Over half of these snug millions of good



A TEA-FIELD, FROM WHICH A CROP HAD BEEN RECENTLY GATHERED.

American money we now send to John Chinaman, who raises 49,678,577 pounds of tea out of our average yearly consumption of 92,782,175 pounds. Would not this money make better count for civilization if building up the homes of our poor white and black toilers?

In regard to our supplying other markets than the American, we shall at present venture nothing further than the statement that it is by no means out of the range of possibilities for us ultimately to reach and claim our share also in them.

At this a laugh may go around; for it cannot be denied that one successful tea-garden in all this great country seems a fragile base to build great expectations upon. But hark back to the handful of Smyrna cottonseed sown in a Virginia garden in the first quarter of the seventeenth century and carried thence, after many unsuccessful generations of the weed, to the Carolina and Georgia plantations, which seemed to have no need of the insignificant new plant, as their tillers were find-

ing ready wealth in tobacco, rice, indigo, and the silk mulberry. At the end of one hundred and fifty years from that first planting of cotton, its harvests were still only slight gleanings from odd corner patches, a purely domestic crop, and by no means a general one. Yet to-day, a century and a quarter later, undertake to eliminate this weed from the agricultural resources of the South-Atlantic and sister States, and what a transformation must be wrought in the farming life of the section which produces three-fourths of the world's annual cotton crop—what an upheaval, indeed, in the commerce of the world!

There is no longer any question about the possibility of successfully cultivating the tea plant in the South-Atlantic section. That it will grow and thrive here, was demonstrated nearly fifty years before the Pinehurst brand was put upon the market. But it was left to Dr. Shepard to demonstrate by practical processes that tea can be grown in Carolina, manufactured into the commercial article, and sold in successful competition with foreign brands at figures that leave a fair margin of profit to the tea-farmer. The scientist has done his part, carrying it out with faithfulness to the utmost detail, spending lavishly his time, labor, and money, to prove beyond all question that the industry is a practicable and profitable one for the South.

The obstacles met and conquered in achieving such results were numerous and by no means insignificant. The most strenuous of all lay in such factors as climatic and soil requirements, and when these were overcome, competition in prices with the products of Asiatic labor was met.

In dealing with the former, the exigencies of climate and soil, Dr. Shepard, it is conceded, has shown great scientific skill, marvelous ingenuity in experimentation, and an inexhaustible patience. Among the problems to be solved was that of growing tea in a region with an annual rainfall of 56 inches, while Asiatic authorities on the subject emphasize the assertion that the fall should not be under 80 or 100 inches, and even claim that the best tea districts have 120 inches.

Again, the consensus of powerful authorities on tea-raising was to the effect that the temperature in which this plant is to thrive should

never drop below 40° F.; for, while conceded that the tea-plant will exist in climates where the thermometer sometimes touches zero, yet its highest productivity,—in fact, tea-planters have been wont to say its only profitable productivity,—is attained in regions where frosts do not prevail. At Pinehurst, 15° F. may be confidently expected for a short period during any ordinary winter; and on February 14, 1899, the mercury dropped below zero, but with a snow blanket five inches thick, shielding the tea-plants from the worst harm.

It is clear, therefore, that in the main points connected with this industry Dr. Shepard was left to be guided by his own experiences and deductions. Not that literature relating to the subject was lacking, but such literature invariably related to countries where the climatic and other conditions differ so widely from those in South Carolina that it could aid him little in his endeavors to add another to our valuable agricultural industries.

We may not follow his labors in detail. Let it suffice to state that during these ten years of tentative methods he has put to the test all available varieties of tea, of soils, and situations, obtaining from different combinations very divergent results, which may, indeed, be modified by later experimentation, but scarcely reversed. In order to compensate for deficiency in annual rainfall, he has established a successful system of soil-treatment, having in view the conservation of moisture. The special agriculturist in many other lines than tea-farming would do well to investigate and master the Pinehurst system.



A PATCH OF YOUNG TEA-CUTTINGS, PROTECTED BY SHINGLES ON THE NORTH SIDE.



FACTORY, WHERE THE TEA-LEAVES ARE PREPARED FOR MARKET.

Again, to meet the difficulty of cold winters, he has persistently and at whatever expense sought seeds from the hardiest varieties of tea, those grown at the highest altitudes being an especial object. He has been rewarded by seeing the gardens upon which he counted most strongly pass unscathed through the Carolinian winters, being but temporarily set back even by that unprecedented cold of St. Valentine's Day, 1899.

The question of labor has been dealt with quite as skillfully as the natural problems of heat and moisture; and while it still costs something like eight times as much to have a pound of tea picked in South Carolina as the same service would demand in Asia, yet much of this comparative loss has already been balanced—and much more it is hoped will soon be balanced—by greater productiveness in the field, by the substitution of machinery for hand labor in the factory, and by the manufacture of varieties of teas which, from inherent chemical causes, cannot be brought from the Orient.

We may not dwell now upon other points, interesting as all are. The practical results of these ten trial years are before us, and tea-culture on a business basis is an actuality in the United States. Already rivals of the Pinehurst gardens are being inaugurated in a quiet way—one in Louisiana, another in South Carolina, a third at the Georgia experiment station. Dr. Shepard writes, under recent date, that he has this year increased his tea-acreage, outside of the hedges in his park, from sixty acres to seventy-five, and that the crop of 1900 is decidedly larger than in any previous year. Nor did he raise the price of his teas when the Eastern varieties recently went up, a fluctuation due rather more to the short crop in Japan than to the Chinese entanglement.

Desiring to popularize the American product, Dr. Shepard is holding his prices just where a careful calculation of expenses shows he can afford to fix them. His actual cost of production and preparation for market is now $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. He hopes to reduce this shortly to 14 cents. At present, the retail price of the "Standard Pinehurst Black Tea" is \$1 per pound. The margin between these figures of cost and selling price must, of course, be shared with the various middlemen who form the chain from producer to consumer, but even after the division a fair portion is left to the tea-gardener. The wholesale selling-price, at a conservative estimate, will average up to 50 cents a pound, allowing the producer a profit of $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, even at the present high cost of production.

Dr. Shepard's "Rose Garden" of Assam-Hybrids may be taken as a fair illustration of the possibilities in this new industry of our section. The Rose Garden is a little less than an acre in extent, and was set out in 1890 with nearly 1,000 plants. In 1892 it yielded 56 pounds of green leaves. Nearly doubling its yield every year since 1893, except in 1897, a year of prolonged autumnal drouth; it closely approximated 1,200 pounds in 1898, an amount of green leaf which affords about 300 pounds of the Standard Black. Here, then, was a profit in 1898 of nearly \$70 to less than an acre. The present year the productivity is much increased, while the price remains the same. It should be noted in this connection that the most profitable crops in Japan are gathered from plants two hundred years old.

Again, if the plants in the Rose Garden were placed at shorter distances apart, as is the rule



ROASTING AND ROLLING GREEN TEA-LEAVES—THE PROCESS OF "CURING."



GROWING FINEST TEA UNDER SHED OF COCOA MATTING.



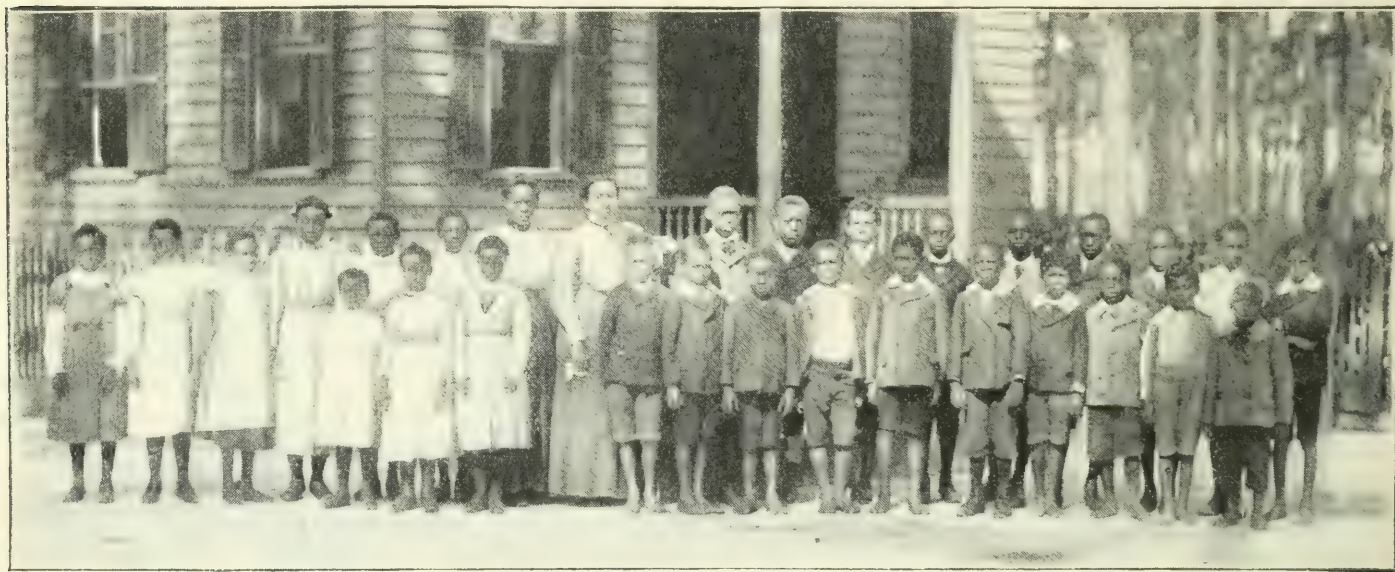
AVENUE, LEADING TO PINEHURST MANOR.

in the Orient and now at Pinehurst, the yield would be proportionately greater each year. But make the most conservative estimate and say 400 pounds cured to the acre, at a profit of only 10 cents per pound. Yet, is \$40 an acre clear profit regarded as bad farming in this section? We merely hint at the possibilities of expansion when we add, that on many estates in Ceylon and India more than 1,000 pounds to the acre is the annual harvest, and that the highest product per

bush in those countries has already been reached at Pinehurst.

This tea has been a ready seller at \$1 per pound, and the demand for it, stimulated by a growing acquaintance with its purity and its delicate and pleasing flavor, is increasing, so dealers testify, more rapidly than the Pinehurst gardens can expand.

The lesson is left with the progressive horticulturists and farmers of the South.



SCHOOL FOR TEA-PICKERS.

AGRICULTURE IN THE TWELFTH CENSUS.

BY LE GRAND POWERS.

(Chief Statistician in Charge of Agriculture.)

WITH the close of the work of the census enumerators and the practical completion of that by the special agents, it becomes possible to present an outline of some of the salient facts relating to American agriculture in 1900. The enumerators, exclusive of those in Alaska and Hawaii, have returned to the office in Washington a total of 5,777,662 schedules, for which they have received pay. In addition, the special agents collected 9,245 schedules for ranches on the ranges of the West and Southwest. These make a total of 5,786,907, exclusive of the 52,536 schedules for live stock in cities and towns, which do not in any way relate to farms.

Each one of these 5,786,907 schedules represents what the enumerator, or special agent, assumed to be a farm. Some of them, however, are unquestionably not farms or ranches. They are small house-lots used exclusively for residential purposes, and are not employed in agriculture beyond the possible cultivation of a small garden-patch, or the keeping of poultry or the like. From the total, as above given, will be eliminated all schedules of this kind so far as their character can readily be detected. Other schedules will be rejected, because they represent tracts of land used for speculative and allied purposes not connected with agriculture. Some will not be tabulated, because two reports were received for the same farm or ranch from different sources. All duplications are eliminated, and by correspondence all omissions are corrected of which knowledge is secured. Sometimes two schedules are consolidated, and the total is reduced in that way. This is done when two schedules are found for the same farmer. Such occurs occasionally when the enumerator visits a man cultivating two tracts of land, one owned by himself, and the second leased from others. The enumerators were directed to report all such cases upon one schedule as a single farm. Some of them failed to understand this instruction, and reported two schedules. These will be consolidated and only one farm reported. In the ways mentioned, and as the result of other causes, the number of farms in the nation, as finally tabulated, will be somewhat less than the number of schedules received. Instead of being 5,786,907, it will probably not exceed 5,700,000, and may possibly fall slightly

below that number. It will, however, not vary greatly therefrom.

Let the foregoing estimate be compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding decades. In 1850, the census reported 1,449,073 farms; in 1860, 2,044,077; in 1870, 2,659,985; in 1880, 4,008,907; and in 1890, 4,564,641. The estimate for 1900 is 5,700,000. The increase by decades was successively 595,004; 615,908; 1,348,922; 555,734; and, approximately, 1,140,000. A part of this apparent variation is doubtless due to the greater relative success which attends the enumeration of some decades than others; but after making due allowance for this possible factor, we note the following facts: The increase in the last ten years was greater than in any other decade, with the single exception of that between 1870 and 1880. It was nearly as great as in the last-named period of marvelous farm development, and almost twice as great as in the three other decades since the middle of the century. So far as the number of reported schedules can throw any light upon the subject, the farm progress of the last decade is, in all respects, a repetition, with variations, of the changes chronicled in the noteworthy ten years from 1870 to 1880. The increase in the number of farms is found in the same sections, and probably represents the results of the same economic movements among our people. The attention of the reader is called to the extent and significance of the changes, or absence of changes, in the number of farms in the five divisions into which the States and Territories are now commonly divided in statistical reports.

In the nine States usually designated as the North Atlantic division, (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,) there were, in 1850, 489,754 farms; and in succeeding decades, 564,935; 601,595; 696,139, and 658,569. The acres of farm land were substantially the same in 1860 as in 1890. There were, therefore, no important changes in the agricultural situation in the thirty years which preceded 1890. Judging from the number of farm schedules now in the hands of the census authorities, this stable condition of affairs in the North Atlantic States has continued to the close

of the century. The farms in this division in 1900 will probably number 670,000, or about midway between the figures for 1880 and 1890. The acres of farm land and the value of farm property will, therefore, in all probability be substantially the same in 1900 as ten years before. No such stability of farm conditions has hitherto existed in any of the other divisions of the nation, and no evidence of such stability in them is found in the number of schedules that have been returned in 1900.

In the eight States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and the District of Columbia, included in the South Atlantic division, the farms in 1850 numbered 248,196; in succeeding decades their numbers were 301,940; 374,102; 644,429, and 749,600. There was no change in the area of land in farms to correspond with this continued increase in their number. That area was as fixed as in the North Atlantic States, as can be seen by the acres of farm land reported in successive census periods. In 1850, the number of such acres was 93,401,610; in 1860, 106,520,771; in 1870, 90,213,055; in 1880, 101,419,563; and in 1890, 100,157,573. The smaller area reported in 1870 was caused by the Civil War, the influence of which was still reflected in the census figures for 1890, which were 6 per cent. less than those for 1860.

The number of farms was increased by the subdivision of the old plantations into smaller holdings, some of them cultivated by their owners, and the remainder by tenants. That subdivision, though associated since 1870 with a general uniformity of farm area, has since that year been accompanied by a continued increase in the acres of improved land. The latter were 30,202,991 in 1870; 36,170,331 in 1880, and 41,677,371 in 1890. The number of farm schedules for 1900 gives evidence of the existence of from 850,000 to 960,000 farms. This is an increase of from 110,000 to 220,000 in the last decade. It is evidence of the further subdivision of the old Southern estates and of a marked increase in the area of land in cultivation, though not necessarily of the total farm area. The old Southern plantation operated by slave labor was much larger than the farm in the North. The average size in 1860 of the farm in the North Atlantic States was 108 acres, while in the South Atlantic it was 353. In 1900, after all the increase in the number of its farms, the average size in the South Atlantic States is 110 acres, while in the North Atlantic it will not exceed 95. Judged by the standards of farm economy which prevail in the North, the old plantations in the South can be wisely and profitably still further subdivided.

The value of farm property in the South Atlantic States suffered a great depreciation as the result of the Civil War, but since that time has been constantly advancing. It has increased in proportion to the amount of land in cultivation,—the acres of so-called improved land. The increase in the number of farms in these States will unquestionably be found to be accompanied with a wonderful increase in the acres of improved land, and this with a marked addition, in the last decade, of farm wealth. That addition cannot be less than 25, and may possibly exceed 50, per cent. of the aggregate farm resources of 1890.

In the twelve North Central States of the upper Mississippi valley, (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas,) the number of farms, the area and value of farm lands, and the quantity and value of farm products have witnessed more changes since 1850 than were chronicled in either of the two divisions passed in review. The farms numbered, in 1850, 437,597; in the succeeding decades, 772,165; 1,125,078; 1,697,968, and 1,923,822. The additions by decades were, 334,568; 352,913; 572,890, and 225,854. These additions, unlike those for the South Atlantic States, very largely represent the opening up and settlement of new farms carved out of the wilderness. They were accompanied by an increase in farm acreage from 62,686,490, in 1850, to 256,586,994, in 1890. The farm resources increased in still greater proportion, and these twelve States came to include, in 1890, within their borders one-half of the farm wealth of the nation. So far as can be judged from the number of farm schedules returned, this marvelous development of the Middle West has been as marked in the last decade as in any preceding one, with the possible exception of that ending with 1880. The number of farms in 1900 will approximate 2,180,000 to 2,200,000. This is an increase of from 260,000 to 280,000. The added farms are largely found in the northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and the newer sections of the other States of this division. They give assurance to the dwellers in the upper Mississippi valley that they still hold the primacy in American agriculture.

In these States the aggregate of farm wealth increased between 1880 and 1890 by the enormous amount of nearly two and one-half billion dollars. The change in the number of farms, as indicated by the number of schedules and other well-known facts, gives assurance for the decade ending with 1900 of an equal, and probably much greater, increase in farm wealth.

In the States and Territories included in the

South Central division, (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory,) there were in 1850, 266,814 farms; in 1860, 370,373; in 1870, 510,998; in 1880, 886,648; and in 1890, 1,086,772. The increase for the several decades was successively 103,559; 140,625; 375,650, and 200,124. These increments are not so great as those recorded in the North Central States, but they are none the less marvelous. They record in part a subdivision of the old farms, as in the South Atlantic States, and in part a settlement of new areas as in the North Central. The acres of land in farms increased from 77,645,466, in 1850, to 156,448,294, in 1890. During the same period the land under cultivation increased threefold, and the value of farms increased from \$479,563,983 to \$1,440,022,598. The greatest increase in the number of farms was from 1870 to 1880, while farm wealth received its greatest additions in the decade ending with 1890. The acres of improved land increased quite regularly from 1870 to 1890, during twenty years, which witnessed a very large settlement in Texas and the other frontier States, the subdivision of the plantations in the old States, and the opening up of new farms in the wilderness. So far as can be estimated from the schedules, the South Central States, in the ten years ending with 1900, have witnessed the most changes and the greatest development they have ever experienced in a like period of time. The old plantations in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia have been subdivided into smaller tracts, and a large amount of land which had gone out of cultivation, has been brought under the plow. Further, in Oklahoma, in the Indian Territory, and in Texas thousands of new farms have been carved out of the public domain, and the wilderness has been made to bloom like a rose, and farm wealth to increase to a marvelous degree. The schedules returned from the South Central division in 1900 number 1,672,317, and give assurance that the census reports, when completed, will record from 1,620,000 to 1,640,000 farms. This is an increase of from 535,000 to 555,000 farms in ten years, while the greatest similar increase, that between 1870 and 1880, was only 375,650.

The extent to which this increase represents farms developed on the frontier can be noted from the fact that the Indian Territory reports 45,366 schedules in 1900, while none was reported in 1890. Oklahoma now returns 62,917, while before were reported only 8,826; and the schedules for the imperial domain of Texas increased from 228,126 to 353,283. The aggregate

farm wealth in the South Central division was \$1,262,666,065 in 1880, and in 1890 it was \$1,849,395,198,—an increase of \$586,729,133. Judging from the increase in the number of farm schedules, the States from which they are reported, and the facts which they represent, it becomes probable that the census of 1900 will show an increase of at least \$1,000,000,000 in the value of farm resources. It will not be surprising to find that such an increase amounts to even more than that vast aggregate.

In the Western division of the States and Territories, (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California,) the number of farms reported in 1850 was only 6,712. In succeeding decades they numbered 34,664; 48,212; 83,723, and 145,878. This increase has been progressively growing larger from 1860. From 1860 to 1870 the increase was 13,548, and in later decades 35,511 and 62,155. The census schedules show a continuation of this accelerated growth and indicate an increase of about 100,000 farms, making a grand total of 245,000 in 1900, with a corresponding growth of farm acres and a doubling of farm wealth; or an increase in ten years of nearly, if not quite, \$1,000,000,000.

From this review of the schedules of the census it can be seen that the last ten years have witnessed a great many changes in the number, size, and location of farms. In the later settled States and Territories many new farms were opened by settlement on the public domain. In the older settled sections of the Southern and North Central States a large number of new farms were called into being by the subdivision of the old estates into smaller holdings. In the same parts of the country the area of improved land was considerably extended, and the value of farm investments largely increased. The net additions to farm resources in the decade, stated in millions of dollars, will exceed the reported value of all farm investments in 1850. In other words, the increased wealth of our farmers, as the result of their last ten years' labor, equals the farm wealth of the nation reported as the outcome of their toil and economies from the settlement at Jamestown to the middle of the nineteenth century.

What has been the effect of these changes upon the social and economic condition of the masses engaged in the cultivation of the soil? The people of this country are deeply interested in the question, and for the answer thereto will eagerly scan the bulletins of the census of agriculture, which will begin to appear in a very few months.

HOW THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY IS GROWING.

BY RAY STANNARD BAKER.

“THE Evolution of Human Diet” is one of the fascinating books that is yet to be written. When it does appear it will contain much that is curiously interesting about sugar and how it has invaded the world’s pantry. A chapter on this subject might well be given the title, “Sugar versus Pork.” It seems odd to link together such foods as sugar and pork, and yet the more sugar man eats the less pork he needs, each serving the same purpose in the human system, that of fuel to supply heat and energy. Fifty years ago sugar was a rare luxury, of poor quality and high price; our grandfathers obtained the heat and energy which their bodies required largely from pork and other fats. Then sugar grew cheaper, it was a vegetable product pleasant to the palate, easily kept and pure in quality, and the consumption of it grew in enormous proportions, no doubt cutting heavily into the pork industry. To-day it has become a table necessity, and the amount of it eaten every year is increasing at a rate out of all proportion to other foods. Next to the English the Americans are the greatest of all consumers of sugar, and the total of our purchases yearly is far greater than that of any other nation. We eat over 2,000,000 tons a year, or nearly 63 pounds for every man, woman, and child in the country. That means one and one-fifth pounds a week. Twenty years ago the consumption was only 38 pounds annually for every person—certainly a striking evidence of the growing use of sugar. It is said that the Americans are the greatest *eaters* of sugar in the world. The English *consume* a greater quantity—over 86 pounds per capita—but much of it goes into fine marmalades, jellies, and so on for exportation purposes. After the Americans, the Danish and Swiss are the greatest sugar-eaters, and then in order come the Dutch, the French (with 30 pounds a year for each person), the Germans, and the Swedes. The Southern peoples of Europe, the Italians, Spanish, Grecians, and others are very light consumers of sugar, partly because they have not the wealth of the Northern nations, and partly because they live in a warm climate where they do not need heat-producing foods. Generally speaking, sugar is one of the indices of national progressiveness; the more enterprising and energetic a people, the more sugar they eat.

Sugar has not risen to its present prominence

among commodities without working great changes in agricultural conditions, even to the extent of causing wars, for commercial economists show that the Spanish-American war grew directly out of the conflict for supremacy between the sugar-beet growers of Germany and the cane-sugar growers of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The wonderful success of science and brains applied to sugar production in Europe enabled the Germans to undersell the Cubans, thereby causing the discontent and hardship which finally led to the Cuban insurrection against Spain and the subsequent interference of the United States. Cane-sugar and beet-sugar are exactly the same in composition, in appearance, and in taste, but the struggle between the growers of these two great sources of production has not yet seen its conclusion. A comparatively few years ago beet-sugar was almost unknown; the world’s sweets came entirely from the cane, and the semi-tropical countries where cane grew most luxuriantly earned all the profits of the industry. To-day, more than half of the world’s sugar is made from beets. The Northern races have again outstripped the Southern races. It is probable that many Americans, thinking they are using sugar from the cane of Cuba and Louisiana, are in reality eating sugar from the beets of Germany, or California, or Michigan.

WHY DO WE IMPORT SUGAR?

Sugar is one of the few great commodities in the production of which the United States is weak and dependent. In almost all of the great necessities of life—food, clothing, fuel, and shelter—the country is more than self-supporting, but in the matter of sugar we are largely dependent on foreign supplies. And our sugar-bill is the largest by far of any of our foreign accounts—twice that of coffee, which stands next in prominence, and much greater than that for india rubber, tea, silk, or hemp. Every year we pay about \$100,000,000, or \$1.35 for every man, woman, and child in the country, to foreign countries for sugar. Indeed, out of more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar which the United States consumes annually we produce a paltry 270,000 tons, mostly from the cane-fields of Louisiana. This does not include the production of the new island possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the

Philippines ; but these would add only 460,000 tons to our production, still leaving us to obtain much more than half of our sugar from the foreigner. And all this in the face of the fact that so good an authority as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture says :

" We have no more need to import sugar than to import wheat."

Secretary Wilson spoke from a thorough knowledge of the remarkable strides made during the past two or three years by the sugar beet industry in this country. The American farmer has suddenly discovered that he can raise with large profit as good sugar-beets as there are in the world, and the American manufacturer has learned that he can make those beets yield the highest grade of pure sugar. Twelve years ago the total production of beet-sugar in America was 255 tons ; six years later the production had jumped to 16,000 tons, and last year (1899) the production was about 80,000 tons. For 1900 those who know predict a production exceeding 150,000 tons, nearly doubling the output of a year ago and making the beet-sugar yield of the country nearly equal to the cane-sugar yield. And thus, out of almost nothing, the United States has built a sugar industry in half a dozen years, the output of which this year will be about double that of the island of Porto Rico. And the work has barely begun. In 1898, Michigan had one sugar-beet factory ; two years later in 1900 she had ten factories. In California the largest beet-sugar factory in the world has just been completed, larger than anything in Europe, although Germany has been years at the business. This enormous factory cost \$2,750,000, and it will turn out upward of 400 tons of sugar every day, using 3,000 tons of beets for the purpose and consuming yearly the product of 30,000 acres of land. Capital is always shy about venturing into new industries, but it has taken beet-sugar making to its heart. Indeed, one who reads of the growth of the industry in Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, and other States can hardly resist the contagion of the beet-sugar enthusiasm. At the rate at which the industry is now growing, it will be only a few years before the United States will supply her own sugar needs, great as they are, thereby keeping at home the large profits of growing the beets and manufacturing the sugar, and saving the expense of shipping the sugar hundreds or thousands of miles.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM WASHINGTON.

Sugar-beet growing is typically a new industry, born of scientific investigation and intelligent governmental encouragement. In the first place,

the sugar-beet is nothing more than the ordinary garden-beet, bred and developed by years of careful selection until it produces a very large percentage of sugar. To the Germans belongs the credit for working out this development, and for beginning the manufacture of sugar from beets. Their success encouraged other nations in Europe to take up the industry, and more recently it obtained a foothold in California. But it was not until the United States Department of Agriculture began a campaign of systematic sugar-beet education and experimentation that the industry showed signs of spreading widely over America. It required faith and perseverance to induce men of capital to venture upon an unknown industry, the profits of which, uncertain enough in themselves, were dependent on the efforts of farmers who never had grown sugar-beets, and who were reluctant about undertaking a doubtful new crop which cost much more money and labor to grow than any other common crop.

Fortunately, however, the agitation was begun just at the close of hard times in 1897, when the farmer was discontented and willing to try new things. At the same time capital, which had been timidly withholding from investment until times were better, was eager to investigate new and promising chances, such as the sugar-factory industry might afford. The Government in 1897 imported from Europe a large quantity of sugar-beet seed, and distributed it free among the farmers of various States, upon condition that beets should be grown and samples sent for examination. When the samples came in the analysis showed that many were very rich in sugar, much richer than the ordinary crops of Europe, especially favorable results being obtained from the Pacific Coast States, from Colorado, and from the great central States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois. Other States also showed excellent results. Interest was everywhere awakened and some of the States, through their Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, took up the work of promotion vigorously, and in several cases a bounty was offered by the legislature for all beet-sugar produced. In Michigan, Dr. R. C. Kedzie, chemist of the Agricultural College, and Prof. C. D. Smith, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, wrote bulletins, made speeches to farmers, talked with capitalists, visited the beet-fields, indeed, made a business of assisting the new industry. As a result, Michigan built ten factories in two years, and the cheapest of them did not cost less than \$300,000, and several of them cost very much more. Other States were only a step behind. Certainly, there never was more conclusive proof of the value of intelligent scientific and educational effort in building

up a new industry. The work of the Department of Agriculture and of the Experiment Station and the Agricultural College in the single State of Michigan has thus added, by conservative estimate, from 20 to 50 per cent. to the value of the lands suitable for beet growing in the vicinity of many of the factories, and it has created a new source of employment for a large number of working men and women.

SOME RESULTS IN MICHIGAN.

Recently I visited some of the beet fields of Michigan in company with Dr. Kedzie and was shown through the pioneer factory of the State at Bay City. There are three factories here within a radius of two miles, and there is no better chance anywhere to see the new industry at its best. In fact, sugar-beet growing and sugar-making have appeared as the salvation of that part of the State. Fortunes were once made in central Michigan from the pine-timber industry, but the forest lands are now practically denuded, and the great sawmills, one after another, have been closing, leaving no other great industry to take the place which they filled. Capital had accumulated, and being driven from the old channels of activity, took up with avidity the manufacturing of beet-sugar. Nor is this a merely local condition; in many parts of the United States sugar-beet raising has appeared as the salvation of a failing community.

Here around Bay City the land is flat and rich. It is settled largely by Hollanders, with a liberal admixture of Americans of other origin. The farms are small and thoroughly tilled, and when the farmers were first approached by the representatives of the sugar-factories they showed much more than ordinary willingness to take up the experiment of sugar-beet raising. This enterprise on the part of the farmers is the more surprising, because sugar-beet culture represents an entirely different kind of farming from that usually practised in America, a more careful or *intensive* farming as distinguished from the *extensive* farming practised by the producers of corn, wheat, and hay. It more nearly approximates the system in vogue in Europe, bordering, as it does, on gardening. By the old system a farmer planted a field of wheat and paid no more attention to it until it was ready to harvest. But when beets are planted they require constant and costly attention during many months. In the first place, the ground must be much more thoroughly prepared, plowed deeper, and more carefully pulverized than for any other crop; then the seeds must be sown with care in drills, and when they come up, the plants must be thinned out to give room for the beets to grow—work

that requires the painful labor of knees and back during the long, hot days of June. Weeds must also be kept down with perseverance, and cultivation must go on steadily until the leaves of the beets are large enough to shade the ground. All this costs immense labor, and care, and expense, especially if the fields are large. The farmer cannot depend on his own family to do all the work, but must hire boys, and women, and sometimes men, to help with the thinning and weeding. In short, it is a much more scientific method of farming than that ordinarily in vogue in this country; it uses the land more thoroughly and profitably, and it requires much more business capacity on the part of the farmer. But if it costs more to raise beets per acre than wheat or corn, the profits are correspondingly much greater, and as soon as the farmer can be made to see this great advantage, he is usually more than anxious to take up the work. The Bay City factory already mentioned, in common with many other factories throughout the country, employs a man whose sole duty it is to go through the country and interest the farmers in beet-raising, showing them how the work is done, making contracts with them, and then watching the crop the whole season, giving his advice and assistance wherever possible. At the time of my visit at Bay City the beets were just ready for harvest, and the great flat fields of them, covered with spreading green leaves, furnished an example of farm wealth to be equaled in few other places in the country. The sizes of the crops of various farmers varied from two or three acres up to 180 acres, all planted to beets. Every acre of these splendid farms will yield from 12 to 20 tons of beets, and the value per ton is from \$4 upward, according to the richness of the beets in sugar. Say, that the yield is 15 tons per acre and that the farmer receives the minimum of price for his product, his income would then be \$60 per acre, very much more than any other farm crop would yield.

In order to show what was being done by these farmers, I obtained from Prof. C. D. Smith a number of actual instances of profits made in raising sugar-beets, the year being 1898.

Name.	Acres.	Yield tons per acre.	Cost per acre for raising.	Receipts per acre.	Profits per acre.
G. Hine.....	24	13.1	\$41.25	\$64.59	\$23.34
S. F. Sayles.....	4	17.5	46.30	67.52	21.22
J. F. Boes.....	1	18.8	32.02	89.09	57.08
Thomas Handy...	16	12	31.63	57.34	25.71
C. B. Chatfield...	13	14.5	38.82	65.25	26.43
J. W. McIntosh..	8	17.5	35.15	66.75	31.60

With such profits as these, dollar wheat, as one of the Bay City farmers expressed it, "ain't no-whar'." It is a good crop of wheat that yields a profit of \$5 an acre.

THE BEET AS A FERTILIZING AGENT.

Nor are the great profits the only advantage which accrues to the farmer from beet-raising. The thorough working of the soil necessary to the production of a good beet crop leaves it in superb condition for a crop of wheat or corn during the following year, thus adding a new and valuable element to the system of crop rotation. Moreover, the leafy tops and the crowns of the beets, which are cut off, can be fed to stock or left to fertilize the fields, and the pulp which is thrown out from the factory after the saccharine juice has been extracted, also makes a most valuable cattle food. For the present the Bay City factories give away this pulp free to the farmers, the idea being to teach them its excellence for stock-feeding purposes, but in many other States it is sold at a good profit. In Germany this pulp is an important article of commerce, and not a pound of it goes to waste. It will be seen, therefore, that the beet is very thoroughly worked up and saved, and that the crop may be made to return to the farm practically as much fertility as it takes away. Of no other crop can this be said. In shipping sugar from the country no important element of soil fertility is lost, sugar being, as Dr. Kedzie expresses it, "condensed sunshine, wind, and water," composed wholly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. In shipping wheat from the country, on the other hand, the farmer ships the very life of the soil—the nitrogenous and phosphatic matter. The grain-raisers of the United States do not fully appreciate this fact as yet, because their land is new and rich; but in Europe, where the fertilizer question is of burning importance, the question is given its due weight. No less accomplished a student of the sugar question than H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, calls beet-growing "the salvation of American agriculture."

THE CASH PROCEEDS TO THE COMMUNITY.

The greatest difficulty experienced by the farmers in every part of the country where the new industry is being inaugurated, is to find enough workmen during the busy season to thin and weed the beets. In Europe this question is solved by the cheap labor of women, and to some extent the same class of help is employed in the fields around Bay City, women of foreign birth being hired from the cities of Saginaw and Bay City. Boys are also largely employed at wages

as high as \$1 a day and dinner. (In Nebraska single families have made \$160 or more a month working in the beet fields.) All this has tended to make the poorer classes of the two towns exceedingly prosperous. Indeed, the beet-sugar industry is contributing wealth to the Bay City region in a manner quite unexampled, except in other neighborhoods where the new industry is equally prosperous. This year (1900) the three factories will pay in cash for beets something more than \$400,000 to the farmers within a radius of 25 miles of Bay City. Certain it is that the farmers in that part of the State never before saw such a cash income as this.

THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

As soon as the beets are harvested, in September, the factories notify the various farmers, and a certain number of loads are brought in every day and dumped into the great reserve bins, adjoining the factory. They are weighed with great care, and a sample is taken from each load to be analyzed, payment being made on the basis of the amount of sugar which the beets contain and the percentage of its purity. All this requires an extended and intricate system of laboratory analysis and the most methodical bookkeeping, so that every farmer shall have justice done to him. Indeed, the whole process of manufacturing sugar from beets is complex and costly.

I shall not attempt here to give a detailed description of these manufacturing processes; that would require too much space, but in brief they consist in first thoroughly cleaning the beets and then in slicing them into thin pieces, after which warm water is employed to dissolve out the sugar. The juice thus produced is clarified with lime, then concentrated, then evaporated, and finally crystallized. In about twelve hours from the time that the raw beets enter the factory to be sliced, the pure, white-grained sugar comes from the crystallizers ready to be barreled for market. In making cane-sugar, the factories on the ground usually produce only the raw sugar, and this is purchased and refined by the great sugar companies of New York and elsewhere. This work of refining at a point far distant from the place of production has enabled what is known as the "sugar trust" to control in large measure the output of fine granulated sugar. But the advent of the beet-sugar industry, with every factory producing the very best grades of white sugar directly from the beets, may play an important part in placing sugar again among those commodities the prices of which are regulated solely by the law of supply and demand. The "sugar trust," therefore, looks with small favor on the new industry.

A sugar factory requires large quantities of pure limestone for use in clarification, plenty of pure water, and coal for fuel, and the success of the factory is governed to a considerable extent by the abundance and cheapness of these three requirements. The factories of Michigan are very fortunately provided in regard to all of these particulars; coal is especially cheap, the mines being located only a few miles from the factories.

In the production of sugar there is a large by-product of molasses, some of which is saved and used for further sugar-production. Eventually, however, all this molasses will be saved, either by mixing it with the pulp to make a fine grade of cattle food, or else it will be used for producing alcohol, as in Germany. A factory with a capacity of 750 tons of beets a day, a little larger than that of the ordinary factory, but not so large as some of those in the West, will produce 80 tons of pure granulated sugar daily.

One feature of the new enterprise is the part which American engineers and machinists have taken in the work. One would suppose that American promoters of such a new industry would have been compelled to import all their machinery from Europe, where the business of building factories has been long established; but such is not the case. Not only has American ingenuity risen to the occasion, but the work has been done so well that our machinery is actually

more effective than that in use in Europe. One factory in Michigan which was originally fitted with German machinery has had to be entirely rebuilt, with the substitution of American-made machinery at a cost exceeding \$200,000.

One thing, however, the American lacks. He has not yet learned how to grow seeds of sufficiently high grade for successful beet-sugar production. Consequently, all seed must be imported at considerable expense and with great care and caution from France and Germany. One of the Bay City factories imports seed in large quantities and sells it to farmers who carry its beet-growing contracts, thereby assuring a production of beets of a high sugar value. But the American farmer will not long suffer from this difficulty, because extensive experiments are going on in various parts of the country which have for their object the production of high-grade seed.

In spite, however, of the growth of the new industry, it plays as yet only a small part in supplying the sugar-consumption of the country. I was much impressed by a remark of the owner of the Bay City factory which I visited. He said: "Last year we produced about 6,000,000 pounds of sugar. If we had produced 1,500,000 pounds more, we should have been able to supply the sugar requirements of Bay and Saginaw counties"—two counties out of a great State. Nothing could better show the vast sugar needs of the nation.

A NEW WAY OF SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES.

BY JOHN R. COMMONS.

PHILANTHROPISTS have long been dreaming of the time when capital and labor should lay aside the strike and boycott and should resort to arbitration. By arbitration they understand the submission of differences to a disinterested third party. But the philanthropists have overlooked a point. Arbitration is never accepted until each party to a dispute is equally afraid of the other; and when they have reached that point, they can adopt something better than arbitration—namely, negotiation. This distinction was clearly brought out at the notable conference on arbitration held at Chicago in December, 1900, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. All the speakers were men of practical experience, and they agreed that arbitration is impossible without organization, and that two equally powerful organizations can negotiate as well as arbitrate. This higher form of industrial peace—negotiation—has now reached a formal stage in a half-dozen large industries in the United

States, which, owing to its remarkable likeness to parliamentary government in the country of its origin, England, may well be called constitutional government in industry.

The longshoremen and the dock managers of the Great Lakes now meet twice a year in a grand parliament of two houses—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is a primary assembly of all the dock managers along the lakes, each firm or corporation appearing in its primary right of ownership. The House of Commons is a representative assembly of two delegates from each local union of longshoremen. The dock managers, to the number of twenty or thirty, meet in their house on one side of the street; the longshoremen, to the number of sixty or more, meet in another house on the other side. Each house appoints a conference committee of four or five members, including its president and secretary. These committees receive proper instructions from their

constituent bodies. They meet in joint sessions, where they present their demands and counter-demands. These are referred back to the respective houses for discussion and further instructions. In this way, for ten or fifteen days, they higggle and bluff and parry until they can agree on a scale of wages and conditions of labor for every port and every kind of traffic under their joint jurisdiction. There is no arbitration; nothing is submitted to a disinterested third party. Each house has a veto on the other. The legislation adopted must be such that each independently consents to it; not that each is fully satisfied with it, but that each is convinced that nothing better can be secured without civil war—*i.e.*, a strike or lockout. In this way, some twenty dock companies and thirty-five thousand dock laborers have created the highest form of industrial peace—namely, constitutional government.

THE MINE WORKERS AND OPERATORS.

The bituminous mine-operators and the bituminous mine-workers of the four great States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have essentially the same constitution, except that the two houses meet at times upon the same floor. This annual interstate conference of the bituminous coal industry is the most picturesque and inspiring event in the modern world of business. Here is an industry where, for many years, industrial war was chronic, bloodshed frequent, distrust, hatred, and poverty universal. To-day, the leaders of the two sides come together for a two weeks' parliament, face to face, with plain speaking, without politics, religion, or demagoguery; and there they legislate for an industry that sends upon the market annually \$200,000,000 of product. At the annual joint conference of 1900,—the third in the history of their constitution,—there were presented the credentials of 195 operators and 450 miners. The operators, like the dock managers, were there, each in his own right as owner of coal mines in the four States. The miners were there as the elected representatives of 110,000 mine-workers in the employment of these same operators. Here were more than 600 men, sitting on the same floor, the employers on the right side, the employees on the left side, each subdivided in four groups, according to their four States, as follows:

Operators.	States.	Miners.
72	Illinois	235
60	Indiana (Dists. 8 and 11)	60
50	Ohio	90
13	Pennsylvania (Dist. 5 and Central Field)	65
195	Total	450

Plainly, if the two sides of this conference are to be placed on an equality, the 450 miners cannot be permitted to outvote the 195 operators. At the same time, it is an advantage for them to meet and vote together, instead of separately, as is done by the longshoremen and dock managers. This obstacle is overcome by giving to the operators 16 votes and the miners 16 votes, subdivided into 4 votes for each State. Thus the 235 miners of Illinois have the same number of votes as the 13 operators of Pennsylvania, and so on. Their votes are cast by the chairman of each delegation. Finally, and most significant of all, while a majority vote decides all questions of procedure, a *unanimous* vote is required on all "main and principal questions"—*i.e.*, questions affecting the proposed scale of wages and trade agreement. The theory is that there are just two parties to the bargain—the employer and the workman. And, like any voluntary purchase and sale, each party must consent to all the terms. This unanimous vote is brought about in the following way: Of course, six hundred men cannot "get down to business." Not only is the opportunity too great for cheap and loud talk, but the main line of discussion is being continually thrown off the track by subordinate topics. Consequently, the joint conference appoints a "joint scale committee" of thirty-two, including four operators from each State and four miners from each State, each selected by their respective caucuses. But this committee of thirty-two finds itself also too large. It therefore appoints from its own number a "sub-scale committee" of sixteen, which reports its conclusions back to the separate houses.

EQUAL FIGHTING STRENGTH.

The most comforting feature of these negotiations is the matter-of-fact way in which each side takes the other. There is none of that old-time hypocrisy on the part of the employers, that their great interest in life is to shower blessings upon their hands, and there is none of that ranting demagoguery on the part of the workmen about the dignity of labor and the iniquity of capital. On the contrary, each side frankly admits that its ruling motive is self-interest; that it is trying to get as much as it can and to give as little as it must; and that the only sanction which compels them to come together, and to stay together until they reach a unanimous vote, is the positive knowledge that otherwise the mines will be absolutely shut down, and neither the miner will earn wages nor the operator reap profits. It is simply wholesome fear that backs their discussions; the capitalist knows that there are no other laborers in the world whom he can import as "scabs" to

take the places of those whose representatives face him in this conference and this scale committee, and he knows, too, from a severe experience, that every one of these 110,000 miners will obey as one man the voice of these their chosen representatives. The miners know, also, that these capitalists with whom they are negotiating are the very ones who control absolutely their only opportunities for earning the wages that feed themselves and their families. Consequently, everybody knows that an agreement must be reached before adjournment, or else the industry will be reduced to anarchy, and their wages and profits, to say nothing of lives, will be destroyed.

The above statement as to the unanimous vote needs qualification. The method of voting is rather that of the *unit rule*, combined with *unanimous vote of the units*. It will be noticed from what was said above that there are 8 units, 4 for the operators and 4 for the miners, each casting 4 votes. Now, each unit makes up its vote by a majority vote of the individuals within the unit. Indeed, it sometimes occurs that after a so-called unanimous vote an individual operator rises to protest against that vote. But, as a rule, by caucusing and conferring, the operators vote solidly together and the miners solidly together. The two sides are brought together only through the services of the scale committee, as follows:

CONCESSION AND COMPROMISE.

In every trade agreement there are usually two large and distinct questions on which the parties differ—namely, wages and methods of managing employees. The labor side wants higher wages (including short hours) and restrictions on bosses and foremen. The employer side wants low wages and a free hand for the boss. Each side thereupon comes to the joint conference with demands more extreme than it expects to see granted. At the conference of 1900, the operators offered an advance of 9 cents per ton, and the miners demanded an advance of 20 cents. The operators wished to retain the system of paying on the basis of only the screened coal, and not for the slack and waste; but the miners demanded payment on the basis of the “run-of-the-mine”—*i.e.*, of all coal brought to the surface, before it is run over the screens. The miners asked also 7 cents differential between pick and machine mining, but the operators wanted 12 cents differential.

These opposing propositions had been formulated in separate conventions and conferences by the opposing sides. The operators' position was presented to the joint conference and received

the unanimous “aye” of the operators, and the unanimous “no” of the miners. The miners' proposition was then presented, and received the unanimous “aye” of the miners and the unanimous “no” of the operators. The two sides then began their parrying. Mr. Mitchell accused the operators of “joking.” The operators accused the miners of absurdity. Several days were spent in these tilts. An operator acted as chairman, with eminent fairness; a miner acted as secretary. Finally, when the occasion seemed desperate and everybody had threshed out his opinions and proclaimed his unalterable determination never to yield, the scale committee held its private sessions for a day and a half. Concessions were made on both sides. Certain matters were left undecided or referred back to the State conferences. The committee reported a unanimous agreement, and the joint conference adopted it unanimously. It gave an advance of 14 cents in some districts, and 9 cents in others. It permitted the “mine-run” standard in certain districts, and the “screened” standard in other districts, and a “double standard” in yet a third group of districts, but regulated the size of the screen and fixed a wide differential between “mine-run” and “regulation screen.” Similar compromises were made on the machine scale, day labor, and all along the line. Nobody was satisfied, yet everybody was satisfied. It was the best they could do, and it saved the business from paralysis. “A failure to agree,” said President Mitchell, in his closing speech, “would not only have ruined the homes of the miners, but would have ruined the business of the operators.” And though the miners did not get what they expected, yet, said Mitchell, “there has never been a time in the history of mining, even within the recollection of the oldest one among you, when an advance so great as this, and applied to so great a number of men, was secured.”

A GROWTH, NOT A CREATION.

This remarkable form of constitutional government is not the creation of any single intellect, nor of any constitutional convention. It did not spring self-created from the theories of economists or publicists. It “just grew,” like Topsy and the British Constitution. Indeed, it has not yet finished growing. No man can be found who can tell who it was that first suggested this or that feature of their constitution. For more than twenty-five years the miners and operators have held joint conferences off and on in scattered districts. A temporary union of miners would spring up, the operators would organize to meet it, formal or informal conferences would result, but always heretofore there have been two radical

defects in enforcing their agreements: First, the miners' organization did not control the entire competitive field; second, the constitution had developed only a legislative branch of government, but not a judicial branch. Neither of these defects have even yet been entirely overcome, and unless they are remedied before the next great depression of business, the conference system will enter another period of serious jeopardy like those of the past.

The first defect just mentioned was overcome in 1897, as far as the favorable conditions of existing prosperity demanded, when the miners' union conquered the State of Illinois. Prior to that time it controlled only the northern district of Illinois, and every effort to establish uniform wages and conditions over the interstate field was undermined by the cutthroat competition of the southern districts. But in 1897 the miners inaugurated a notable strike, beginning with less than 1,000 members in that State and no money, and ending in a complete victory, with 35,000 members and a full treasury. Immediately the first interstate joint conference was called at Chicago, in January, 1898; a scale and an agreement were adopted for the four States. It was successfully enforced everywhere for the succeeding year. This inspired confidence on the part of the operators. The second conference was held at Pittsburg, in January, 1899; the third at Indianapolis, and the fourth at Columbus, on January 31, 1901.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

The success of each conference depends directly upon the enforcement of the legislation of the preceding conference. Curiously enough, this enforcement falls solely upon the miners' organization. The operators, indeed, have their several State associations, but no national nor interstate association like that of the miners. Moreover, the operators are loosely organized. They can bring only moral suasion to bear upon the recalcitrant operator who rebels at their national decrees. But the miners can do more: They not only can suspend their own local unions which violate the agreement, but they can absolutely shut up the mine of the rebellious operator and drive him out of business. The operators understand this, and they know that their own protection against the cutthroat operator depends solely on the Miners' Union. President Mitchell, of the union, at the close of the Indianapolis conference, significantly accepted his office of joint executive in what might be called his inaugural. He said: "I will give notice to the operators now that, when they go home, unless they keep the agreement inviolate, we will call

the men out; and I will serve notice on the miners that, unless they keep the laws of the organization, we will suspend them from the organization."

Plainly, this amazing inaugural as executive over a grand national industry—truly a pledge of an *imperium in imperio*—depends, for its validity, on the control of the entire competitive field. Just as southern Illinois, prior to 1897, could break down the executive by sending its labor-exploited coal to the common markets, so now there is danger looming up in the unorganized regions of West Virginia, with their negroes and Italians and poor whites. The output of these unorganized miners is a growing menace, and, when business depression returns, will be an imminent peril. There is also an ever-present irritation in the hundreds of small mines operated by farmers and others, and their sons, at odd times and between jobs. In Illinois there are some 900 mines, of which only 200 are represented in the State association; the other 700 produce only 10 per cent. of the product. These small concerns are locally troublesome and may become dangerous.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

The second defect in the constitutional government of the bituminous industry is the absence of a judiciary. The joint conference is the legislative branch. The president of the miners' unions is the executive branch. But there is no judicial branch. If the reader noticed the quotation above from President Mitchell's inaugural, he will have observed that Mr. Mitchell himself expects not only to execute the law upon the operator, but also to decide, first, whether the operator has violated it. Now, this is plainly a matter for judicial determination. The interstate agreement has never provided for a jury nor a judicial hearing. Here is the next line of growth. And, indeed, growth has already begun in this direction. The latest, and extremely significant, development in this phase of industrial evolution is the creation, during the year 1900, by the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, of the office of "Commissioner." This commissioner bears the same relation to the State operators' association that the president of the State miners' association bears to that organization. He lacks, of course, equal executive power, because his organization does not hold the whip. But he consults with the miners' executive in every case of local dispute. A complaint, for example, comes to Mr. Justi—"the commissioner"—from an operator somewhere in the State to the effect that the local union has ordered its members out on a strike. Mr. Justi at once telephones to Mr.

Ryan, the State secretary of the miners. Mr. Ryan forthwith orders the local union to return to work pending investigation. Then both Mr. Justi and Mr. Ryan proceed to the point of disturbance. They hear both sides. They reach a common interpretation of the interstate agreement as applied to this particular dispute. The local operator and the local miners are then informed of the decision, and the necessary orders are given. The case is settled, not by the sole dictum of the miners' executive, but by the joint decision of the two executives of the miners and operators. The first year's trial of this innovation has demonstrated its great value, and has given to it an indispensable place in the frame of government. It only remains for other States to create a similar office, and then for an interstate association of coal operators to create the same officer to meet the national president of the mine workers' union. It should be added that in the longshoremen's agreement these local differences and interpretations of the general trade agreement are submitted to arbitration, provided the two executives cannot agree.

THE STOVE INDUSTRY.

Other industries with powerful labor unions have reached results similar to those of the longshoremen and coal miners, but by less bulky methods. The conference between the National Stove Founders and the Iron Molders' Union was the pioneer in this line, and the first, not only to substitute negotiation for arbitration as a basis of agreement, but also the first to create the double executive and judiciary. The employers had organized their association in 1886 for defense against the powerful molders' union, which, they felt, was tyrannizing their business. In a fiercely fought strike the molders were defeated, but the employers suffered so seriously that they consented to discuss plans for future trade agreements. In 1891, five representatives of each organization met in a constitutional convention. Here, unlike the miners, they created outright a brand-new form of government. The representatives of the molders urged the strict arbitration plan. The manufacturers, says President Castle, of their organization, "refused to enter into an agreement that would obligate them in advance to submit important questions affecting their business to the decision of an odd, disinterested man, who had no knowledge of the business, and who might be biased. Arguments upon this question were earnest and extended. It was contended extremely difficult to secure the services of such a man. Extravagant, unjust, and ridiculous demands would be made by the molders because there would be a chance to gain

through the odd man, while there could not possibly be a loss. The employer would not stand an even chance with the employee, aside from the merits of the situation, in an average number of arbitrations, because public sympathy is with the workman; they have the votes; they have patronage to bestow upon every business and profession, and they know how to use this influence to the best advantage."

It was finally agreed to create a conference committee of six members, three from each organization. This committee meets every year in March or April, and establishes a general rate of wages for the year. There is no concurrent conference of the two organizations on the large scale existing in the wharfage and coal-mining industries, but the action of the committee comes later for ratification before a convention of the founders, and the referendum of the union. All local disputes concerning the interpretation of the national agreement are settled locally, if possible; if not, then by the two presidents of the national associations; but if these disagree, then by the original conference committee of six, wherein a majority vote decides. In nine years this conference committee has been called together only once, so successful have been the presidents in settling every dispute. During these nine years there has not been a general strike, and no local strike or lockout has lasted more than one or two days. During the depression there was no reduction in wages, but in 1899 there was an advance of 10 per cent., and in 1900 an advance of 5 per cent.

FOUNDRYMEN AND METAL MANUFACTURERS.

The remarkable success of this arrangement has brought imitators. In January, 1898, the National Founders' Association was organized, composed of firms having foundries where castings in iron, steel, brass, or other metals are made. This association was organized to deal with the Iron Molders' Union, the same union as that which we have just mentioned as dealing with the Stove Founders. The frame of government is identical with that of the original. But, for some reason, it has already broken down. While the trade agreement is being observed throughout the country, it has, for several months, been violated at Cleveland, Ohio, and the two associations are bending their strength to win at that point. This failure of the system shows how necessary it is that each side be finally convinced of the strength of the other before it will consent to abide by an agreement.

Practically the same corporations which formed the Founders' Association, along with other metal manufacturers, entered a new organization in

1899, "The National Metal Trades Association," for the purpose of dealing with the unions of machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, pattern-makers, and members of kindred trades other than molders. The first trade agreement of this association with the International Association of Machinists was made at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, in May, 1900. The methods and machinery are the same as those of the stove trade. In these three conferences a majority vote decides; but so well do the parties hold together, and so small is the conference body, that, in practice, the agreements are adopted only by unanimous votes.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS.

Mention might also be made of the somewhat different plans employed by the Boot and Shoe Workers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, by the various railroad organizations, and, still more recently, by the Typographical Union and the publishers. But the foregoing adequately illustrates the principle of this growing movement in industry.

First, the employer must recognize the union. This does not necessarily mean unionizing his place. Here is an interesting phase of these national trade agreements. The employers who enter into them make a distinction, as already stated, between the question of wages and the question of control over their own business. They are willing to pay high wages if all their competitors pay the same wages. It is not high wages that they dread, but secret and unfair cutting of wages. This is also exactly what the laborers resist. The joint State or national agreements place all competitors on the same basis in the same market. Indeed, in the coal trade the scale is nicely adjusted so that the districts with the better quality of coal and the lower railway charges are required to pay enough higher wages than other districts to counterbalance their superior natural advantages. On this basis, so far as the union enforces the agreement, every operator knows exactly what his competitor's coal is costing; there is no secret cutting; and the trade is not brought down to the level of the few unscrupulous and oppressive operators who grind down their laborers. For this reason the bulk of employers who have had experience with these joint agreements are heartily in favor of them.

But the case is different with the restrictive rules of the unions. Formerly an operator

dreaded most of all the "pit committee" of the local union. This committee corresponds to the walking delegate. The "pit committee" would often dispute with the foreman or boss as to authority over the men, and would order miners to do this or that, and forbid them to do other things, in contradiction to the orders of the foreman. Consequently, when the mine-workers' union demanded in their first interstate agreement that only union men be employed, the operators refused, and that question is still a draw. But it has practically solved itself. Since there is no interstate legislation on the subject, the local unions are free to take the matter in their own hands; and they have done this very effectually by refusing to work with non-union men. And the local operators have everywhere quietly conceded the point, because they no longer are subject to the "pit committee." If they have any trouble now with that committee, they call in the two executive and judicial officers of the two State or national associations, and these decide the issue between the "pit committee" and the operator.

This matter works out in the same way in the stove trade and the metal trades. The employers jealously refused to unionize their shops, but they found, when their national agreements got in working order, that a "union" shop is just as free as an "independent" shop. The case is different with the longshoremen, the boot and shoe workers, and the Typographical Union, where local disputes are submitted to an outside arbitrator. In these agreements the factories and shops are required to be unionized. The unions claim that otherwise they cannot enforce upon their own locals the arbitration awards.

The most important result of these trade agreements is the new feeling of equality and mutual respect which springs up in both employer and employee. After all has been said in press and pulpit about the "dignity of labor," the only "dignity" that really commands respect is the bald necessity of dealing with labor on equal terms. With scarcely an exception, the capitalist officials who make these agreements with the labor officials of these powerful unions testify to their shrewdness, their firmness, their temperance, their integrity, and their faithfulness to contracts. Magnificent generalship is shown in combining under one leadership the miscellaneous races, religions, and politics that compose the miners or the dock laborers of America. The labor movement of no other country has faced such a problem.



MILITARY TRAINING AS A FACTOR IN THE CIVIC REORGANIZATION OF PORTO RICO.

BY DR. L. S. ROWE.

(Commissioner to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico.)

IN analyzing the influences which are contributing to the civic reorganization of Porto Rico, we are apt to direct our attention exclusively to the distinctively educational institutions. A careful study of the situation will show, however, that since the substitution of American for Spanish rule a number of important changes have been made, which are beginning to show their educational influence upon the people. The creation of a Porto Rican regiment has produced results which were not fully anticipated at the time of its formation. To-day it represents one of the important regenerative forces of the country.

In order fully to appreciate the nature of this influence, it is necessary to keep in mind the condition of the people prior to American occupation. Throughout the island the baneful effect of Spanish rule upon the moral tone of the population is only too evident. During four centuries of Spanish domination the native element was kept far removed from public life. All the offices in the public administration, in the administration of justice, in the army,—in fact, the entire public service was in the hands of Spaniards. In commerce and industry the government favored the Spanish-born to the detriment of the native. In fact, the Porto Ricans were designated “third-class Spaniards.” Not only were any attempts at coöperation between native Porto Ricans discouraged, but they were actually discountenanced by the government. Thus the spirit of association, so necessary to the political education of a people, was throttled in its infancy. The mutual confidence, growing out of such association, had no opportunity to assert itself. As a rule, the natives to-day stand toward one another in an attitude of distrust, which is seriously affecting the political life of the country.

While the well-to-do merchants suffered from this unfortunate influence of Spanish rule, the poorer class, particularly the peasant, was subjected to a combination of forces which placed him in a position of absolute dependence, amounting to serfdom in fact if not in name. The owner of the large coffee plantation was accustomed to pay the wages of the farmhands by store orders. In most cases he was the proprietor of the only accessible store, and sold the staple articles, such

as rice, beans, and flour, at exorbitant rates. No attention was paid to the quality of the goods. In many cases they were such as would be condemned by any inspector of food products. The physical decline of the country population has been due, to a large extent, to this system.

It is therefore with a population whose training has been directed toward suppressing rather than developing the civic instinct that the civil government established by the Foraker bill has to deal.

The development of a feeling of individual responsibility is the most important requisite for the successful working of local self-government. The first step in this direction was to make the native population responsible, as far as possible, for the maintenance of order in the island. Through such coöperation in the actual work of government the spirit of legality, a respect for the personal and property rights of the citizen, would become part of the life and thought of the people. The creation of an insular police was the first move in this direction, and was soon followed by the organization of the Porto Rican regiment.

To any one interested in the social progress of the island, the personnel of this regiment furnishes a most striking object-lesson as to the immediate needs of the population. My interest and attention was directed particularly to the cavalry battalion stationed at Cayey, where I was able to examine, with considerable care, the influence of military organization upon a body of some 420 men. The battalion has been recruited among the poorer class from all parts of the island. The gravest defect of this class is its aversion to regular and consecutive work. The construction companies which are engaged in the building of roads for the Government are compelled to have 2,000 men on their payrolls in order to secure the continued service of 500. Another characteristic of this element of the population is its lack of personal cleanliness. The conditions of life in most of the towns are such as to make cleanliness almost, if not quite, impossible. It is with material such as this that Major Swift, in command of the cavalry battalion, has to deal.

In order to make efficient soldiers of these men, it is necessary to change their standards of conduct in two essential particulars : first, to require them to observe strict habits of personal cleanliness ; and, second, to hold them to strict accountability for the regular and precise fulfillment of their duties. The former is necessary to preserve the healthfulness of the camp, the latter to develop the efficiency of the battalion as a whole. The lack of these qualities explains many civic defects and is at the root of the unsatisfactory condition of most of the towns. The population shows no greater feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of public than for domestic cleanliness. The streets are made the dumping-grounds for refuse of every kind, and little attempt is given even to the more primitive forms of surface drainage. One of the first lessons which the native must learn is the value of public hygiene, and the necessity of coöperation, in order to preserve the public health and morals. It is this lesson which the camp life at Cayey is slowly but surely impressing upon the men. The camp is, in fact, a community quite as densely populated as the smaller towns of the island. The tents, both in size and shape, bear considerable

resemblance to the dwellings of the poorer classes. But here all resemblance ends. The interiors of the tents show a degree of cleanliness comparing favorably with the best American standard. The strictest police regulations are enforced in order to keep the avenues of the camp free from contamination. Even the throwing of a match is strictly forbidden.

In brief, Major Swift, while training soldiers, is at the same time inculcating those habits of conduct which are primarily civic. More than this, through the enforcement of regularity and punctuality of service, he is raising the industrial efficiency of the group of men under his charge.

Whatever may be our opinion as to the evils of militarism, we must recognize that there are certain stages of a people's development at which it becomes absolutely necessary to enforce new standards of conduct through some form of discipline. The success of the experiment at Cayey is sufficient to show that the educational problem in Porto Rico is not exclusively one of reading and writing, but rather the mental and moral discipline which comes from the unremitting enforcement of those rules of conduct without which industrial and moral progress are impossible.

A MORE PROBABLE ORIGIN OF A FAMOUS LINCOLN PHRASE.

THE note published in this REVIEW last month from Mr. George F. Parker, (formerly our consul at Birmingham, England, and still resident there,) apropos of a possible origin of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg phrase, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," had the merit of bringing out several suggestions which would serve to show that this particular form of words was by no means peculiar to any one writer or speaker. One of our letters comes from Mr. J. H. Miner, of Richland Center, Wis., who says that in his opinion it is more likely that President Lincoln's phrase was taken from "Story on the Constitution," a book with which, of course, Lincoln was very familiar, than from the more unusual source cited by our contributor of last month. Judge Story, in discussing the Bill of Rights, says Mr. Miner, in section 304 of his great work, makes the following statement : "*That in a government like ours, founded by the people, managed by the people, and especially in one of limited authority, there was no necessity of any Bill of Rights.*" Something of the same idea as Lincoln's, certainly, is to be found in this

quotation from Judge Story ; but the phraseology is not closely similar.

A more striking resemblance is one that another correspondent, Mr. Sylvan Hess, of St. Paul, points out, when he takes the ground that Lincoln had derived the phrase from one of Daniel Webster's speeches. Our correspondent cites Webster's second speech on Foote's resolution (Vol. III., p. 321, of the Works of Daniel Webster). This is the great speech that closes with Webster's famous sentiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." In the course of this speech Mr. Webster had said, answering his own question as to "the origin of this government and its true character : "*"It is, sir, the people's constitution, the people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people."*

Mr. Hess, it would seem to us, has made an apt and valuable suggestion. A more probable one, however, is that which is pointed out by another correspondent, Mr. John White Chadwick, whose letter we publish in full. Mr. Chadwick follows Lincoln's partner and biogra-

pher, Herndon, in attributing the phrase to the great preacher and orator, Theodore Parker. Mr. Chadwick does not stop with citing Herndon's interesting testimony, but also remarks from his own knowledge that Theodore Parker had on various occasions used similar language. Our readers will hardly need to be reminded that Mr. Chadwick himself is the author of an admirable life of Theodore Parker recently published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Our own impression touching the origin of this Lincoln phrase is that there is probably some truth

in every one of the suggestions made by our correspondents. Such phrases have a way of growing until they become more or less common property; and in the days of Webster, Theodore Parker, and the great orators of the long debate that preceded the Civil War such enunciations touching popular government were not at all infrequent in impassioned speeches that never were printed at all. It remained for Mr. Lincoln to use a supreme occasion to give the phrase its final form, so that all who have since used it have had to quote it from his Gettysburg speech.

A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. PARKER'S suggestion is that the Gettysburg phrase originated with Thomas Cooper in his "Some Information Respecting America," published in London in 1794 and reproduced (mainly) in another book published in London in 1795. Cooper's phrase has only two parts of Lincoln's—"government of the people and for the people"—which as a definition of popular government would be the play of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out.

But why go so far afield for the origin of Lincoln's phrase? We have no knowledge that he ever saw this book of Thomas Cooper's; no reason to imagine that he ever saw it. But we know perfectly well that he met the phrase elsewhere in his reading and made a note of it. William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law-partner, knew Theodore Parker well and had much correspondence with him, and after the Lincoln-Douglas debate he came on to Boston and saw Parker and other anti-slavery men, with an eye to Lincoln's political prospects. Going back to Springfield, he took with him some of Parker's newer sermons and addresses. "One of these," he says in his "Abraham Lincoln" (Vol. II., p. 65), "was a lecture on 'The Effect of Slavery on the American People,' which was delivered in the Music Hall, Boston, and which I gave to Lincoln, who read and returned it. He liked especially the following expression, which he marked with a pencil, and which he in substance afterward used in his Gettysburg address: '*Democracy is direct self-government, over all the people, by all the people, for all the people.*'" The address referred to (Parker's last great anti-slavery address) was delivered July 4, 1858.

Here, I submit, was the probable origin of Lincoln's phrase. In one variant or another it was a great favorite with Parker, often taking the exact form that Lincoln gave it, with his sure intuition of the best where there was any choice of words. In a speech delivered by

Parker in 1850 we find it imbedded in a passage which might have been the inspiration of Seward's famous "irrepressible conflict" or Lincoln's "house divided against itself," a view to which Parker continually recurred. In two other speeches it stands "government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." Its earliest appearance that I have discovered in his writings is in a letter to Rev. Samuel J. May, in 1846, where it is simply "government of all, by all, for all."

In "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," by Ward H. Lamon, edited by his daughter, Dorothy Lamon, we are referred, in a chapter on the Gettysburg speech, to "the preface of the old Wycliffe Bible, published A.D. 1324." (!) The date is of course absurd, it being the date of Wycliffe's birth. He died in 1384, and that is the year roughly assigned for the completion of the Wycliffe-Hereford Bible. I have no means of verifying the quotation, which is, "This Bible is for the government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Now, the chance that Lincoln ever saw this Wycliffe Bible or any reproduction of it is infinitesimally small. The chance that Parker may have seen it is much greater, for he was rich in Bibles, having about one hundred different editions in his library, some of them very rare. Where Lincoln got the Gettysburg phrase does not admit of doubt. His partner, Herndon, makes that plain enough. But may not Parker have got it from the Wycliffe phrase? It is not impossible, but it is most improbable, seeing that we find the phrase growing in his writings from a form quite unlike that of the Wycliffe Bible to a final one not in perfect agreement with that. I conclude that the resemblance to the Wycliffe phrase was a pure coincidence; that Parker evolved the phrase, as used by him, from his own consciousness, and that Lincoln borrowed it from him and set the jewel in the imperishable gold of his Gettysburg address.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

ENGLAND'S LATE BELOVED QUEEN.

MRS. CRAWFORD contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for February a brief but charming article about the Queen. It is a combination of gloomy foreboding and interesting gossip.

THE QUEEN'S LUCK.

Mrs. Crawford fears that the death of the Queen bodes ill for the British empire abroad. She says :

"To the dark, half-savage races under the British crown the Queen was a 'totem,' a super-human being. They imagined her an essential part of the British system. To most of her Asiatic subjects, she was Queen of Kings. The Mohammedans thought her in a special degree favored by God and predestined to wide authority and the brightest fortune. Lord Cromer three years ago remarked that belief in the Queen's luck greatly facilitated his task in Egypt. Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the late Financial Secretary of Egypt, has told me that all over the East people said : 'The Queen is visibly the favorite of God : Since this is so, why struggle against Him ?' The idea that Allah was with her struck Mehemet Ali as early as 1840. It prompted him to accept the terms Sir Charles Napier offered. We may now apprehend a crisis in Asiatic affairs, and in all those countries where the Queen was regarded as a sort of 'totem.'"

The gossip of the article is less lugubrious reading than the passages in which Mrs. Crawford tells us how sinister to her was the Diamond Jubilee.

THE QUEEN AT NICE.

Here are some extracts :

"Nice is the resort of the gilded class of all countries. It is a place where fine feathers are thought to make fine birds. But the Queen stood above and outside the world of fashion there. The little, stout old lady in her donkey-chair compelled universal respect. Before she lost the use of her limbs I saw her walking on a country road near Cannes. Some English ladies came up. They had a taste for fine appearances. One of them averted her eyes from the Queen as her majesty raised her skirt to step over a puddle. She could not bear to see the inelegant easy shoes of her sovereign, the unfashionably cut gown and mantle, and a hat with a mushroom brim, intended to serve merely as a sunshade.

THE QUEEN AT NETLEY.

"Notwithstanding the Queen's propensity to mourn the dead in solitary grief, she felt she ought to be up and comforting the wounded. Those about her feared it might be too much for nerves that had been a good deal shaken. But go she would. She owed it to her soldiers to say kind words to them and herself to give them tokens of the sympathy and admiration she felt for men who had bravely fought for her and her empire. Her sweet kindness prompted her to bring baskets of little nosegays culled in the gardens of Osborne. Each man had his pretty, fragrant posy. 'Be sure,' said the Queen to her gardener, 'that you gather flowers that have not more than come out, and buds that are advanced. They will last some days. Also gather a sprig of some nicely scented thing for each. A fragrant bunch of flowers must be so grateful to a poor wounded man in a hospital.' I have these words from the sister of one of the Queen's ladies, who heard her utter them.

THE QUEEN AND THE WAR.

"The same lady told me how it was the Queen's own idea, when she heard Lord Roberts had lost his son, to send for Lady Roberts and hand her the decoration intended for him. She subsequently said : 'What grieves me most is that I cannot possibly do more. It would be so gratifying to me to be able to do more to soothe their grief.' The same informant said to me last November : 'Nobody could have believed the Queen able to make such efforts, and such sustained efforts. Were it not for her crippled state, one might think the war, in rousing her, had cured her infirmities. She seems to have taken out a new lease of life. Her moral courage is amazing. We all shrink from opening letters and telegrams when we fear bad news. Every war-office telegram is brought at once to the Queen, and by her orders a secretary opens it and reads. The Queen often weeps and sobs in listening ; but she listens to the end and does not miss one word.'

HER VISIT TO IRELAND.

"Another instance of her courage was given in conquering her fear of being shot in Ireland. It was entirely her own idea to go there. She unexpectedly expressed it one morning at the breakfast-table. The Princess Beatrice tried to dissuade her. All preparations had been made

for a trip to the Riviera, and she needed sunshine. Home office and Dublin Castle reports were alarming. But the Queen thought it a sacred duty to go to Ireland, as 'the grateful admirer of the Irish who had so bravely fought and fallen in South Africa.' The conquest of her fear must have helped to exhaust her nervous force.

HOW THE WAR KILLED HER.

"The Queen all her life showed moral courage in wishing to know the truth, whatever it might be. I am informed that after the breakdown of health began at Balmoral depressing and harrowing news was kept back or 'toned down.' She suspected that she was not kept thoroughly informed, and chafed. She required, she said, to be informed of *everything*. But, all but blind and crippled, she could not enforce utter obedience. She finally took the strong course of sending for Lord Roberts to hear from his lips the whole truth about the war. But she was very low when he came. A previous meeting with the Duchess of Coburg, who was fresh from Germany, with her mind full of sad family affairs, had depressed the Queen. Lord Roberts may, perhaps, have recoiled from a full revelation. But whether he did or not, what he said was more than the aged sovereign could bear."

Tributes in Verse.

In the *Fortnightly Review* the death of the Queen is touched upon in the following dignified sonnet :

DEATH.

[*Her Majesty, the Queen of England, died on Tuesday, January 22, 1901, at 6:30 P.M.*]

Grief, and the ache of things that pass and fade,
The stately pomp, the pall, the open grave,
These and the solemn thoughts which cannot save
Our eyes from tears, nor make us less afraid
Of that dread mystery which God has made :—
How many thousand thousand men who wave
Speechless farewells, with hearts forlornly brave,
Know well the mockery of Death's parade ?

This cannot help us to transgress the bounds,
Nor give us wings to overpass the steep
Ramparts of heaven which God's angels keep :
Wide is the "great gulf fixed : " for us, the mounds
Of fresh-turned earth ; above, sweet peace surrounds
The painless patience of eternal sleep.

Sir Theodore Martin contributes the following dignified sonnet to the *Nineteenth Century* :

VICTORIA THE GOOD.

Stifle the throbbing of this haunting pain,
And dash this tearful sorrow from the eyes !
She is not dead ! Though summoned to the skies,
Still in our hearts she lives, and there will reign ;
Still the dear memory will the power retain
To teach us where our foremost duty lies,
Truth, justice, honor, simple worth to prize,
And what our best have been to be again.

She hath gone hence, to meet the great, the good,
The loved ones, yearn'd for through long toilsome years.
To share with them the blest beatitude,
Where care is not, nor strife, nor wasting fears,
Nor cureless ills, nor wrongs to be withstood ;
Shall thought of this not dry our blinding tears ?

MR. M'KINLEY AS PRESIDENT.

MR. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND gives in the March *Atlantic* a well-considered and well-informed article under this title. Mr. Macfarland begins by saying that nothing illustrates the popular understanding of Mr. McKinley more than "the astounding delusion entertained by some Republicans as well as by many Democrats who do not know him, that he is, and has been ever since 1895, more or less under the influence of Senator Hanna." Mr. Macfarland scouts the idea that Mr. McKinley could be under the domination of any man. "Even after taking away from President McKinley all the achievements of his administration that can possibly be credited to others, it must be admitted that he has accomplished more than any of his predecessors, with possibly one or two exceptions, in what he has clearly done himself. From such work it ought to be easy to infer the workman."

Mr. Macfarland proceeds to review the President's official career and its great political happenings, and to show that results prove the President's wisdom at almost every point. Mr. Macfarland thinks that in his strictly executive work President McKinley has shown administrative ability of the first order. Mr. McKinley and his secretaries revolutionized the business methods of the Executive Mansion, and Mr. Macfarland thinks President McKinley has kept with great success to his policy in making appointments—that he must have a suitable man for every vacancy.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

"The war with Spain, which President McKinley did everything in his power to prevent, gave him the great opportunity of his life, and the one that he best improved. In it he lifted his administration to the plane of those of Washington and Lincoln, and linked his name with theirs for our time, if not for all time, as the liberator of millions from the yoke of Spain. The country wanted war, but was not prepared for it ; the President did not want it, but was prepared for it when it came. Throughout the war he was not only the actual commander-in-chief, but the director of our diplomacy. The story of the United States in the summer of 1898 is as dramatic and as brilliant and as glorious as any that history tells. Spain was expelled from her last strongholds in the West Indies and in

the East Indies, and shut up in the home peninsula; the islands she had misgoverned came under our flag; the United States, as the champion of the millions whom Spain had oppressed, came out of her isolation, and received recognition from all the nations. President McKinley could say more truthfully than any other man, 'This was my work,' while, with characteristic modesty, thoughtfulness, and generosity, he was praising and thanking other men, all of whom did not deserve to be so praised and thanked."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Macfarland goes into the matter of the Philippines with some detail. He says that President McKinley in sending Admiral Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines had no intention of acquiring that archipelago for the United States. He merely sought to make war most effectively on Spain. Nor, when Admiral Dewey, having no other port open to him in that part of the world, and having shattered the only sovereignty there was in the Philippines, remained in Manila harbor, was there any intention on the part of the President to take even the city of Manila as a permanent possession. The march of events from May to September was rapid. We bought the islands from Spain, the President attempted to conciliate the natives with the Schurman commission, and then the Taft commission, and nothing has been left for him, Mr. Macfarland thinks, but to force the sovereignty of the United States on the Filipinos.

"He has argued that only as a sovereign power can we guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government; that a protectorate would be impossible, and that we could no more establish one, under the arguments of his opponents, 'without the consent of the governed,' than we could establish a government of our own.

"The logic and the practical wisdom have been in the President's argument rather than in that of his opponents, many of whom were trying to rush us into war with Spain when he was trying to prevent it, and are now unwilling to take the necessary consequences. They have called President McKinley, the most democratic of men, an 'imperialist,' and have accused him, known to be a lover of peace and a hater of war, of leaning to 'militarism.' Nevertheless, while the people generally have grown as weary as the President himself of the long and costly struggle in the Philippines, fomented and maintained in a measure by the President's critics, it seems certain that a majority of the voters would have condemned at the polls a surrender to Aguinaldo or an abandonment of the purpose of the President in the Philippines, and that the overwhelming

majority of the President's reëlection means that the country believes the time has come when, in the providence of God, our nation, reunited by war, prosperous and powerful beyond the dreams of its founders, must meet new responsibilities in new ways."

MARK TWAIN ON THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

A BRILLIANT article, entitled "To the Person Sitting in Darkness," is contributed by Mark Twain to the February number of the *North American Review*. The first half of the paper is made up of satirical comment on the recent dealings of the great civilized states of the world with the less-favored peoples, while the latter portion has specific reference to the conduct of the United States in the Philippines.

Our course of national error began, according to Mr. Clemens, when our "Master of the Game" resolved to take the Philippines. This mistake, too, was one quite unlooked for in a master who was playing to such good purpose in Cuba.

"In Cuba, he was playing the usual and regular *American* game, and it was winning, for there is no way to beat it. The Master, contemplating Cuba, said: 'Here is an oppressed and friendless little nation which is willing to fight to be free; we go partners, and put up the strength of seventy million sympathizers and the resources of the United States: play!' Nothing but Europe combined could call that hand: and Europe cannot combine on anything. There, in Cuba, he was following our great traditions in a way which made us very proud of him, and proud of the deep dissatisfaction which his play was provoking in Continental Europe. Moved by a high inspiration, he threw out those stirring words which proclaimed that forcible annexation would be 'criminal aggression;' and in that utterance fired another 'shot heard round the world.' The memory of that fine saying will be outlived by the remembrance of no act of his but one—that he forgot it within the twelvemonth, and its honorable gospel along with it.

HAVE WE FOLLOWED 'THE AMERICAN RULES'?

"For presently came the Philippine temptation. It was strong; it was too strong, and he made that bad mistake: he played the European game, the Chamberlain game. It was a pity; it was a great pity, that error; that one grievous error, that irrevocable error. For it was the very place and time to play the American game again. And at no cost. Rich winnings to be gathered in, too; rich and permanent; indestructible; a fortune transmissible forever to the children of the flag. Not land, not money, not dominion—no, something worth many times more

than that dross: our share, the spectacle of a nation of long-harassed and persecuted slaves set free through our influence; our posterity's share, the golden memory of that fair deed. The game was in our hands. If it had been played according to the American rules, Dewey would have sailed away from Manila as soon as he had destroyed the Spanish fleet—after putting up a sign on shore guaranteeing foreign property and life against damage by the Filipinos, and warning the powers that interference with the emancipated patriots would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. The powers cannot combine, in even a bad cause, and the sign would not have been molested."

In the opinion of our national humorist, then, there was nothing for Dewey to do at Manila after the Spanish fleet had been destroyed. He should have left the Filipinos to get rid of the Spanish troops as best they could, and to set up a government of their own devising.

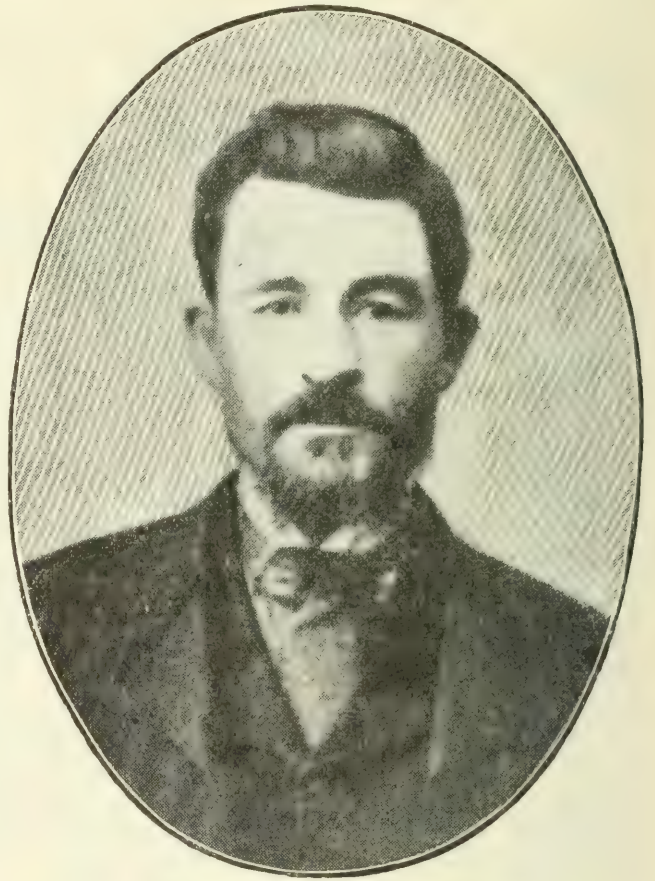
A SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS GENERAL DE WET.

IN the *World's Work* for March, Mr. Howard C. Hillegas gives a sketch of the famous General De Wet, who has so successfully eluded Lord Roberts and General Kitchener, and who has more than any other one man kept alive the wonderful resistance of the Boer republics. A dozen times it has been definitely stated that De Wet was in such a position that he must be captured by the British, but as many times he has outwitted his opponents. Far more than this, he has been so successful in his offensive operations that Mr. Hillegas credits him with taking 5,000 British prisoners and destroying many millions of dollars' worth of the enemy's ammunition during six months, when he and his entire army had absolutely no supplies but the food and ammunition which they could take from the British.

AN UNIMPOSING PRESENCE.

"In personal appearance, General De Wet is easily surpassed by every burgher in his commandos. In searching for the commander-in-chief of the forces, one would choose every one else first. He is not as tall as the average Boer, and he is much less handsome. Usually his clothing is as ragged as that of the poorest burgher, and when he is astride his favorite old horse the commandant-general is an object of pity rather than of admiration. This is the result of his habit of exchanging articles of clothing with those of his men who appeal to him for new outfits. It is one of his ways of retaining the affection of his men."

Mr. Hillegas describes General De Wet as having a commonly gentle disposition, but a most violent temper when aroused. When the time for action comes, he turns into a stern martinet. While forming the plans for battle or movement he talks over the details with everybody; but



GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET.

when the time comes to act, even his most trusted lieutenants do not know his purpose.

"The most marked characteristics of the commandant-general are his imperturbability under adverse conditions, his zealous devotion to official work, his effervescent humor, his kindness to the burghers and prisoners, his great regard for the opinions of the enemy, and his unbounded, extinguishable faith in the ultimate success of his and his country's cause. Although the greater part of his life has been devoted to peaceful pastoral pursuits, De Wet is as calm a fighter as though he had been a soldier from his youth. At Rooivaal, in June, while Lord Kitchener and thirty thousand troops were trying to capture him, De Wet spent a half-day in leisurely looking over his devastated farm. As he was returning to his laager, a dispatch-rider brought him the information that the British had occupied a certain favorable position. 'Come,' he said, quietly, as he remounted his pony, 'let us scoot!' The following day Kitchener reported De Wet's escape."

DE WET AS A HUMORIST.

“By his men he is regarded as the greatest humorist in the commandos, and they are constantly enjoying his jokes. Not long ago he promised three prisoners their freedom if they agreed to carry a message to their general. The message which the British general read was: ‘Please chain these three men; I am catching them every day.’ In April he and fifteen of his men rode to Dewetsdorp, where he was born, for the purpose of visiting his father. Late in the evening they discovered that McQueenie’s Irish Fusileers, three hundred strong, occupied the town. Promptly he sent this grim message to the British commander: ‘Surrender, or we shall annex you.’ At sunrise next morning De Wet had his entire commando on the spot, and after a short battle the Fusileers were captured. While he was leading his forces northward from Wepeener to Thaba N’Chu, with the British in close pursuit, he received a message from one of the commandants in the rear asking for reinforcements for that part of the hard-pressed column. De Wet replied: ‘If you can’t fight your way through, you deserve to be caught.’ After capturing vast quantities of stores and clothing, four thousand shells, and enough small-arms ammunition to supply his army for more than two years, on his own farm at Rooivaal, in June, De Wet remarked to one of his generals: ‘That’s a better crop than I ever raised on that place in peace times.’ Even in his favorite way of giving a command to move, ‘Come, let us scoot,’ there is a touch of humor, for the last word is one he has borrowed from his enemy’s language.”

Mr. Hillegas credits De Wet with a very small opinion of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, but says that the Boer chieftain has a profound respect for General French, the British cavalry officer, and that he has expressed a desire to be captured by him, if he is ever captured, concerning which he is skeptical.

THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL, FORREST.

BISHOP GAILOR, of Tennessee, contributes to the *Sewanee Review* for January a very readable sketch of the military career of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederate cavalry leader, of whom General Sherman once wrote: “After all, I think Forrest was the most remarkable man our Civil War produced on either side.”

Forrest’s first engagement, at Sacramento, Ky., illustrated the tactics that he followed with such marked success throughout the war—dis-mounting about one-third of his men in front as

skirmishers, and then attacking with the others in two divisions on flank and rear.

Passing over the surrender of Fort Donelson, to which Forrest refused to be a party and which Bishop Gailor characterizes as “disgraceful,” the next important action in which Forrest had a part was Shiloh, where he captured a battery, and on the retreat to Corinth he “saved the Confederate army from destruction by checking Sherman’s advance.”

A DASHING LEADER.

Forrest’s subsequent exploits are thus related by Bishop Gailor:

“Within three weeks, however, he was again ready for action, and made a raid into middle Tennessee that astounded his enemies, and so began the marvelous career of audacity and success that ended only with the Civil War. With 1,500 men he swooped upon the fortifications at Murfreesboro, destroyed the railway station and the forts, took 1,200 prisoners, including two brigadier-generals, Crittenden and Duffield, destroyed \$700,000 worth of stores, captured 60 wagons, 500 mules and horses, one battery of artillery, and escaped in safety, with the loss of but 16 killed and 25 wounded. The country swarmed with Federal troops, and Forrest’s escape reads like a chapter in fiction. General Buell wrote: ‘Our guards are gathered up by Forrest as easily as he would herd cattle. Why don’t you do something?’”

“After checking Buell’s advance upon Bragg, who had marched into Kentucky, Forrest was again relieved of his command (November, 1862), and was ordered back to Tennessee to raise and equip another, if he could.

“By December 1 a new brigade of 2,000 men had gathered round him at Columbia; but they had virtually no arms, ammunition, or other equipment, and the only source of supply was the enemy’s garrisons. Forrest accordingly ventured to cross the Tennessee River, though it was patrolled by gunboats, and marched with his small brigade into west Tennessee in the face of more than 12,000 Federal troops. He eluded pursuit, captured Colonel Ingersoll and his command near Jackson, captured the garrison at Forked Deer Creek, then captured Trenton and its garrison, and again Union City with its garrison, and destroyed immense quantities of stores. Being surrounded finally by three brigades, he attacked one after the other and made his escape in safety, taking with him 500 recruits, full supplies of arms, ammunition, horses, and clothes for his men, together with 5 pieces of artillery, 11 cannons, 38 wagons and teams, and 1,500 prisoners.”

In his account of Forrest's raid into west Tennessee, in 1863, Bishop Gailor quotes the words of "a Northern correspondent," who wrote:

"In the face of 10,000 Federal troops, Forrest, with less than 4,000, has marched right through the Sixteenth Army Corps, nine miles

effect of a trumpet-call upon disciplined soldiers, and yet in his general plan of battle he instinctively adopted the matured tactics of Napoleon. He exercised an authority as a general that was absolutely intolerant of the slightest variation or disobedience, and yet he was the genial companion of his subordinates and was foremost in exposing himself in every battle. He had twenty-nine horses killed under him, and with his own hand slew thirty men."

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT MARS.

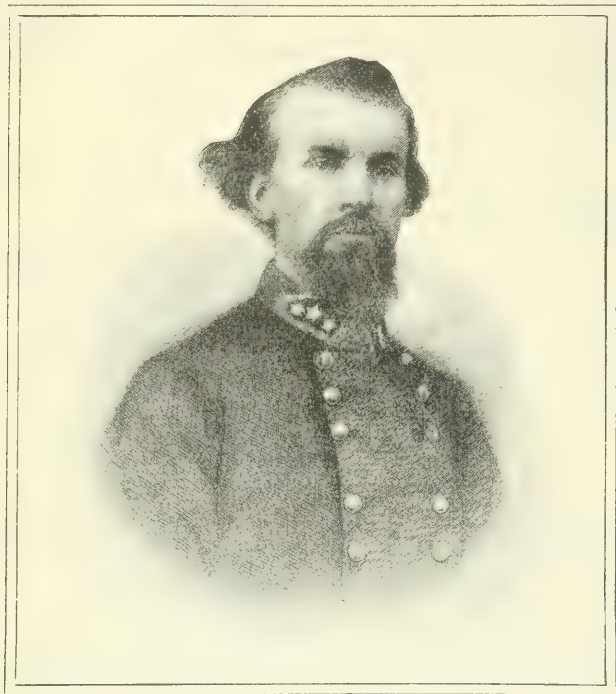
IN the March number of *McClure's*, Prof. Edward S. Holden, formerly the director of the Lick Observatory, exposes the crudities of much of the speculation regarding the planet Mars with which the newspapers have made us familiar. The popular misconceptions of the whole subject are largely due, in Professor Holden's opinion, to the mistaken nomenclature early adopted by observers in their descriptions of the planet. People have been taught that Mars has "continents," "seas," "lakes," "canals," etc., and so have almost taken for granted the existence of abundant "land," "water," and "air," in the sense in which these terms are employed on the earth. From this assumption the existence of human life on Mars did not seem a wholly unreasonable inference.

ABSENCE OF WATER AND AIR.

Professor Holden shows the groundlessness of this assumption. Sir William Herschel, it is true, declared in 1783 that there was a close analogy between Mars and the earth, and Professor Holden admits that the point on which he founded his conclusion was at the time well taken.

"He observed that the poles of Mars were sometimes covered with polar caps of a white material that he assumed to be snow. The 'snow' was greatest in amount when the poles were coldest, just as happens on the earth. As the amount of solar heat increased, the 'snow-caps' grew smaller and gradually disappeared. He supposed them to melt and to become water. The explanation was correct, so far as his knowledge then went. We now know two facts that make it impossible. In the first place, according to the best knowledge attainable, the temperature of Mars is *always* far below the freezing-point. Water can never melt on Mars. In the second place, there is, in fact, little or no water on Mars. The observations at the Lick Observatory have shown this conclusively, and this result is now generally accepted.

"The 'polar caps' exist, however. What are they? The answer is that it is not (yet) certainly



GEN. N. B. FORREST.

from Memphis, carried off 100 wagons, 200 cattle, 3,000 conscripts, destroyed several railroads and many towns."

In his successful attack on Gen. William S. Smith, Forrest stated that he had 2,500 men engaged against 7,000.

PERSONAL QUALITIES.

Summarizing General Forrest's personal characteristics, Bishop Gailor says:

"He was a man of immense physical strength and size, and as resolute and audacious in personal rencounters as in open battle. His temper was terrific when roused, and his language was often violent and profane, but never vulgar or obscene. He detested uncleanness, as he despised wanton cruelty and oppression. In the midst of a battle, when his own life was in peril, he was known to rescue a woman and a child from danger and carry them to a place of safety. While he thrashed a scout with hickory withes for giving him second-hand information, he degraded one of his best officers for trifling with the affections of a woman. He was unlearned, but not illiterate. A pen, he said once, reminded him of a snake; and his spelling was consistently wrong: but his natural eloquence could move his troops to enthusiasm. He did not know the first principles of the drill, being astonished at the

known. They are X for the present, like Professor Roentgen's rays. It is very likely that they may be composed of carbon dioxide. This vaporizes (and becomes invisible) at -109 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. At a lower temperature than this it is deposited as a white 'snow.' A layer an inch thick (or less) would account for all the observed phenomena. This explanation may not be correct, but it is worthy of serious examination. Whether it is correct or not, it is certain that the polar caps of Mars are not composed of 'snow.' Snow is water, and there is no water to speak of on the planet. Moreover, the polar caps 'melt,' and the temperature of the arctic regions of Mars is always below the melting temperature of water. The polar caps of Mars are not 'snow;' they may be carbon dioxide; they certainly are composed of some substance that acts very much as carbon dioxide would act if it were exposed to such conditions as exist at the poles of Mars,—let us call it X for the present, after the safe and scientific fashion of Professor Roentgen.

HUMAN LIFE IMPOSSIBLE.

"Not only is there no water on Mars, but there is no air, or very little. Spectroscopic observations at the Lick Observatory, far more complete and thoroughgoing than those made at other stations, lead to the conclusion that the atmosphere on Mars is certainly less in amount than that surrounding the summits of the highest Himalayan peaks. It is probably much less than this; at any rate there is not sufficient air to sustain human life. It is by no means certain that what air there is, is of the right kind for human beings to breathe. All telescopic observation leads to the conclusion that there are no clouds on Mars. If there were air and water, clouds would certainly form. In thousands of observations, clouds have not been seen. The sky of Mars is absolutely sunny."

Professor Holden feels justified in concluding that "there is not the slightest reason to believe that human life can exist on the planet Mars. If by some miracle a man were suddenly transported to that planet, he would undoubtedly freeze solid in an exceedingly short time. He would find no water there, nor sufficient air to breathe. It is more than likely that what air there may be is of a kind fatal to human life. So far as we know, there is no likelihood that life exists on any other planet than the earth. There is not a scintilla of evidence to show that Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and the rest are better fitted to sustain human life than Mars.

"These are not the conclusions that have been generally accepted by the readers of recent pop-

ular astronomical literature. But any one who will take the pains to examine all the evidence can come to no other judgment."

TELEPHONING ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE successful device of Dr. Pupin, of Columbia University, is described in the *World's Work* for March by William A. Anthony, a device by which it is expected conversations may be held between New York and London or between New York and San Francisco. Not only will Dr. Pupin's invention make it possible to telephone to much greater distances than before, but it will render far more distinct messages sent over distances of a few hundred miles.

Mr. Anthony describes the new invention briefly by saying that it consists of putting coils of wire at certain intervals about the wire which transmits the waves of sound. This device makes a difference in the vibrations and preserves them a greater distance.

The imperfections of electrical conductors have hitherto limited the distances over which telephonic conversation can be carried on. On long lines of wire the waves gradually decay and become too feeble to be reproduced by the receiving apparatus. It had been suggested that by introducing frequent induction-coils into the circuit some improvement might be made; but the the-



Photo by Pach.

DR. MICHAEL I. PUPIN.

ory had never been worked out by mathematical formulæ, and various attempts have failed for this reason.

Dr. Pupin went to work on this principle, and finally, in experimenting with a cable 250 miles long, found that only 1-250,000 part of the current reached the receiver until he had put the coils of wire around the cable at intervals, while with the coils brought within proper distances of one another no less than 1-40 of the original current reached the receiving end. The device of Dr. Pupin has already been bought by the Bell Telephone Company for a very large sum, as reported by the newspapers. Mr. Anthony expresses doubt as to whether this company has purchased the invention to develop or suppress it.

"On a land telephone line it is sufficient to insert these coils of wire about every two miles. They may be small, plain coils of wire, insulated and wound on a spool, without mechanism of any kind, placed on the tops of poles; and they will be inconspicuous.

"On an ocean cable the coils must be put much nearer together than on a land line, but the mathematical theory tells how near—about one-eighth of a mile—and what must be their dimensions—about 2 x 2 x 3 inches. They must be so constructed as to form part of the ocean cable and be included in its protecting sheath.

THE SUCCESSFUL INVENTOR'S CAREER.

"Dr. Pupin is still a young man, not yet forty-three, for he was born on the military frontier of Austria in 1858. He came to America at the age of sixteen. As he himself frankly states it: 'I ran away from school, and came here to earn my way by working in the shops and elsewhere.' But he worked into Columbia College and graduated there in 1883. He went to Cambridge University in England after his graduation and studied the higher mathematics. He was the first American student to receive the John Tyndal fellowship, upon which he went to Berlin and studied physics under Helmholtz, and took his degree of Ph.D. Up to this time he never had felt any particular interest in electricity. His studies in Berlin were directed especially to physical chemistry, which he hoped to make his life-work.

"He returned to the United States in 1889, but no professorships nor assistant's positions of physical chemistry opened to him, and with much regret he gave up that work to accept an instructorship in mathematical electricity at Columbia University."

Dr. Pupin received \$200,000 in cash for the use of his device, and \$7,500 a year during the life of the invention.

THE LAST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF ANDRÉE.

ON May 20, 1899, a Swedish expedition left Stockholm with the object of finding any possible trace concerning the fate of Andrée. Several similar expeditions had before this gone forth, but all of them had hitherto been conducted in the direction of Franz Joseph Land, Spitzbergen, and Northern Siberia, where nothing, however, of real importance had been found. This expedition, the last that has been made, was therefore to extend its searches along the north-eastern coast of Greenland, which part of the polar regions none of the former expeditions had investigated, and where, according to the highest authoritative opinions, the unhappy explorer most likely had landed and left some trace, if he had been carried alive over the vast fields of polar ice.

The chief of this last expedition was the eminent arctic explorer, A. G. Nathorst. Concerning his explorations, which were made on the steamer *Antarctic*, Mr. Nathorst writes a lengthy and very interesting account in a recent number of the Swedish scientific monthly, *Ymer*, from which we quote as follows:

DANGERS OF THE ICE-FIELDS.

"On the morning of June 10 the *Antarctic* arrived at 70° 40' lat. and 15° 13' W. lon. There the great mass of pack-ice made it necessary to continue in an easterly direction, and on the 12th anchor was thrown on the south shore of Jan Mayen, notable for having some of the most northerly volcanoes on earth. Nothing could here be found of Andrée, however, and after some scientific observations and collections had been made, the journey was continued on the 24th in a north-northwesterly direction, till the steamer reached the pack-ice which is found in the Siberian Polar Sea, and from there drifted past the pole, down along the east coast of Greenland. It was in this ice that the famous *Fram* was carried away, and there scores of vessels and hundreds of seafarers have drifted to destruction.

"Surrounded by heavy fogs, we followed the line of the ice, looking for an opportunity to enter, which we were able to do for the first time on June 27, at 73° 12' lat. and 5° 10' W. lon. Steering in a northwesterly direction, we had some 40 Swedish (about 270 English) miles to press through the ice to reach the Pendulum Islands. This inner ice is peculiarly and constantly dirty. The dirt is made up of mud and driftwood, among which can be found even small branches, mostly of arctic mosses and trees. The nearer we came toward the coast the more solidly packed the ice became, making our continued journey ever harder. In some places the

ice-fields were many miles wide. They are not even and plane, but resemble a snow-covered, slightly hilly plateau. Walking across such a field, one fully realizes the difficulties encountered by Nansen on his famous expedition. On the walls the snow covers all the hollows between the packed ice-blocks, so that one often sinks down to the elbows in it. And on the sides the snow lies in deep ravines, making progress extremely difficult. Every once in a while one steps through the snow into the water below."

A SNOW-STORM IN JULY.

Constantly on the lookout for opportunities to land and search the coast, the expedition moved slowly southward, patiently overcoming dense fogs, heavy gales, and the changeable, dangerous drift-ice. Every place where was thought to exist a possibility of finding some trace or other of Andrée was carefully examined, but without any results.

Nearing Franz Joseph Fiord, the expedition was given an opportunity to witness a peculiar natural phenomenon, such as is to be seen, possibly, only in Greenland. Mr. Nathorst describes it thus :

"On the morning of the 21st it commenced to snow. The blizzard continued the whole of that day, and the snow fell so thickly that we had to clear it from the decks. It was a strange sight to see the snow-clad country, where only two days before we had walked around, troubled by mosquitoes and the warmth, while butterflies and hopmoths flew among the richly colored flowers."

THE FIORDS OF GREENLAND.

"Continuing our journey, we sometimes had to make long circuits on account of the ice that in places was many years old, as it was five meters thick and formed a real barrier, even and unbroken. On the afternoon of July 28, we passed down along the Liverpool coast, notable because of its steep and rugged mountains. The country had an imposing Alpine nature with its many glaciers. Here the robin redbreast breeds in enormous numbers. Red snow could be seen on every side, and all around us floated majestic ice-mountains, being in some places twice higher than the high masts of the *Antarctic*."

The following evening an anchorage was found off Cape Stewart, the most southerly point on the coast that was visited by this expedition.

"We stayed here a day and a night, whereupon we steamed up Hurry Inlet, which up to this time had not been visited by any scientific expedition. We made some very interesting geological observations, besides shooting two white wolves.

"On August 7 we left again for the North, and arrived two days later off Franz Joseph Fiord, which, as far as I know, had not been visited since 1870. Steaming up the fiord, we saw the high mountains covering its sides, dressed by flower-beds of rich red, gray, and brown. Numerous and fantastic were the ice-mountains, clapping and cracking all the time with the report of cannon-shots. Sometimes one of the giants capsized, and the surges made our steamer rock as if in a heavy sea. During the night we passed the German Teufel'sschloss, a magnificent, richly colored mountain, lying on the shore of a rather narrow passage almost closed by ice-mountains. Further in we steamed between perpendicular mountain-walls, 1,200 to 1,800 meters high, over which waterfalls darted, dissolved into foam, and gathered again, till they plunged into the fiord. Looking up to the mountain-tops, one had to bend the head backward, as they seemed to hang straight over us. Ashore we found how rich is the flora of Greenland's fiords. There the grass grows a yard high. The dwarf birch and the arctic wicker are as big as bushes. There also we were delighted at the sight of our lovely northern bluebells, which were even larger than they are at home. In some places we picked great ripe bilberries. A bath among the drift-ice was delicious, although we could not stay long in it, as the water was only four or five degrees above the freezing-point."

Having sounded the bottom of the narrow fiord at a depth of 763 meters, the expedition was continued through the many inlets and sounds that cut into the shores of this part of the coast. An enthusiastic description is given by Mr. Nathorst of the peculiarly beautiful scenic effects that were witnessed on all sides in the fiords, with their steep mountain-shores, here covered by glittering snow, there overspread with flowers and grasses in brilliant colors.

"The journey was not free from dangers, as we steamed in waters that had never before been visited by any vessel or white man. Often we passed small islands, some of them situated in the middle of the big fiord, and, sounding, we found the depth suddenly changing from 100 to 15 meters. We had to steam with the utmost caution in the very narrow sounds, as we did not know where a submarine island was hidden ; and if we had run aground, it would have been problematic how to get free again. On August 30 we left the coast of Greenland, having spent there eight delightful weeks ; and on September 17 we cast anchor again in the harbor of Stockholm, having finished our expedition."

Concerning the searches made for Andrée, Mr. Nathorst says, in conclusion :

“It is needless to state that we, in all places visited, made the most thorough search after some trace of our old explorer. But as on the whole distance, between 70 degrees and 75 degrees, no such traces were found, I have to confess that I do not believe that he ever reached this coast alive. I say ‘alive,’ because if the balloon had fallen down with the occupants dead, it would be next to impossible to find it among the thousand glaciers, ice-mountains, fiords, and valleys.”

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RAILROAD.

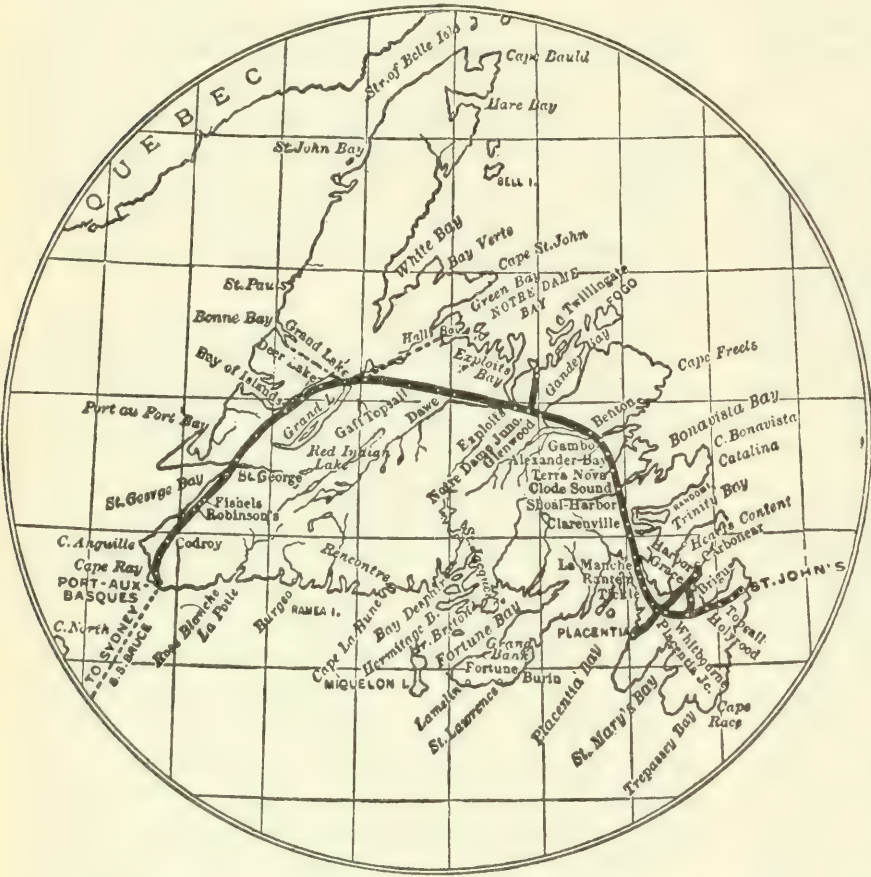
AN exposition of the Newfoundland railroad question, which figured so prominently in the elections of 1900, is contributed to the *Canadian Magazine* for February by Mr. P. T. McGrath, the editor of the *St. John's Evening Herald*.

When it is remembered that a majority of the inhabitants of Newfoundland depend on the sea

world, with an area of 42,000 square miles, its entire population of 200,000 is scattered around the coast-line in innumerable little fishing hamlets, within sight or sound of the sea which provides a sustenance for the hardy toilers. There are not to-day three settlements in the island lacking an outlet by sea. For a maritime people like this, therefore, to undertake railway-building would seem to have been a policy little short of insane. The whole interior was an untraversed wilderness, with possibilities in the matter of agriculture and lumbering only vaguely defined. The value of its minerals, notably copper, was more assured, and the argument upon which the new departure was based was that the population, having grown to a point where the fisheries had ceased to be a support, was entitled to have the potential wealth of the interior developed and new industrial avenues opened up for the needy and unemployed.”

The attempt of a private corporation to build a road ended in failure, after 60 miles of narrow-gauge track had been constructed, and the colonial government next undertook the building of a section of the road as a public work, defraying the cost from the colonial treasury. This method of procedure had, in turn, to be abandoned, because of its costliness; and it was decided to secure, for the completion of the line, the services of an outside contractor. Mr. R. G. Reid, of Montreal, agreed to build the road for \$15,600 per mile, payable in 40-year 3½-per-cent. colonial bonds. Under this contract, Mr. Reid was to construct 280 miles of road. The contract was signed in 1890, and within three years the work was nearly completed. By that time, however, an extension to Port-aux-Basques was demanded, and Mr. Reid contracted to complete that line also, on the same terms.

The next step in Newfoundland's railroad transactions was the government's purchase, from the English bondholders of the old company, of the original section of road. Immediately after this purchase, in 1897, the Liberal ministry was defeated, and the Conservatives, under Sir James Winter, came into power. In the meantime, the operation of the road had been undertaken by Mr. Reid, in return for 5,000 acres of land for each mile operated. This arrangement, however, was to expire in 1903.



MAP OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM.

for a livelihood,—cod, seal, salmon, and herring fisheries forming the principal industries of the colony,—it does not seem remarkable that railroad-building was postponed to a late period in the development of the province. By way of comment on this phase of the situation, Mr. McGrath says:

“Though the island is the tenth largest in the

THE "REID DEAL."

The provisions of the famous contract known as the "Reid deal," concluded by the Winter ministry soon after its accession to power, are stated by Mr. McGrath as follows:

"Mr. Reid undertook to operate the entire railway system of the colony, 638 miles, for fifty years for a further land grant of 2,500 acres to each mile of track; and he purchased the reversion of the ownership on the property at the end of that period for a present payment of \$1,000,000.

"The colony had built a graving-dock at St. John's some years previously. It would make an excellent deep-water terminal for his railway, and he purchased it for \$325,000; it cost \$560,000.

"To properly operate his trains and steamers, Mr. Reid purchased the colonial telegraph system, 1,000 miles in length, for \$125,000, the rates to be reduced one-half at the expiration of the Anglo-American monopoly in 1904.

"Instead of casual steamers around the coast, Mr. Reid procured a franchise for eight modern high-class boats, for thirty years, at subsidies aggregating \$92,300, with a subsidy of \$42,000 for the carriage of mails by train, or \$135,300 per annum, in all.

"The total of the land grants amounted to over 4,000,000 acres. Provision for the development of these was made, and they were regarded as being the foundation of the possibilities of the whole extraordinary undertaking."

Including the \$1,750,000 that had been paid to the English bondholders for the original section, Mr. McGrath estimates the cost to the colony of the whole system at \$10,000,000, and he naively adds: "What the masses of the people were never able to understand was, how the government came to sell this to Mr. Reid for barely \$1,000,000."

MR. KRÜGER IN FRANCE.

THE place of honor in the *Revue de Paris* for January is given to an article by M. Van Hamel, containing his impressions and recollections of the unparalleled reception accorded to Mr. Krüger in France. It might seem, now that the hymns of welcome have died away and the flowers and garlands have faded, that it was useless to tell again the story of Mr. Krüger's progress through France; but as a matter of fact M. Van Hamel's paper is full of interesting details.

It was not simply to listen to the hurrahs of the populace that the old man came to France; he wished to know precisely what the people and the government of France would have to say to him; above all, he intended to speak himself, to answer and to discuss. He had need of an inter-

preter, and M. Van Hamel was that interpreter, a delicate, indeed a dangerous task, which, however, he assures us, was turned into a delight by what he calls the immense kindness and patient simplicity of Mr. Krüger.

"I have been taught," said Mr. Krüger to M. Van Hamel, "but I am not a scholar. I build my phrases as I understand them, and I do not always finish them; and I am a little bit confused with grammar, as I have not had time to seek her favors actively; you will arrange all that for me." Mr. Krüger was referring to the difference between the Boer idiom—the Taal, as it is called—and the literary Dutch language.

He went on to tell M. Van Hamel that he had come to France to ask for the stoppage of the war by the only honorable means—namely, arbitration—and he declared that the barbarities of the English had attained their last limits; that in his experience of Kaffir warfare he had not found the natives so barbarous as soldiers of the Queen; that the Boer farms were burned and their women and children left without a roof over their heads and often without bread.

Another time he told M. Van Hamel to say that the English had forced the Boers to retreat, not by superior military skill, but by the superiority of numbers. "We have not been conquered," he said, "but we have been submerged."

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

IN the February number of the *Southern Workman*, published at Hampton Institute, President George T. Winston, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, makes an able plea for the industrial training of both races in the South.

After pointing out some of the mistakes made by the Government and by private Northern philanthropy in attempting to improve the lot of the Southern negro after the Civil War, President Winston declares that the resultant of these well-meant efforts on the part of those who did not understand the black race or its needs was to arouse the interests and energies of the race in the direction of political, religious, social, and educational, rather than toward industrial, achievement.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS.

Considering the material side of the Southern negro's existence, President Winston shows that the war left him in worse condition than in slavery, and that, while improvement has been made, the opportunities for industrial advancement have been too generally neglected and will not always remain open. He says:

"The real struggle of the negro race is industrial. It is a struggle for better living—for better food, better clothing, and a better home; for a house with more rooms than one, where a family may live together in decency and modesty; for better sanitation and better health, for freedom from debt, for skill in labor, for thrift, economy, and industry, for opportunity and ability to earn \$2 or \$3 or \$4 or \$5 a day, instead of 10 cents or 30 cents or 50 cents. This is the real race struggle. It was the real struggle on emancipation; and it will remain the real struggle until the negro wins it, and through the victory rises to a higher intellectual, moral, religious, social, and political life; or, until he fails and slowly passes out of life,—an incompetent.

"It is easier to diagnose the case than to prescribe the remedy. It seems to me, however, that the things to be done now are the things which should have been done on emancipation.

"1. Let government and philanthropy unite in giving the race industrial training and stimulating them to industrial achievement. The whole field of skilled labor is still open to them in the South. But, unless they occupy it soon, the opportunity will be gone. Metal-working, wood-working, textile industries, manufactures of all sorts, now offer negroes as well as whites abundant opportunities for the exercise of skilled labor.

"2. Let them be encouraged as much as possible to agriculture; for in this occupation they can most easily procure homes and be independent of race friction, prejudice, and oppression. I am inclined to believe that the negro is not far enough from nature to live in cities and towns. He is a child of nature, and his home is in the country. A fearful rate of mortality among the negroes prevails in nearly all the Southern cities and towns; it is not so in the country. With land selling at \$5 to \$10 an acre, and with timber abundant, it is possible for any industrious family to purchase a small farm, construct a house, and furnish a home. Lack of space forbids my dwelling upon the advantages of a farm for the proper rearing of children in a negro family compared with the disadvantages of towns and cities.

"3. The race should let alone political matters, leaving them to be settled by the whites, whose sense of justice and self-interest, as soon as the irritation of the past is allayed, will not only protect the negro in his rights, but will also invite him and assist him to larger development.

"4. The friendly relations so long existing between the negroes and the whites in the Southern States should be restored. It is frightful to consider how unrestrained the present generation of negroes is growing up. Their parents have

neither the knowledge nor the character to train them properly. The schools and the churches are unequal to the task. The negro needs the help of the white race to do this work. It cannot be done through a few missionaries or even through millions of dollars freely given to schools and colleges. For the proper rearing of negro children, indeed—for the proper restraint, guidance, development, and progress of adult negroes—the race needs the daily and hourly sympathy, support, help, and inspiration of the Southern whites."

President Winston complains of a certain lack of personal sympathy between the new generations of the two races. Such sympathy existed under slavery, but since the war it has gradually disappeared. To this he attributes the differing standards of morality for the two races, which are found almost everywhere. Public sentiment can no longer be brought to bear on the negro as an instrumentality for promoting morality.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR THE WHITES.

President Winston's reason for regarding the industrial education of the Southern white man as of no less importance than that of the blacks is that, unless both races in the South are trained, one will pull back the other.

"If the unit of labor, whether white or black, be inefficient, untrained, unskilled, and uneducated, it will lower and degrade the whole system of labor. In slavery, a large class of whites were less trained industrially than the best class of negroes. Indeed, they were held down, hindered, and crushed by competition with slave labor. Their condition to-day merits the attention not only of State, city, and county governments, but also of the national government and of philanthropists throughout the country. These people are a product of slavery no less than the negroes. Their elevation, education, and industrial progress are absolutely essential both to the elevation and progress of the negro and to the safety of the South. It would have been well for these people, as well as for the negroes, if the national government, aided by philanthropy, had established at the close of the war throughout the Southern States a system of technological colleges, normal training-schools, and manual-labor schools, and had introduced into all the public-school systems provision for extensive and thorough manual training.

"Under slavery, labor was degraded, and highly skilled labor was almost an impossibility. In a free state, labor must be elevated, and every laborer made as skillful as possible. The supreme need of the South to-day for both races is industrial education, without which the whites

are doomed to industrial inferiority and isolation, and the negroes to gradual decay and extinction, or to a permanent condition more degrading than slavery."

THE POLITICAL ISOLATION OF THE SOUTH.

THAT Southern men fully realize the unpleasant phases of the South's present position in national politics is made clear by two of the articles in the January number of that able Southern quarterly, the *Sewanee Review*. The Hon. S. S. P. Patteson, of the Richmond bar, writing on "The Political Isolation of the South," deprecates, as not only a Southern, but a national misfortune, "any policy which must place the Southern States in opposition to almost all of the great questions of the day, and at the same time keep them out of any representation in the national cabinet, or any of the leading places of the nation."

A FALSE SECTIONALISM.

Mr. Patteson charges that the free-silver Democrats have revived sectionalism, and "have established a new Mason and Dixon's line, this time south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers." Outside of the South, the only States carried for free silver in the last election were Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada. Commenting on this fact, Mr. Patteson says:

"The whole world knows that our real interests are necessarily nearer to New York and the Eastern States than to those so far west of the Mississippi. The four Western States which were carried have 13 electoral votes, and those which we lost from the South—Maryland and West Virginia, to which may be fairly added Delaware—have 16. There never was a time in the history of the country when the party showed such unmistakable weakness.

"The recent vote of the South does not properly represent the Southern people. It was known when the nomination of Mr. Bryan was made that he would carry the Southern States, and the views of men coming from that section, who never did and never will believe in free silver, were not considered. It was looked upon as a fact, as much as anything could be which had not taken place, that they would vote the ticket. But the party leaders have gotten their warning in Maryland and West Virginia. The breaking away of these Southern States is the handwriting on the wall. Hereafter there will never be again a solid South against a united North."

Mr. Patteson regards a continuance of sectional hostility as "unutterable folly." The South must begin once more to take an interest in the affairs of the nation.

"The time has come for us to fight political issues on national questions. We must never forget that it was the Father of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson, who by the stroke of his pen added more territory to the country than has ever since been done by the whole nation acting together. No great party can live on class hatreds and appeals to passions of the people. It is a loss to the country and to the national intelligence when from the Potomac to the Rio Grande it is not even thought necessary to discuss the questions of interest to the whole nation."

HERITAGE FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA.

In the same magazine, "A New South View of Reconstruction" is presented by Prof. William P. Trent, who regards the Southern whites as more sinned against than sinning, but makes no attempt to minimize their faults and indiscretions.

"It was surely the height of indiscretion," says Professor Trent, "for the Southern legislatures to pass oppressive acts virtually closing to the freedman all the avenues of progress. Yet these acts were liable to be pronounced unconstitutional, and it must be conceded that between 1865 and 1867 the whites had had little time to recover from the shock of war and the consequent upheaval of society. They were imprudent, and their legislation seems absurd and horrible to us; but, on the other hand, the radicals in Congress were fatuous, and their legislation was abortive and tyrannical. Partisanship worked mischief on both sides, but we naturally hold those who had least to fear and suffer most accountable. As for the conduct of the Southerners after drastic reconstruction was begun, it seems to me to have been only what was to be expected, although fraught with direful consequences. . . . As Anglo-Saxons they were determined to escape from both military rule and negro domination as soon as possible; hence, wisely or not, they threw themselves into the arms of the Democratic party, and began to intimidate and cheat the negro."

FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS.

Professor Trent does not blink the evils that have resulted from the frauds practised upon the negroes at the polls. From these wrongs the whites themselves have suffered, as he shows:

"Some years ago I carefully examined newspaper reports of local elections in South Carolina during the period from 1836 to 1848, and found mention of only one case of suspected stuffing of the ballot-box. How many cases of such stuffing may one suppose a careful student of the period, say, between 1878 and 1890, would discover?

But can a people accustom themselves to cheating in elections without declining conspicuously in political virtue? The South has declined immensely during the last thirty years; and yet, not having lost her full representation in Congress, she has more political power than is her due. Can that power be exercised properly? For an answer to this question, I may point to the attitude of the mass of the Southern people on the grave financial and economic problems that have recently confronted the country. But at the same time I must emphatically call attention to the fact that the South has for a generation been thinking of how to do away with the effects of partisan reconstruction legislation, and has had neither the time nor the inclination to inform herself about truly national issues. On the rotten foundation of ballot-box stuffing her politicians have erected a machine which has woven a net over the whole section. Some day there will be a collapse; but the people will still be bound up in the net, and the more they struggle, the more they will be involved in its coils. Then their only hope of rescue will lie in a strong, clear-sighted statesman to cut the entangling meshes."

THE MAFFIA—A SICILIAN TAMMANY.

MOST people have no idea that the Mafia is other than a secret society, organized for the purpose of revenge and robbery. Mr. Richard Bagot has an interesting article in the *National Review* for February, which shows, however, that this definition is not altogether correct.

NOT A SECRET SOCIETY.

The Mafia, first, is not a secret society at all. It has no code of laws or formal organization. It is, on the contrary, a natural outgrowth of society as it exists in Sicily. Each member of the society acts entirely in his own interests and on his own responsibility. The Maffioso is an individualist who scorns the law and dispenses justice with his own hand. The obtaining of money by fraud and violence is only one of his objects. His main object "is to prevent, by fair means or foul, justice, as represented by the civil authorities, interfering with his acts; neither will he tolerate such interference. His neighbor, whom he has perhaps wronged, and may not improbably kill, is the first to assist him in defeating the power of the law, for the simple reason that this neighbor is himself a Maffioso. If the latter be killed, his family will effectually screen the murderer from justice. Some member of it will, at the proper season, avenge the murder or the wrong in his or her own way. To seek reparation at the hands of

the law, or not to throw every obstacle in the way of its action, would be contrary to the honor of a Maffioso."

THE JOY OF PRIVATE VENGEANCE.

Mr. Bagot relates a story of a mother whose son was murdered, but who refused to assist the authorities by naming the murderer. Shortly afterward the murderer was found dead, the avenger being the murdered man's brother. Mr. Bagot says, in this connection, that maternal affection is one of the secret agencies of the Mafia. Sicilian mothers bring up their offspring to regard fraud, violence, and contempt for the law as virtues, and a Sicilian girl despises a lover who has not distinguished himself by some deed of lawlessness. The Sicilian woman will lick up the blood of a fallen enemy in a frenzy of ferocious delight.

POLITICAL TYRANNY.

The Mafia in political life is a sort of barbarian Tammany Hall. It controls the elections:

"A politician's very colleagues who dined at his table would not hesitate to instruct some of their protégés among the *bassa* Mafia to remove him out of the way were his principles of honor and justice to clash at any time with their interests, or were their official relations with him likely to cause them to be badly looked upon by their fellow-Maffiosi. The *alta* Mafia exists in Sicily no less than the *bassa* Mafia, and protects and subsidizes the latter in order to have a dependable instrument ready to hand to execute its orders and do its dirtier and more compromising work."

INDUSTRIAL BLACKMAIL.

The Mafia demands its share in every form of industry. If the victim refuses to pay blackmail, he is ruined.

"The farmer of a *tenuta* must pay to the Mafia a sum of money to insure that the guardians of the water-supply shall give him the water to which he has the right. Refusal on his part to submit to this extortion means the cutting off of his irrigation and the reselling of it to some less obstinate neighbor. The withholding of the water for a few hours may, and probably does, ruin the farmer's prospects for the year. He must pay, or his crops must perish, and he himself fall a victim to a *Sparatina* fired from behind one of his own fences."

In Mr. Bagot's opinion, the education and civilization of the women of the race must be the starting-point of any successful attempt to eradicate the spirit of the Mafia from the Sicilian temperament and character.

CAN EUROPE INFLUENCE ASIA?

THE mere putting of the question may strike the ordinary reader as absurd, for he expects Europe to appropriate and assimilate the whole of Asia before long. But Mr. Meredith Townsend raises the question in all seriousness in the February *Contemporary*, and further challenges attention by declaring: "After fifty years' study of the subject I do not believe that, with the possible exception of a single movement, Europe has ever permanently influenced Asia, and I cannot help doubting whether in the future it ever will." The possible exception rests on the guess that Europe was the original home of the white race. Mr. Townsend himself accepts the older view that the cradle of the white race was in Asia.

NEVER IN ANCIENT TIMES.

He proceeds with his negative proof. The Greeks, in spite of Alexander's conquests, "left in the end scarcely an impression of themselves" on Asia. "At this moment, among the eight hundred millions of Asia, there are not twenty among whom can be traced by the most imaginative any lingering influence of Rome." From 700 to 1757 A.D. not a province, not a tribe, had become permanently Europeanized. "Not a European idea, not a European habit, not a distinctively European branch of knowledge, ever penetrated into Asia."

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH INFLUENCE—NIL.

Passing to the modern world, which seems to think Asia half European, Mr. Townsend declares that "in reality, neither Russia nor Great Britain has as yet exercised any 'influence' upon the millions she has conquered."

"In the north, the tribes are only held down by Russia, would rebel in a moment if they dared, and show no sign of accepting either her civilization, her ideas, or her creed. In the south, Great Britain has enforced a peace which has produced manifold blessings, but she has neither won nor converted any large section of her subject populations. There is no province, no tribe, no native organization in India upon which, in the event of disaster, she could rely for aid. . . . Beneath the small film of white men who make up the Indian empire boils or sleeps away a sea of dark men, incurably hostile, who await with patience the day when the ice shall break and the ocean regain its power of restless movement under its own laws. As yet there is no sign that the British are accomplishing more than the Romans accomplished in Britain, that they will spread any permanently successful ideas, or that they will found anything whatever."

JAPAN NO INSTANCE TO THE CONTRARY.

The rise of Japan to the rank of a great power is, Mr. Townsend affirms, not the result of European influence, but a genuine Asiatic upgrowth.

"Europe, outside Russia, at least, greatly admires that change, and forgets entirely that in its contest with Asia, which has lasted two thousand years, a new and a heavy weight has been thrown within our own lifetime on the defensive side."

True, Japanese and Chinese buy European firearms, just as we buy Asiatic tea. Commodities are not necessarily influence.

THE ESSENTIAL SEPARATENESS.

Mr. Townsend sees no sign of the essential separateness of the Asiatic mind disappearing. It is too deeply rooted.

"The truth is, the European is essentially secular—that is, intent on securing objects he can see; and the Asiatic essentially religious—that is, intent on obedience to powers which he cannot see, but can imagine. There is also in the Asiatic mind a special political and a special social idea. It is not by accident that the European desires self-government, and the Asiatic to be governed by an absolute will."

The European, on his part, will not merge in the Asiatic population.

"Asiatics, as I believe, perceive this European decision very clearly, and it is the ultimate cause of the massacres to which, when they rise in insurrection, they invariably resort. They know that their only chance of victory is to kill the white people out."

WHAT ABOUT CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE?

For the hope that Asia will accept Christianity, Mr. Townsend finds no historic ground. The Jews, the Asiatic people which know it best, and have had the strongest reason for accepting it, have persistently rejected it.

"For eighteen hundred years it has been no part of the policy of Heaven—I write with reverence though I use non-religious terminology—to convert Asiatics *en masse*, and there is no proof that this absence of divine assistance to the teachers may not continue for an equal period in the future."

Christianity offers "eternal consciousness;" Asia wants annihilation or absorption.

Religion not promising assimilation, Mr. Townsend considers whether force can effect it. He finds Europe strong to repel Asiatic invasion, but weak to assume herself the aggressive. He asks how long would England keep India if its retention by force were to cost her one hundred millions a year.

"SOME NEW FAITH."

Yet the writer's conclusions are not all negative. He confesses to a feeling that "the hour was approaching for the Mongolian masses to evolve some new faith, with a new ruler to enforce it." He hopes it may not be the Mussulman faith, or Europe will have an awful quarter of an hour.

WHAT CHINA NEEDS.

IN his past articles on the subject of the Chinese crisis, Sir Robert Hart showed pretty plainly that he by no means regarded the Chinese as altogether in the wrong. Those articles were, however, so largely taken up with immediate considerations that the broader aspects of the Chinese question could not be dealt with at length. Now, however, that he is freed from the pressure of immediate questions, Sir Robert is more at leisure to deal with the general question as to who is responsible for the Chinese difficulties and what ought to be done to remove them. The *Fortnightly* for February has an article from his pen entitled "China and Non-China."

THE BOXERS LEARNING TO FIGHT.

First of all, Sir Robert repeats that the belief that the Boxer trouble has been cured by the slaughtering of the allies is absurd. He says:

"While Peking and the vicinity still harbor countless Boxers who are now quietly working for or selling things to the foreign garrison of this captured capital, and who, studying the victorious warriors, their posts, and their ways, are ready to don their scarlet sashes and take the field again should chance give an opening, or an order from above sanction the experiment, the non-Boxer crowd are said to have not the slightest idea why the powers sent their troops here, and in such numbers, but regard them as a band of brigands who kill, burn, ravish, and loot, and who will one of these days disappear, as brigands have disappeared before, and leave the Chinese to themselves again."

This being so, it is obvious that some other policy must be adopted. But before that can be done we must first find out what are the underlying causes of the anti-foreign agitation. According to Sir Robert Hart, they all come under the explanation of "the anomalous position of foreigners in China." Extraterritoriality is the evil, and it is the exceptional position of foreigners which paralyzes Chinese administration, and at the same time prevents foreigners obtaining free access to China and fair treatment from the Chinese.

"This is the anomaly at the root of all the mischief: the foreign merchant is in a privileged position and is withdrawn from Chinese jurisdiction; the missionary is similarly beyond the reach of Chinese law, and his presence admits of various abuses springing up; the foreign official has under treaties to take action of a kind unknown elsewhere; and the outcome of all these anomalies is a feeling of humiliation, a sense of injustice, and a soreness that nevertheless could still be healed were the right remedy applied."

THE CHINESE WANT JUSTICE.

Without extraterritoriality the anti-foreign feeling which it was devised to provide against would never have existed. The Chinese themselves have more respect for justice than any other nation.

"They are well-behaved, law-abiding, intelligent, economical, and industrious; they can learn anything and do anything; they are punctiliously polite, they worship talent, and they believe in right so firmly that they scorn to think it requires to be supported or enforced by might; they delight in literature, and everywhere they have their literary clubs and coteries for hearing and discussing each other's essays and verses; they possess and practise an admirable system of ethics, and they are generous, charitable, and fond of good works; they never forget a favor; they make rich return for any kindness, and though they know money will buy service, a man must be more than wealthy to win public esteem and respect; they are practical, teachable, and wonderfully gifted with common sense; they are excellent artisans, reliable workmen, and of a good faith that every one acknowledges and admires in their commercial dealings."

ABOLISH PRIVILEGES.

To abolish extraterritoriality is the only way to bring these Chinese virtues to bear on their relations with foreigners. If this were done, trade would be freely permitted everywhere, and the investment of capital and development of internal resources meet with no unnecessary obstacle: the government has already admitted in principle that natives may own steamers on coast and river, may establish telegraphic communication, may build railways, may open mines, may start manufacturing industries, and the foreigner has only to accept the same position to enjoy to their fullest extent the same privileges,—besides insuring the removal of what makes such enterprises unprofitable.

Sir Robert Hart says that subjection to Chinese jurisdiction would make foreigners more careful to avoid offending Chinese laws and prej-

udices, and he thinks that Chinese officials would be instructed to deal properly with foreigners. But such a reform must be founded on mutual trust.

"Nor should the effect of such a concession be spoiled by reservations and restrictions beyond, perhaps, a stipulation for evidence to be taken on oath and some right of appeal; for the country, so to speak, would be on its honor, and the whole force of Chinese thought and teaching would then be enlisted in the foreigner's favor through its maxim regarding tenderly treating the stranger from afar."

It is certain that even under the most unjustly administered Chinese laws there would be less sacrifice of European life than under the present alternation of security and massacre.

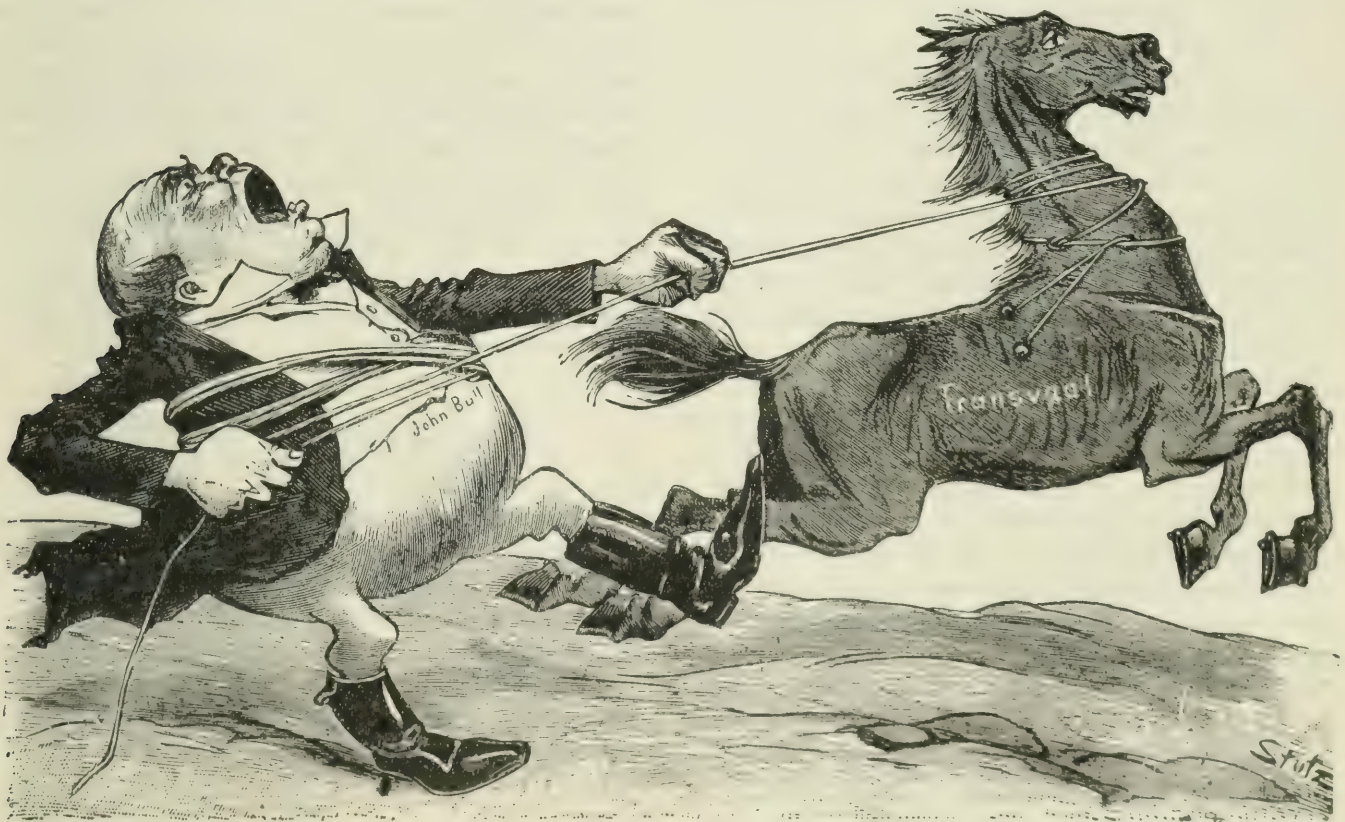
BRITISH DISCUSSION OF THE BOER WAR.

IT is a strange thing that while peace in South Africa seems yet a long way off the English magazines persist in publishing two articles on what is to be done after the war for every one that deals with the question of how to end it. The *Nineteenth Century* for February, for instance, does not contain a single hint as to how peace might be made with the Boers. But that does not prevent its publishing two articles assuming that the Transvaal is conquered, and that it is

shortly going to be administered according to the British imperial will and pleasure.

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE.

Mr. A. B. Markham, M.P., writes on "The Economic Future of the Transvaal," which he begins by assuring us is going to be settled "at an early date" by the imperial Parliament. As to the "economic future," Mr. Markham is very confident. In addition to gold, he foresees vast industries in copper, iron, coal, and diamonds. But it will be necessary, he says, to introduce Chinese labor in order to work these resources. Direct taxation, not indirect, must be employed in order to make the wealthy millionaires pay. Mr. Markham says that the great South African millionaires would not pay largely under a system of indirect taxation, because they are not generally large shareholders in the mines, but have made their fortunes by promoting new companies. When a mine is equipped and begins to pay regular dividends, a market is made for its shares on a basis which yields the investor 10 per cent. The magnate sells on this basis, and reaps the profit. The taxation of dividend-paying mines would mean that the magnate would escape. A heavy tax should therefore be placed upon all undeveloped claims, and, in order to make the magnates contribute, the regulation of the Chartered Company should be adopted,



A GERMAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S SOUTH AFRICAN COMPLICATIONS.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

whereby the authorities are entitled to 50 per cent. of the vendor's scrip on the flotation of a new gold mine. Mr. Markham thinks that the true basis for taxation would be one which enabled mines yielding 6 pennyweights of gold to be profitably worked. He thinks that the gold deposits yet undeveloped will absorb a capital of at least £30,000,000 more.

THE NATIVES.

The same remark applies to another paper in the *Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. John Macdonell, C.B., the chairman of the South African Native Races Committee. Mr. Macdonell protests against the idea circulated by the capitalists that the natives are a lazy race, who have never done anything to advance South Africa. On the contrary, he points out that everything that has required manual labor in South Africa has been done by blacks, and if they have done so much without compulsion it is absurd to make their idleness a pretext for forced labor. He protests against the disintegration of the tribal organization of the natives :

"You cut adrift a vast number of people, ill prepared for independence, from their old ties of government and traditions. You do your best to create quickly, and on a large scale, a proletariat. You extend with the good things of civilization some of the worst evils incidental thereto. You break up family life, and disintegrate the old elements too rapidly to permit of their slow and easy absorption in a new order. You might have let down gradually and gently those primitive social structures ; you are likely to bring them down with a run. You had in the complex though ancient system of government in some parts of Africa the germ of true civilization, the instinct of orderly life ; you have destroyed it in some regions, you would maim it in others. You have done little to carry over, smoothly and gradually—in places you have done much to prevent the carrying over—into a civilized state, the people of whom the break-up of semi-civilized communities may leave you the guardians."

The argument that the natives should be treated as children is also absurd. Treating the natives like children in South Africa means generally treating them as children without the protection of the factory acts. The natives who are least interfered with are much the best off.

"For example, in Basutoland—naturally, no doubt, fertile—where, as has been said, the valleys stand so thick with corn that they laugh and sing, the natives are by themselves, and poverty in the absence of bad seasons is unknown. The facilities for drink are notoriously the curse of

the native ; but no excise duty is imposed in Cape Colony. As to this matter and others, the tutelage theory is apt to break down when any powerful interest intervenes."

Federation Before Settlement.

"Calchas," writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "The Crux in South Africa," argues strongly in favor of dismissing the idea that South Africa must be settled before any attempt is made to federate the country. He calls upon the government to reconsider their South African policy, which at the present moment he describes as that of crown colony administration tempered by municipal institutions. The grant of municipal self-government is treated as a more or less remote ideal, and South African federation is an altogether needless speculation. Lord Salisbury's words about years and generations in which the Boers might exclude themselves from the blessings of local autonomy were "gratuitous and dismal mischief." Instead of postponing to the dim and distant future the federation of South Africa, "Calchas" would federate now, and would grant self-governing institutions as soon as Lord Kitchener got the country in hand and the prisoners were brought back from St. Helena and Ceylon. All the necessary measures would have a much better chance of acceptance if associated with the immediate prospect of federation. The capital might be fixed in Bloemfontein, and the constitution imposed in the first instance from without by the imperial government. The material security which federation would offer for the future peace of South Africa overrides every other consideration. It is the only measure which gives any prospect of replacing the army. "Calchas" suggests, but timidly, as if he were afraid of his own views, that federation might have a better chance of success if the work of establishing it were intrusted to other hands than those of Sir Alfred Milner.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS IN FRANCE.

THE uppermost topic in France for the past two months has been the proposed law of religious "associations." The discussion of this measure in the Chamber of Deputies has involved the whole status of religious bodies in their relation to the state. This great debate gives special timeliness to the sketch of the historical relations between the state and associations of persons,—societies, colleges, guilds, companies, etc., and especially religious congregations,—which M. Ernest des Granges contributes to the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* for January.

“Liberty of association,” says M. des Granges, “was a thing unknown among the Romans. Even under the Republic, Roman policy shows its distrust as regards the spirit of association. . . . The hostility of the state against ‘colleges’ was only accentuated and aggravated, in fact, under the Empire. . . . The principle that rules the matter can be formulated in these terms: No association, no college, can exist or act as a moral person (*universitas*) except in virtue of an express concession from the supreme power.”

The sense here of *universitas* has been so obscured in *university* that it is necessary to say, in explanation, that *universitas*, as employed above, is abstract entirely made by legal authorization a concrete, personal entity,—an entity that has been endowed, by a fictive materialization, with a *corpus*, or body.

“The form of this authorization [that converted a mere aggregation of people into an *universitas*] varied greatly at different epochs.” But, “at all times, the Romans regarded the grant of the moral personality as belonging by its essence to the sovereign authority, and as one of its most indisputable prerogatives. . . . And, as the will of the sovereign was necessary for the creation of *universitates*, so, likewise, was it indispensable for their maintenance. The power that had drawn them from nothing could dissolve them; it had truly over these fictive beings the right of life and death. . . . The aggregations that were constituted without the imperial authority were, by the fact itself, illegal. Not only were they to be dissolved, but even their members, reputed seditious, were subjected to penalties proclaimed by edict against disturbers of public order.”

THE CHURCH ACQUIRES PROPERTY.

Such was the state of all associations, as regards the Roman law, in classic times. There were included in such associations many kinds, as guilds, companies, mutual aid and provident societies, societies for the celebration of a cult and the maintenance of sanctuaries, colleges that corresponded to modern institutions of public utility, and many others. But, whatever their purpose, they were rigorously subjected to law, and were illegal unless expressly authorized by the sovereign power. “At the dawn of Christianity, the assemblies of the faithful were, in the eyes of the Roman lawmaker, mere illicit colleges—associations of seditious people whom it was necessary to disperse at any price. Hence the exceptional severity of the measures of defense directed against the nascent Church. . . . But from the time that the evangelical doctrine penetrated the Roman world, the Church ceased to be regarded

as an association ruled by the classic law. . . . From the fifth century, there were seen grouped about the churches, properly so called, a throng of convents, monasteries, hospitals, charitable establishments of every nature, having, one and all, their own patrimony, their special revenues, their distinct civil personality.” Legislative authority consecrated this juridic revolution: “Henceforth, bishops alone shall be judges of the occasion for creating religious establishments.” Authorization by the state is no longer necessary.

The acquisition of wealth followed, or rather anticipated, the acquisition of civil personality. Constantine and his successors lowered, one by one, the restrictions imposed on givers; the barriers against grants and donations to ecclesiastical establishments were thrown down; property so acquired was made inalienable; churches, convents, and hospitals were allowed to appropriate the inheritances of their clergy dying intestate and without other heirs than collateral kindred. Hedged by imperial law, and later by barbaric superstition, with revenues constantly enlarged by the zeal of the good and the fears of the wicked, the wealth of ecclesiastical establishments grew to enormous proportions. “Let these churchmen tell us,” Charlemagne exclaims, “whether it is renouncing the world to be heaping up their goods all the time, by means legal and illegal, while promising paradise or threatening hell to the credulous!”

UNDER FEUDALISM.

With the spread of feudalism the power of the clergy and the wealth of their establishments still increased. The year 1000, and the years immediately preceding it, were a mine of incalculable profits. The expected blast of the archangel's millennial trumpet made churches and convents heaping treasuries. But there was a failure in responding to the appointment. No doubt, discussions of the calendar, and even of religion itself, followed; but, fortunately for later ages, the clergy kept their hold; for, where all were ignorant and barbarous, the clergy were somewhat less ignorant and somewhat less barbarous than their neighbors, the laity. But in the midst of feudalism religion became feudal. Monasteries consecrated to prayer and spiritual meditation were surmounted by machicolated towers and enclosed by crenelated walls. Bishops and abbots had vassals; as feudatories, they recognized suzerains and were summoned by them to lead their people in arms to the assistance of their lords,—as when the bishop of Châlons was summoned by Philip of Valois to join him in arms at Amiens.

There was, however, at bottom an irreconcil-

able opposition between feudal principles and ecclesiastical institutions. A fief was liable to revert to the lord who granted it. But as a convent, monastery, or church could not die, its lands remained to it so long, perpetually, as its official head rendered the feudal services prescribed by custom. The tendency, therefore, was toward a constant extension of the landed estates of ecclesiastical establishments. To restrict this progressive extension, the feudal lords ranged themselves against such establishments in organized hostility. "The measures by which this hostility expressed itself varied according to the regions; but all were reducible essentially to this common purpose,—to constrain the Church to restore to circulation the wealth she had acquired without the assent of the suzerain. Such was the fundamental rule established by article 125 of the ordinance of 1270, known under the name of the Establishment of Saint Louis. But it was rare that, in practice, the lord dominant exercised the right of repossession which custom permitted. He limited himself, ordinarily, to subjecting the church or convent in arrear to the option of depossession or the payment of an indemnity. . . . In return for this indemnity, the suzerain renounced the profits he might draw from the land acquired by the Church. The heritage was from that time *amorté*. Hence the name of 'amortissement,' given to the transaction between the monastery and the master of the fief."

THE STATE'S ASSERTION OF PREROGATIVE.

But a greater danger was awaiting ecclesiastical wealth than the exactions of feudal lords. By a process of agglutination the state was forming, and with the state an exchequer. In 1275, an ordinance of Philip the Hardy transferred to royalty, as one of its inseparable attributes henceforth, the right of amortizement, till then the exclusive privilege of the feudal lords. By this ordinance the establishments of the Church were commanded, if they wanted to retain their lands, to pay to the king an indemnity of amortizement. Subsequently (1291), and in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (1320, 1326, 1328, 1370, 1385, 1402), the terms of this ordinance were renewed and made more severe. "At the bottom of this fiscal quarrel," says M. des Granges, "it was the juridic existence, the personality itself, of the establishments of the Church that was at stake. . . . In striking the Church in its mortmain, royalty sought to despoil it of that precious attribute of civil individuality which she owed to the munificence of the Christian emperors of the fifth century, and from which she had developed, with so much success, rich

results. This tendency of the state to seize again its ancient prerogative of dispenser of the right of association and arbiter of the personality of religious communities showed itself as early as the fourteenth century (1342). . . . But it was reserved for the Renaissance to consecrate, by precise texts, this grave juridic revolution. . . . Finding in the theories of the Roman law the idea of the *collegium* or of the *universitas* subject to the preliminary authorization of the sovereign, the royal jurisconsults contrived, by an ingenious transposition, to apply this maxim to the religious corporations of their own epoch. In the innumerable convents, abbeys, and monasteries that covered then the surface of the country, they affected to see only colleges, in the Roman sense of this word, veritable associations subject to the conditions of existence that ruled the *universitates* of ancient Rome." (See remark on *universitas* at page 355.) "The principle of the supremacy of the king over the moral persons of mortmain was distinctly asserted by the ordinance of Orleans of 1560; the edict of November 21, 1629; the declaration of June 7, 1659, and other texts. . . . All these acts of royal authority are reducible to this essential prescription, that no community, no college, can be founded without a reason of public utility recognized by the sovereign.

THE EDICT OF 1749.

"The last phase of this memorable conflict between the state and ecclesiastical mortmain was marked by the regulative edict issued in August, 1749, on the initiative of the chancellor Aguesseau." This celebrated edict revives and aggravates the prohibitions of previous legislation; it formulates with incomparable fullness the necessity of the preliminary authorization of establishments of mortmain. "No association of this category can be formed or exist legally except by virtue of letters patent from the king registered in the parliaments or superior councils. The rule is general." There is no distinction, in this respect, between laic and religious associations; between those whose objects are of public utility and those that exist for private gain. The edict operates retrospectively. All communities founded since 1666, "or during the thirty years preceding," without having been authorized by letters patent, are declared null and non-existent, "unless the king relieves their caducity by special grant." Minute prescriptions and severe penalties are incorporated in the edict to secure its enforcement. Fifteen years after its publication, royal authority, citing the edict, proscribed pitilessly the order of the Jesuits, closed their colleges, and sold their goods.

The next stage in the history of corporate association, as sketched by M. des Granges, is the French Revolution. At that point we will take up again, in our next issue, our *résumé* of his recital, and, with some cross-light from another source, bring it down to the present day.

VERDI, THE COMPOSER.

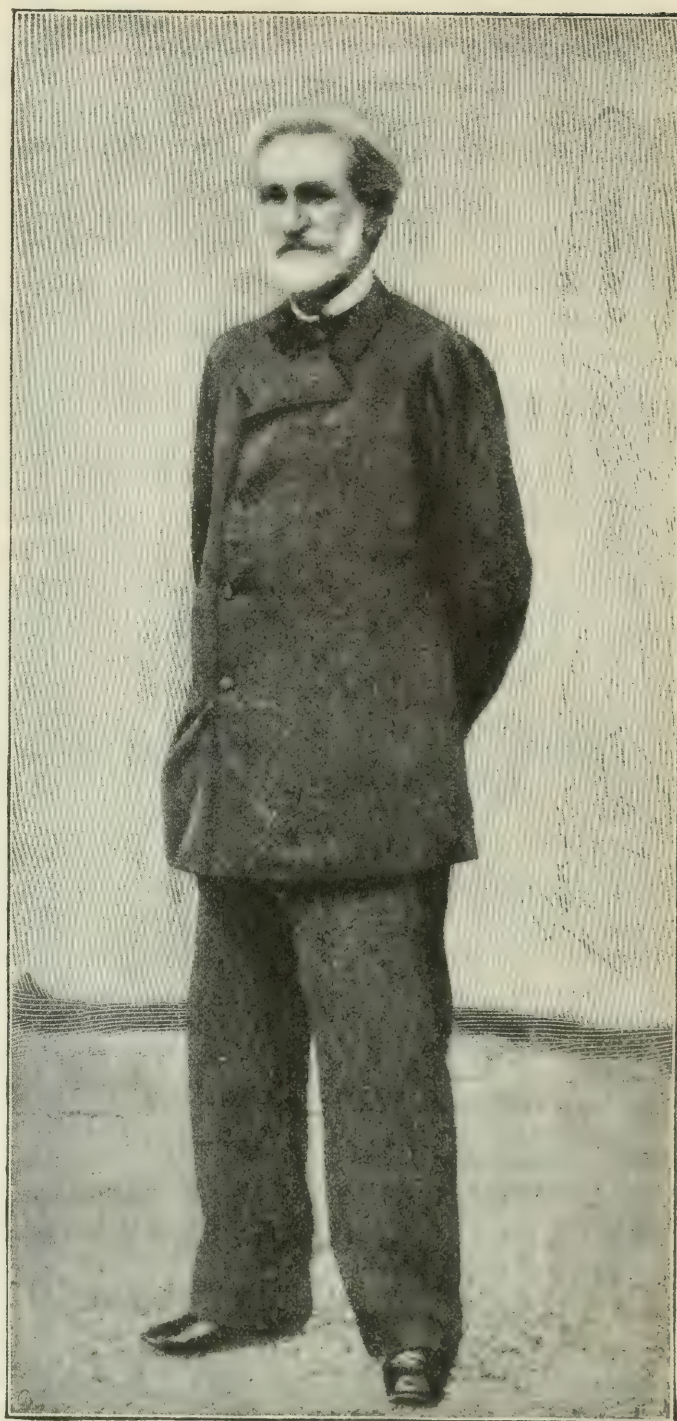
THE famous Italian composer, Giuseppe Verdi, who died at Milan on January 27, in his eighty-eighth year, is the subject of a brief character sketch in the *London Review of Reviews* for February.

It appears from a table of the comparative ages of musicians that only about twenty of any eminence have lived beyond the four-score mark, and it is doubtful whether any of these achieved much in the seventies, while Verdi produced "Otello" at seventy-three and "Falstaff" in his eightieth year, not to speak of several sacred compositions at eighty-four!

ORGANIST AT TEN.

"It was at the village of Roncole, some seventeen miles northwest of Parma, that Verdi was born. In 1814, Italy was the prey of the allied armies, and even this remote village did not escape. The women took refuge in the church, but the soldiers forced the doors and spared neither age nor sex. One woman alone, with her infant child, had the presence of mind to fly to the belfry, and thus she saved herself and her child. This was Luisa Verdi, and the incident was the tone-poet's first acquaintance with the terrors of war. His first acquaintance with music was through the medium of an itinerant fiddler, whose scrapings roused the musical gifts of the boy, so that the father was constrained to add a spinet to his worldly possessions, and the little fellow was to be found at the instrument at all hours. His first lessons were given him by the local organist, but at the end of twelve months the teacher was compelled to confess he had nothing more to teach his pupil.

"Verdi's parents were people in very humble circumstances. They kept a small inn and retail shop, and once a week the father might be seen trudging from Roncole to the neighboring town of Busseto, where one Antonio Barezzi owned a wholesale grocery store. Thus the grocery department of his business was replenished. When Barezzi had a vacancy for a young assistant in his store, he agreed to try young Verdi. The boy seems to have been conscientious in the performance of his duties, for soon we find Barezzi, who was a musician himself, not only encouraging the musical proclivities of his apprentice, but



THE LATE GIUSEPPE VERDI.

rendering him material assistance in his musical studies. At the age of ten or eleven Verdi was appointed organist at the church of Roncole. On Sundays and feast-days he might be seen journeying on foot to and from his native village to play the organ at the services for a sum under \$10 a year! When his teacher, Provesi, who was also conductor of the Philharmonic Society of Busseto, retired from the conductorship, Verdi was given the post.

EARLY AMBITIONS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

"But Verdi's ambition was to compose lyric drama, and it was evident that to succeed he

must have some better training. Barezzi lent him the money he required, but when he presented himself at Milan he was rejected by the authorities of the Conservatoire. He then took private lessons under Lavigna, but before two years were over he was recalled to Busseto to fill the place of Provesi, who had just died. Probably he was glad of the excuse to return, for he was in love with Barezzi's daughter, and the young pair were married in 1836. But Verdi's prospects were of the poorest, and in 1838, with 'Oberto,' his first opera, under his arm, he set out again for Milan. When he arrived, the Milan Philharmonic Society was preparing Haydn's 'Creation' for performance, and the conductor having failed to put in an appearance, Verdi was asked to take his place for that evening. In those days conducting was managed from the piano in the orchestra, and Verdi was informed that it would be sufficient if he played the bass part only. He was received with sarcastic approval by 'the knowing ones,' but he astonished everybody, and the result was that he was appointed conductor of this society shortly afterward."

"Oberto" was produced in 1839, with some success, and Verdi next composed three operas, "under contract," for the opera-houses at Milan and Vienna. Then followed two years of the direst poverty and bereavement. The deaths of his young wife and their two children in the spring of 1840 left Verdi alone and homeless. His next opera proved a failure, and Verdi was almost despondent enough to give up composition, but something led him to try his hand once again. "Nabucco," or "Nebuchadnezzar," was completed in 1841 and produced in the following March; it met with instantaneous success.

SHAKESPEARE IN OPERA.

"At twenty-nine, with the production of 'Nabucco,' Verdi's position was assured. Several other operas followed which need not be here enumerated, and in 1847 we reach 'Macbeth;' several more follow, and then we have three works which are still great favorites—'Rigoletto' (1851), 'Il Trovatore' (1853), and 'La Traviata' (1853). Passing over some six others, we come to 'Aïda' (1871), 'Otello' (1887), and 'Falstaff' (1893).

"Forty years elapsed between the production of 'Macbeth' at Florence and the production of 'Otello' at Milan. 'Otello' falls under Verdi's third and matured period, 'Aïda' being the first opera of this phase of his career. For 'Otello' the composer was fortunate in having Boïto, the poet and musician, for his librettist."

In 1893, "Falstaff" was given to the world,

when Verdi was nearly eighty years of age. The year 1898 was marked by the production in Paris of four new sacred works.

A RETREAT FOR MUSICIANS.

"In 1888, a hospital built by Verdi was opened at Villanova. At the opening ceremony no one was present except the composer and his family, the physician, and the Sindaco of Villanova. No speechifying was allowed, Verdi remarking that the only inauguration necessary was the admission of the sick. He next turned his thoughts to the provision of a home or retreat for needy musicians over sixty-five years of age. This has been erected near Milan—"a pleasant, comfortable, healthy haven of peace." It will accommodate about sixty men and forty women, and was to be inaugurated after the composer's death. It was in 1851 that Verdi married again, his second wife being Giuseppina Strepponi, a famous prima donna. It was mainly through her influence that Verdi was enabled to gain a hearing for 'Oberto' at Milan. She died in 1897, at the age of eighty-two.

VERDI AT HOME.

"The daily life of Verdi at his country villa of Sant' Agata has been described many times. Early rising, frugal meals, and outdoor interests, but little or no music, seem to have filled up his day.

"The winter months were usually spent at Genoa. Celebrity-hunters were a special aversion. An amusing story is told of an enthusiast who made a long journey to hear one of Verdi's operas. The piece did not please him on the first hearing, so he made a second journey to hear it again, and with no better result, whereupon he wrote to Verdi, complaining of the way in which he had spent his money, and demanded payment of his expenses. Verdi requested his publisher to pay the bill, deducting the charge for two suppers; and at the same time the publisher was requested to get a receipt and a formal promise from the young man never to go to hear another new opera by Verdi unless he was ready to bear the expense."

VERDI AND ITALIAN OPERA.

AN article on "Italian Composers of To-Day," by Charles Henry Meltzer, in the February *Criterion*, is chiefly a tribute to the master, Verdi, to whom the writer ascribes a great part of the credit for what he terms the re-birth of Italian opera, which he associates with the production of "Aïda" at the Cairo Opera House, in 1871.

THE INFLUENCE OF WAGNER.

“The resuscitation of the art with which Italy had been so long and sometimes so gloriously identified is due partly, of course, to the example of the great Baireuth master. Partly, however, it is the outcome of the extraordinary genius, adaptability, and patience of Verdi, who, at an age when many men less famous have abandoned work, did not disdain to go to school again and learn of a new teacher.

“In his ‘Don Carlos,’ some profess to have noticed the first symptoms of the transformation to which Verdi had determined to subject his art. Prior to the invention of that opera, the qualities usually associated with Verdi were those which he shared with his countrymen Donizetti, Bellini, and Rossini—facility, grace, tunefulness, and passion. After a fashion, too, the composer of ‘La Traviata’ and ‘Il Trovatore’ was dramatic. But too often, and more particularly in the last-mentioned works, the passionate and the dramatic in his music had only a vague relation to the situations, the words, and what, for want of a better term, may be dignified with the name of the characterizations imagined by the librettists. Judged by exacting modern standards, Verdi was dramatic only by courtesy. When his music fitted the occasion (as it of course sometimes did), the fact was gratifying, but seldom seemed intentional.

THE DRAMATIC ELEMENT IN ‘AÏDA.’

“After long, diligent, and humble study of Wagnerian music-dramas, Verdi suddenly amazed and charmed the world by composing his ‘Aïda.’ Contrary to the general notion, in writing it he did not stoop to an imitation of his model. He contented himself with assimilating whatever in that model appeared capable of adaptation to the Italian temperament, and the result, as we know, was a work dramatically sincere, vigorous, and fascinating, in which melody had not been sacrificed, though it had been freed from the old bonds of hackneyed form.

“Paris, still arrogating to itself the honors of an artistic arbiter, was slower than most capitals to approve ‘Aïda.’ But, in the early eighties, the music-drama (for it is as surely entitled to that description as even ‘Siegfried’) was produced at the Paris Opera House. Verdi himself, I remember, directed the first performance of his masterpiece. Some days later, a few of his admirers, among them the writer of this article, formed themselves into a committee and presented the great composer with a gold laurel wreath. Thenceforward ‘Aïda’ was to France as sacred as ‘Les Huguenots.’

“In his ‘Otello’ and his ‘Falstaff,’ the now aging Verdi went even farther in the exposition of his new operatic theories, throwing aside more conventions, and also sacrificing some melody, to identify music with drama. But his inspiration had grown weaker, and in neither work did he, save at moments, touch the great heights reached in the love passages of ‘Aïda.’”

ANIMAL COLOR-CHANGES.

“**H**IPPOLYTE Varians: A Study in Color-Change,” is the title of an interesting article by Dr. F. W. Gamble and Prof. F. W. Keeble in the last number of the *Quarterly Journal for Microscopical Science*, published in London.

Hippolyte varians is a prawn that lives as a parasite on seaweeds, where it finds food and shelter. Its prime object in life is to anchor itself; and once fixed, it will allow ebb-tide to leave it stranded rather than relax its hold. It grows to its surroundings and becomes colored like them. When danger is imminent, it does not attempt to escape, but quietly clings to its weed, trusting to its protective coloring for concealment. If shaken off and compelled to find a new place, it will select a weed of its own color, where it looks like a roughened place on a leaf, when attached, but if compelled to attach itself to a weed of a different color, it will slowly change to the same color.

CHANGE DUE TO NERVOUS ACTIVITY.

Many fishes, crabs, and other animal forms change their colors, and the phenomenon was at first thought to be due to the color of the ground over which the creature was passing, to the color of the weeds among which it lived, or to the amount of light acting upon it. More recent study has shown that this is a manifestation of a deep-lying nervous susceptibility. Color-change in the frog and chameleon may be produced by light, by contact of the toes with different substrata, by variations in temperature, and by the amount of oxygen available for respiration. These causes produce a certain nervous activity manifested by change of color.

The natural colors of the prawns are grass-green, olive-green, or brown, besides many specimens which are most elaborately patterned in bars, stripes, and spots of red, yellow, or green, on a transparent ground. The immature forms are variegated. They exhibit the most remarkable color-changes.

At night, all assume the same color—blue, either a delicate greenish shade or, in some cases, indigo blue; and this is always associated

with such extreme transparency that the vital organs may be clearly seen. This phase forms one of the most beautiful and striking sights imaginable—a motley of colors swiftly passing into one harmonious hue.

Most of the prawns examined were brown,—a color possibly due in part to the muddy water in which they lived,—some were green, and a few were red or pink. The transparent prawns, patterned with spots and veins, will conceal themselves in a mass of the more delicately branched seaweeds, selecting red, green, or brown, to correspond with their own markings; and the mimicry of color is so close that they look almost like the seaweeds, as shown in the carefully colored illustrations accompanying the paper.

The prawns have three kinds of color-changes: a slow sympathetic change to the color of their surroundings; a rapid change produced by increasing the intensity of the light, and a periodic habit of changing from the motley of day to transparent blue at night.

In August and September the nocturnal change requires from an hour and a half to two hours, but in December it takes place in an hour.

On account of the tides, there are two changes a day in illumination, the amount of light at any place being inversely proportional to the depth of water under which it lies. The color of the prawns changes with the depth of the water; those from beds where it is low tide at certain seasons being lighter at the same hour than at other seasons when the water is deep at that time.

PERIODICITY.

Every day, toward night, the prawns assume a reddish tint, followed by green, which later melts to blue. Next day, the prawn recovers precisely the color of the previous day; or if there is any change, it is toward the tint of the weed of the night before, even if the prawn is completely screened from the light.

The recovery of color is usually associated with dawn, and gradually affects those which may be a few feet below the surface. The nocturnal blue begins with darkness, attains full development, and disappears at dawn.

Periodicity of this sort is a function of growth itself, sleep and the daily movements of many of the more sensitive plants being similar manifestations. Rhythmic use breeds rhythmic habit, and this continues, although finally the stimulus that first excited it may be withheld.

Even blinded prawns were periodic in their color-changes, although they changed more slowly; and those kept constantly in the dark also went through the regular color-cycle. Others, kept

under constant illumination, could not maintain the periodical color-changes at first, but three cases recovered and assumed the nocturnal tints at the usual time.

Prawns experimented upon in the laboratory avoided intense light, but if compelled to remain in it, they would turn green or blue. Placed in a dish with a background that absorbed the light, they became reddish. Exposed to red or blue light, they turned blue. Apparently, the intensity of light has an important effect upon color-patterns, but the color of the light is less important.

Ether, electricity, or cold also produce change of color.

FROM SIX TO FORTY-TWO MILES AN HOUR.

IN *Feilden's Magazine* for January, Mr. George Halliday writes an interesting article upon marine engineering and shipbuilding. He begins by pointing out that from the days of the Phœnicians until the beginning of the nineteenth century no progress had been made in shipbuilding or ship-propulsion. Progress began when William Symington fitted a Watt's engine to drive the steam paddle-wheel of the *Charlotte Dundas*. Although the boat was propelled at only 6 miles an hour, it marked the beginning of the marine engineering which, at the close of the century, enabled the *Viper* to reach the record speed of 42 miles an hour, and the *Deutschland* to rush across the Atlantic in 5 days 11 hours and 45 minutes. The greatest improvements made were the introduction of iron as a shipbuilding material by John Laird, the use of the screw-propellers, and of high pressures of steam. Mr. Halliday tells the story of Dr. Lardner's lecture upon "Transatlantic Steam Navigation." The *Great Western* had just been built, and the worthy doctor demonstrated the utter impossibility of crossing the Atlantic under steam alone. He said:

"Let them take a vessel 1,600 tons, provided with 400 horse-power. The vessel must carry a burden of 1,748 tons. He thought it would be a waste of time, under all the circumstances, to say much more to convince them of the inexpediency of attempting a direct voyage to New York, for in this case 2,080 miles was the longest run a steamer could encounter; at the end of that distance she would require a relay of coals. . . . We have as an extreme limit of a steamer's practicable voyage without receiving a relay of coals a run of 2,000 miles.' She sailed on April 8, 1838, taking 850 tons of coal on board, and arrived at full speed in the afternoon of April 23, having made the passage in 15 days, and with 200 tons of coal left in her bunkers."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE March *Harper's* begins with a sketch of Seville, beautifully illustrated in tint from drawings by Lucius Hitchcock. In his "Short History of the People of the United States," Prof. Woodrow Wilson reaches the period of the Restoration in his very able and readable historical work.

Mr. John C. Merriam describes "The John Day Fossil Beds," in the Bad Lands of the Western United States; in their record of prehistoric life these fossil beds are richer and more exact than any others in the country.

Prof. James H. Hyslop, whose name has come to be associated with the more enthusiastic and persistent of the scientific investigators of spiritualism, contributes an essay on the "Nature of Life After Death." He considers the first and greatest problem in his investigations the question of personal identity after death, and complains that "most people assume another world as a foregone conclusion, and they do this without one iota of evidence."

There are many well-illustrated contributions of fiction, verse, and lighter features in this number of *Harper's*.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

IN the *Century* for March, Mr. Waldon Fawcett gives some striking facts concerning "The Mining of Iron," all the more interesting just now when the world is looking on with astonishment at the proposed gigantic consolidation of the industries engaged in the production and manufacture of the metal. Mr. Fawcett tells us that the United States now produces one-fourth more iron than any other nation, and several hundred pounds a year for every inhabitant, whereas in European countries the per capita production does not reach fifty pounds. Of the million men employed in the iron industry of the United States, about two-fifths are engaged in the mining and transportation of ore, and they handle each year raw material which has cost about a billion dollars, receiving themselves an aggregate annual wage of close to half a billion dollars. Mr. Fawcett explains in an interesting manner the various methods used in the United States to get the iron ore out of the ground, and makes some remarks concerning the future of ore-producing in this country. He says the future of the Lake Superior region is the paramount question. For many years after this wonderful ore district was opened people declared its wealth of ore to be inexhaustible. Then there was a scare a few years ago, and finally, with more economical methods and new discoveries, came renewed confidence. Mr. Fawcett says there is undoubtedly sufficient iron in the hills surrounding Lake Superior to charge all the blast-furnaces in the world for many years to come, but that not all of it is of the same high grade taken out heretofore. The mine-owners have the far-sightedness to make the furnacemen take the ore now as it comes, instead of selling the high-grade material first. With the improved devices that have been introduced in recent years, it is a common thing now for a miner to turn out five or six tons of ore a day, and in some of the deep mines a daily output as high as eighty tons for every man has been recorded.

THE POPULATION OF A DEPARTMENT STORE.

In writing on "Shopping in New York," Lillie Hamilton French says of the department stores that they are only the outgrowth of our earlier country stores, where, of a Saturday night, the farmer could get anything that he needed. This writer says that in the department store which she has investigated there are gathered every morning, before the arrival of a single customer, 3,389 men, women, and children. This number does not include the buyers, the drivers, and the stablemen, nor any of those engaged in the purchase and distribution of articles.

THE FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

An interesting bit of recent Oriental history is given in the account of "The Flight of the Empress Dowager," by Luella Miner, a missionary of the American Board, from information obtained from one of the Empress' suite. This official, whose name is suppressed for obvious reasons, says that when the Empress Dowager returned to the city palaces on June 14 she wore her hair simply twisted in a knot, and was attired in the common dress of the people. This disguise was worn when the flight began on August 15. Thirty of the princes, nobles, and high ministers were in the retinue, chief among them Prince Tuan, Prince Chuang, and Kang. The foreigners knew nothing of the flight. The party made about thirty miles the first day, and arrived at a little village, where they obtained mule-litters, and proceeded on their journey. The writer of this article says that in the public edicts the Empress degrades princes and high ministers who were Boxer chiefs, but in secret they are still her trusted advisers. The Emperor has continually opposed the course of the Empress Dowager, and would now be glad to return to the capital, but the Empress will not permit.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE March *Scribner's* is opened by Mr. Richard Harding Davis with one of his capital descriptive articles, "Along the East Coast of Africa." He is enthusiastic over Zanzibar, which he calls "an 'Arabian Nights' city, full of a delicious and theatrical unreality." The sultans of Zanzibar grew powerful and wealthy through the export of slaves and ivory from the mainland. The trade in ivory still flourishes, and Mr. Davis saw in corners of little cellars piles of elephant-tusks worth \$25,000 each. He says the present sultan is a most dignified, intelligent, and charming old gentleman.

OUR IMMIGRANTS ARE NOT "SCUM."

Mr. Arthur Henry, writing from "Among the Immigrants," gives some graphic scenes of immigrant life, and claims that it is all a mistake to think that this country is being made a dumping-ground for Europe's rubbish. "Year by year we are acquiring through our process of natural selection the pick of the nations. Those who possess thrift, courage, and ambition make their way here. The dull, the indolent, and the hide-bound stay at home. The third and fourth, if not the second, generation from these sturdy immigrants give us good Americans."

M. DE WITTE AND HIS RUSSIA.

In Mr. Henry Norman's important series of papers on "Russia of To-day," he comes to a chapter on "M. de Witte, and the New Economic Régime." Mr. Norman reminds us of the fact, which he confesses startled him when he first faced it, that the Russian state is by far the greatest economic community on the face of the globe. Quoting statistics which prove this, Mr. Norman proceeds to give a sketch of the career of the minister of finance, M. de Witte, who has largely through his individual work brought economic, industrial, and commercial Russia to this degree of eminence. M. de Witte is fifty-two years of age, and is of German descent. He was appointed formally minister of finance in January, 1893, thus reaching the highest administrative post in the Russian empire at the age of forty-four. His economic views can be summarized in the phrase "educational protection." M. de Witte's first great achievement was to abolish the speculation in rubles. He simply decided that from January 1, 1894, to December 31, 1895, the gold price of a hundred-ruble note should not fall below 216 marks, and Berlin was notified that as many paper rubles as she cared to sell would be bought at that rate. Berlin started in to sell, and M. de Witte continued to buy with such stern persistence that when the final time for delivery came the speculators had to go down upon their knees to the Russian minister and beg him not to ruin them. Next M. de Witte effected the resumption of specie payments on November 14, 1897. He is now engaged in another great undertaking, the government monopoly of the sale of alcohol, a reform which strikes deep to the very roots of popular welfare, for drunkenness is one of the greatest curses of Russia.

Joseph Sohn, in describing "The Transformation of the Map," gives a very readable account of the changes which have taken place in the political geographies in the last three-quarters of the nineteenth century. Mr. Brander Matthews writes on "The English Language in America," and Mr. Thomas F. Millard on "The Settlement in China."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM *McClure's* for March we have quoted in another department from Prof. Edward S. Holden's article, "What We Know About Mars."

A large part of this number of *McClure's* is taken up with Mr. George W. Smalley's sketch of "Edward the Seventh," and with great numbers of pictures of Queen Victoria and the royal family.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell contributes one of her careful and excellent historical chapters, an account of the disbanding of the Union army. She commends the foresight and executive ability with which the great work of disbandment was accomplished. The soldiers were sent to their homes before they were paid, and then the 800,000 men discharged received an aggregate sum of about \$270,000,000. Miss Tarbell thinks that this work of General Vincent's in passing 800,000 men from the army to civil life with quietness and order was "the greatest feat in handling men which this or any government has ever performed."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in an essay, "Reform Through Social Work," discusses some of the forces that tell for decency in New York City. Colonel Roosevelt has words of praise for the Civic Club, at 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, which under the leadership of Mr. F. Nor-

ton Goddard has come to be a most healthy center of energetic social and political effort; for the University Settlements and the enormous amount of work they do; the Legal Aid Society, the church work, such as is accomplished by St. George's Church, under Dr. Rainsford's administration, and for the efforts of such men as Jacob A. Riis. Colonel Roosevelt agrees with a man whom he heard call Mr. Riis "the most useful citizen of New York."

In an editorial note the magazine says that Mr. Kipling's new novel, "Kim," now running as a serial in *McClure's*, has proved a tremendous success, and that its reception by the public is quite equal to that which Mr. Kipling's reputation would demand.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

IN his essay in the March *Cosmopolitan* on "The Advantages of Public Ownership and Management of Natural Monopolies," Dr. Richard T. Ely takes the broad ground that as private people manage private property naturally for their private interests, so public property would be managed by public authorities naturally in the interests of the general public. Dr. Ely thinks that the common plaint that the better class of the community is apathetic on public questions is largely due to the fact that natural monopolies are in the hands of powerful private corporations. He says that in all the cities of the world where there is a thoroughly established policy of public ownership and management, the well-to-do find that their interests are bound up with those of good government. Dr. Ely thinks that, while the obstacles to reform are many, and all progress toward a proper ownership and management of monopolies must be slow, the situation is a hopeful one, and he is encouraged by the public spirit of many men of large wealth now active in the promotion of good government, and by instances of organizations of business men, such as the merchants of New York, who frequently "take a noble stand in defense of popular rights."

THE SECRETARIES TO THE PRESIDENTS.

In an article on the "Secretaries to the Presidents," Mr. W. W. Price reviews the work of the various secretaries employed by our Chief Magistrates, and speaks especially of the late John Addison Porter, President McKinley's first secretary. He says it was during Mr. Porter's term that the art of rapid and voluminous letter-writing was brought to its present height. President McKinley insisted that every letter to the White House written in a respectful spirit deserved an answer, and this policy was carried out with a degree of care that seems marvelous considering the extraordinary volume of communications from humble correspondents that flowed in on the White House. Mr. Price says Mr. Porter will go down in history as the "social secretary," and that probably none of his predecessors ever attended to half the social duties and details that he had during his first two years at the White House. The result of this activity was the sad breaking down of Mr. Porter's health, and his subsequent death. His assistant, Mr. Cortelyou, succeeded him.

Mr. David Gray, writing on "Cross-Country Riding in America," says that the last quarter of the nineteenth century has brought this recreation into vogue as a new social institution. Only a generation ago, with the exception of the fox-chasers of the South and

the southern part of Pennsylvania, there was no cross-country riding in America. To-day, there are more than twenty organized hunts, each running hounds for such a season as the locality permits.

OUTING.

IN the March *Outing*, Col. Theodore Roosevelt writes entertainingly of "The Need of Trained Observation for Sportsmen." He says that every hunter ought to be a field naturalist, and must be an observer if he is to be a hunter in anything but name. He shows how easy it is for the observation of a few individuals of any species to lead to false generalization. One man who has shot a certain number of grizzly bears declares that the animal is dangerous because he has happened to have several of them charge him; another man with about an equal experience says the grizzly bear displays nothing but abject cowardice, and believes none of the tales of his brother sportsman. Colonel Roosevelt calls attention to the fact that some animals, or closely allied animals, certainly show marvelous differences of conduct in different localities. In Asia and many parts of Europe the wolf is a dangerous foe to human life, "whereas in America such an event as an attack by a wolf upon a human being is almost unknown." In Europe the black bear disappears before civilization much before the wolf, while in America the black bear is still extant in a hundred regions where the wolf has disappeared.

A CURIOUS MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. J. H. Wisby gives an account of the thrilling feat of "Carrying the Mails Over the Andes on Skees." The winter mail from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres must be sent across the backbone of the Andes, and it is carried by snow-skaters brought from Scandinavia, the long, tough wooden shavings, fifteen feet long, and even twenty feet long, being used. The skee-men are employed by the Chilean and Argentine governments to the number of about 300. When in the Andes, they travel across snowy wastes of from 3,000 to 18,000 feet above the plain. There may be a few feet of snow under the skees or a thousand feet. In the latter case the mail-carrier cannot stop, as he would sink to certain death in the loose snow. Under these circumstances, it is not possible for a single man to know more than a limited number of miles of the Andes skee-route, and there are ranges so difficult and dangerous to locate that a distance of a hundred miles is sometimes parceled out for half a dozen skee-men to cover. It is much more difficult work than following the trail in the Rocky Mountains. The skee-man cannot follow a mere trail; he must on every trip strike out a new route for himself, and the direction of these various routes changes according to the condition of the snow-beds. The men travel from fifty miles a day down to ten, according to the nature of the route. They serve as circulating post-offices at the small mountain settlements, as well as mail-carriers.

In this excellent number of *Outing* there are other articles on "Tobogganing and Sleighing Around Quebec," "The Making of the Artificial Fly," "The Caribou and Its Home," "The Lumbered Region of Michigan," "The Old and the New Pugilism," "The Hunting Leopard of India," and many other features of special interest to sportsmen and lovers of outdoor life.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

IN the March *Frank Leslie's*, Mr. Edward Marshall gives the results of certain investigations in "Scientific Child Study" which have been made recently in Chicago. Seven thousand school children have been examined and experimented with as carefully and scientifically as any student is taught to experiment with chemicals in a school laboratory. This study developed three important facts: First, that quite as much depends upon physical development as upon mental caliber of school children,—that the strong child and the big child is the bright child in school; second, that a great difference exists between girls and boys in mental capacity; third, that physical perfection is likely to be combined with moral perfection, by which is meant that the normal man is apt to be the most moral man. Mr. Marshall goes into the details of the experiments and says that they have shown that height, weight, and strength are so closely associated with mental development that they may almost be called coördinate, except when exceptions occur; and, further, that women, or at least girls, are much slower in physical development than men or boys are, which he considers a strong argument against coeducation.

SENATOR QUAY THE PEOPLE'S MAN.

Alan Cuninghame gives a sketch of Matthew Stanley Quay, who has just reëntered the United States Senate, and whom this writer calls "the most remarkable politician in our history, the most powerful boss that has ruled a great State, the creator and master of the strongest political machine that has dominated any of the sovereign States since the country has been a nation." Mr. Cuninghame denies that Quay has reigned against the people's will. He calls Colonel Quay the people's man, and he thinks the pluralities given him when he ran for State treasurer, and given his own personal candidate, Governor Stone, amply prove that the notion is "a vulgar delusion."

There is a well-illustrated article by R. W. Shufeldt on "Bird Haunts of Norway," and an authoritative account of the expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi, under the title "Farther North than Nansen."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the March *Ladies' Home Journal*, Mabel Percy Haskell gives a sketch of "The Only American Girl Who Ever Married a King,"—Miss Elise Hensler, of Boston, who, over forty years ago, married King Ferdinand of Portugal. Ferdinand heard Miss Hensler sing in an opera in Lisbon given in honor of the king's birthday, and fell in love with the beautiful American at first sight. The two were married in 1862, and the marriage proved an idyllic one. The king and his bride lived in the beautiful palace of Cintra. She has always been known as the Countess of Edla. It is said that Ferdinand declined the crown of Spain when it was offered to him in 1869 because of his wish for a comparatively quiet life that would enable him to enjoy a peaceful existence with his lovely wife.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT AND THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

In "The Anecdotal Side of Theodore Roosevelt" many unpublished stories and anecdotes of the Vice-President-elect are printed, together with several excellent pictures showing the Roosevelt family and its home surroundings. The editor of these anecdotes says

that Colonel Roosevelt is the despair of photographers. "Once in a while he rushes into his favorite studio in New York City wearing his everyday clothes, says he will sit for a picture, waits not for background scenery to be shifted nor lights regulated, and insists that the whole performance be ended as quickly as possible. One photographer who has taken many pictures of him asserts that of all the troublesome 'children' he had ever photographed none was so hard to handle as 'Teddy Roosevelt.' While a hearty eater, Mr. Roosevelt cares only for the simplest of food, preferring chops or beefsteak, hominy, milk, and rice-pudding to more elaborate dishes. His dress is neat, but severely plain. It is almost impossible for him to distinguish one tune from another, yet he never fails to bare his head when 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played. He can walk through a forest, however, and, from its song, tell the name of each bird that pipes."

"THE PULPIT AS A BULLETIN-BOARD."

On Mr. Bok's editorial page in this number are given some highly sensible paragraphs of advice in the matter of "The Wife and Her Money." Mr. Bok, in speaking of the irregular financial arrangements common in most domestic circles, says "it is just this humiliating dependence upon a man for every trifle that a woman needs that is making thousands of women restless and anxious for outside careers." Mr. Bok in another editorial expresses his disapproval of "The Pulpit as a Bulletin Board," on the score that the reading of secular announcements from the pulpit is a jar to the services,—a truth that all of his readers have doubtless felt. He says the custom is already being abolished in many churches, the announcements being made by a leaflet or printed circular in some form, placed in each pew.

The *Home Journal* has engaged Miss Marguerite Merington, the playwright, to construct a play based upon Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's latest series of pictures, "A Widow and Her Friends," and the comedy is printed in this number with editorial permission for amateurs to use it. This and previously published plays, specially adapted to amateur performances, are bound by the Curtis Publishing Company in pamphlets for the use of the *Home Journal's* readers in amateur theatricals.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE March *Atlantic Monthly* contains an article by Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland on "Mr. McKinley as President," which we have quoted from in another department.

OUR DUTY TO THE FILIPINOS.

In the opening essay, entitled "Democracy and Efficiency," by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, that writer begins by reminding us that it is no longer possible to mistake the reaction against democracy. Dr. Wilson thinks that this is no cause for serious discouragement; that it simply shows the world is at last ready to accept the moral drawn by De Tocqueville, who predicted the stability of the government of the United States, not because of its intrinsic excellence, but because of its suitability to the particular social, economic, and political conditions of the people of the country. Proceeding from his analysis of American democracy and its achievements to the great new problems before the United States at present, Dr. Wilson says of perhaps the greatest, the government of the Philippines, that:

"The best guarantee of good government we can give the Filipinos is, that we shall be sensitive to the opinion of the world; that we shall be sensitive in what we do to our own standards, so often boasted of and proclaimed, and shall wish above all things else to live up to the character we have established, the standards we have professed. When they accept the compulsions of that character and accept those standards, they will be entitled to partnership with us, and shall have it. They shall, meanwhile, teach us, as we shall teach them. We shall teach them order as a condition precedent to liberty, self-control as a condition precedent to self-government; they shall teach us the true assessment of institutions,—that their only invaluable content is motive and character. We shall, no doubt, learn that democracy and efficiency go together by no novel rule."

A PICTURE OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Mr. James Bradley Thayer gives a spirited sketch of the career of Chief Justice John Marshall, in the course of which he quotes from Horace Binney's address at Philadelphia, after Marshall's death, the following excellent word-picture of the great judge: "He was about six feet high, straight, and rather slender, of dark complexion, showing little if any rosy red, yet good health, the outline of the face nearly a circle, and, within that, eyes dark to blackness, strong and penetrating, beaming with intelligence and good nature; an upright forehead, rather low, was terminated in a horizontal line by a mass of raven-black hair, of unusual thickness and strength. The features of the face were in harmony with this outline, and the temples fully developed. The result of this combination was interesting and very agreeable. The body and limbs indicated agility rather than strength, in which, however, he was by no means deficient. He wore a purple or pale blue hunting shirt, and trousers of the same material, fringed with white. A round black hat, mounted with the buck's tail for a cockade, crowned the figure and the man. He went through the manual exercise by word and motion, deliberately pronounced and performed in the presence of the company, before he required the men to imitate him; and then proceeded to exercise them with the most perfect temper."

There is an excellent summary of the chief events in Germany during 1900 in Mr. William C. Dreher's "Letter from Germany." Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois describes the work of "The Freedmen's Bureau," which did such an enormous work between 1865 and 1872 in caring for the millions of negroes who suddenly became dependent or partially dependent; there is a poem by Miss Edith M. Thomas of striking qualities, and the usual excellent literary features of the *Atlantic*.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE leading article in the February *North American*, "To the Person Sitting in Darkness," by Mark Twain, has received notice in another department.

A far more moderate statement of the "anti-imperialists'" position is to be found in ex-President Harrison's "Musings upon Current Topics," in the same number. "Whatever may be in the minds of gaudy rhetoricians," says Mr. Harrison, "we have not as a nation entered upon a programme of colonization, or of subjugation, or of spoliation. We have not joined the wolves. We have still some of the care-taking instinct of the shepherd;

still, at least, a latent capacity for sorrow when the word 'free' is eliminated from the name of a state." "Let us not be a world-power in any save the good old sense—that of a nation capable of protecting in all seas the just rights of its citizens; and incapable everywhere of a wanton infringement of the autonomy of other nations."

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

"John Marshall, Statesman," is the subject of an instructive article by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The famous decisions of the great Chief Justice embody, in Senator Lodge's view, not merely a series of legal arguments, but a clearly defined system of statesmanship. These decisions, says Senator Lodge, "are the work of a man who saw that the future of the United States hinged on the one question, whether the national should prevail over the separatist principle; whether the nation was to be predominant over the State; whether, indeed, there was to be a nation at all. . . . John Marshall stands in history as one of that small group of men who have founded states. He was a nation-maker, a state-builder. His monument is in the history of the United States, and his name is written upon the Constitution of his country."

THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Capt. William Crozier, the chief ordnance officer on General Chaffee's staff, records "Some Observations on the Peking Relief Expedition," which he summarizes as follows: "In the character of their material, animate and inanimate, the troops of the United States excelled; in all the results of liberal organization, training, and stimulus, the product of national interest in and fostering encouragement of the military arm, they were outclassed by the forces of the other nations." In one respect, however, they were not outclassed; for Captain Crozier himself remarks that the record of the Americans for humanity is believed to be better than that of any other troops.

SHALL WE TAKE MARK TWAIN SERIOUSLY?

Mr. W. D. Howells, in a paper entitled "Mark Twain: An Inquiry," raises the delicate question whether Mark Twain should be recognized as a prophet on matters of serious import. He says, what is unquestionably true, that few authorities are heard so willingly by all sorts of men, and as an instance of the humorist's grasp of important facts and their correlation Mr. Howells cites the discussion of the South African situation in the closing chapters of "Following the Equator," in which Mr. Clemens gives an estimate of the military character of the belligerents on either side. Nevertheless, if the older generation of Mark Twain's readers erred in "taking nothing in earnest" from him, Mr. Howells thinks it well to warn his younger following against taking *everything* in earnest that he writes. But it must be confessed that he does not help us much in drawing the line.

OTHER ARTICLES.

We can do no more than indicate by title the remainder of this number's contents, which we have found more than ordinarily interesting: "What England Ought to Do," by "A Continental Observer;" "Legal Safeguards of Sanity," by Dr. Allan M. Hamilton; "Causes of the Conservatism of England," by Augustine Birrell; "Practical Efficiency of the Banking Law," by President J. B. Forgan, of the First National Bank,

Chicago; "Plight of the Democratic Party," by the Hon. Perry Belmont; "The South and the Negro," by Marion L. Dawson; "Substitutes for Ship Subsidies: a Reply," by A. R. Smith; "Sikhism and the Sikhs," by Sir Lepel Griffin, and an appreciative sketch of "Victoria and her Reign," by Lady Jeune.

THE FORUM.

THE February *Forum* opens with a paper, credited to "An Ex-Democrat," on "The Rehabilitation of the Democratic Party." The tone of this writer is distinctly anti-Bryan, and his only hope for the future success of the party seems to lie in the elimination of the silver issue and the partial retirement to the background of the tariff and trust questions. "Imperialism" must be the rallying cry. The party's great need to-day is leadership. "Such is the curious composition of the Democratic party—aristocratic and sectional at one end, proletarian and municipal at the other—that any vital and intelligent direction of the party's future by the rank and file seems out of the question."

Mr. Willis J. Abbot, on the other hand, writing in the same number of the *Forum*, urges the importance of natural monopolies as a political issue likely to displace both silver and "imperialism." He demands more "radicalism," rather than less, in the party platforms.

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.

Gen. Thomas M. Anderson writes on "Nationalization of the State Guards," summing up the objections to our present militia and volunteer systems as follows: "State control, inadequate appropriations, the election of officers, insufficient theoretical and practical training, and the lack of a coördinating control by the general government." General Anderson suggests a militia system similar to that adopted by the Swiss, Swedes, and Canadians—a permanent staff in control. General Anderson advocates this plan, not because he regards it as ideal, but because he believes it would be acceptable to the American people and would be workable.

THE NEGRO AND EDUCATION.

Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., writing on the attempts at negro education in the South, very pertinently says:

"Experiments are usually accompanied by a waste of material. This has doubtless been true in the case under consideration. Too many experimental stations have been established, and much money and material utilized. There are to-day ten times as many colleges and universities for negro youth as the race, in the present state of its material and intellectual poverty, could reasonably be expected to furnish an adequate constituency for. Many of the results have been extremely grotesque. The inestimable value of the experiment, however, consists in the fact that the negro has been shown to possess a good degree of intellectual ability. His acquisitive faculties have been proved beyond peradventure, whatever may be thought of his inquisitive power."

PORTO RICAN CITIZENSHIP.

"The Status of Porto Ricans in Our Polity" is the subject of an article by Mr. Stephen Pfeil, who argues that, from the viewpoint of international law, the inhabitants of Porto Rico became Americans the moment

the treaty with Spain was ratified. "They became American citizens by the same process as did the inhabitants of Florida, California, Texas, and other territory conquered by or ceded to us."

NEUTRALIZATION OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

In an article on "The Monroe Doctrine and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty," Mr. James G. Whiteley argues against the principle of the Foreign Relations Committee's amendment to the treaty and in favor of complete neutralization. To support his contention that there is nothing in the policy of neutralization contrary to the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Whiteley refers to the expressed opinions of such statesmen as Clay, Webster, Marcy, Clayton, Cass, Seward, and Bayard, all of whom upheld the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in which the principle of neutralization was embodied.

THE TRADE-UNIONS AND ARBITRATION.

Mr. Walter Macarthur sets forth some of the objections made by the American trade-unions to compulsory arbitration. His argument is based on the fact that in the scheme of industrial arbitration the right of dissent is denied. This produces a situation which, in Mr. Macarthur's view, may become intolerable. If, in certain circumstances, resistance is the only course compatible with a nation's integrity, why should submission be enjoined on the individual in similar circumstances? To the question, What is the trade-union's remedy for the strike? Mr. Macarthur makes the candid reply that it offers none. In the scheme of labor organization men cannot be *compelled* to agree.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. William D. Foulke relates some of the varied incidents in the occupation of the "spellbinder" during a political campaign; Maj. Henry A. Greene continues the discussion of the advantages of mounted troops, begun in the November *Forum* by Mr. A. Maurice Low; Mr. Hugh T. Mathers voices the opposition to the "anti-scalping" bill before Congress; Capt. C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., writes on "Laws and Usages of War at Sea;" Mr. Charles S. Newhall on "Sheep and the Forest Reserves;" Prof. Richard Barton on "The Dark in Literature;" and President Charles F. Thwing attempts an answer to the question, "Should Woman's Education Differ from Man's?" advocating what he terms "coördinate education"—i.e., the system followed at Radcliffe, Barnard, and the Western Reserve University, as opposed to coeducation proper.

THE ARENA.

THE article of most timely interest in the February *Arena* is the one entitled "The Merchant Seaman and the Subsidy Bill," by Mr. Walter Macarthur, the editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, of San Francisco. Mr. Macarthur discusses one feature of the subsidy bill that has been very generally overlooked—namely, the provision for obtaining seamen to serve in a naval reserve. The importance of this provision arises from the present scarcity of seamen to meet the needs of our naval service, and from the further fact that the merchant marine no longer affords a source of supply.

WHERE IS THE AMERICAN SAILOR?

As to the personnel of American ships' crews at the present time, Mr. Macarthur says:

"The number of Americans, native and naturalized, in the merchant marine of the United States at the present time is not more than 25 per cent. of the whole number employed in that calling. In by far the greater part, the crews of American vessels are composed of Scandinavians. But an even more suggestive feature of American ships' crews, especially when considered in their relation to the public service, is their continual deterioration in point of skill and personal character. The man of seamanlike qualities, whether of American or foreign nativity, is giving way to an element inferior in every respect to that in the service of other countries. This fact is significant, as showing that the problem involves not merely a matter of nationality, but also a consideration of the rules that govern mankind in general in the choice of employment."

In Mr. Macarthur's opinion, the passage of the subsidy bill, while it might increase the number of Americans in the merchant marine, would not thereby add to the effectiveness of the naval service. The bill, in fact, fails to change the conditions under which sailors are employed, under which "every canon of justice, decency, and even humanity is frequently outraged."

CITY OWNERSHIP OF STREET RAILWAYS.

Prof. Frank Parsons, in an article on the ownership and operation of street railways by municipalities, shows that this movement has gained ground rapidly in Great Britain during the past ten years. Before 1893 there was only one public tram-line in the country. From 1893-95 four cities began to operate lines. In the years 1896-98, ten more cities entered on the same experiment, and a short line is operated by the city of London. Professor Parsons estimates, after full investigation, that a three-cent fare, with transfers, would cover all costs, including depreciation and interest, in such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Detroit.

OTHER ARTICLES.

An elaborate paper giving "Theological Views of a Layman" is contributed by Mr. Edward A. Jenks; Miss Frances A. Kellor, in the second of her series of articles on "The Criminal Negro," reviews Southern conditions that influence negro criminality.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE leading article in *Gunton's* for February is on the subject of "'Trusts' and Business Stability," and is contributed by the editor. Among the probable limitations to trust-development in this country mentioned by Professor Gunton is the increasing difficulty of securing sufficiently able managerial ability to conduct the business of these gigantic corporations. In this connection Professor Gunton cites a statement credited to the head of one of the great American industrial combinations to the effect that several positions in his organization commanding upward of \$10,000 a year salary are vacant from sheer inability to find men of sufficient talent and capacity for responsibility to fill them. Of course, this difficulty will increase with the attempt to bring widely differing industries under a single management, and in Professor Gunton's view the line of greatest economic efficiency will be found to be in the organization under single management of industries of very similar character. "The natural law which limits superior human ability to at most two or

three distinct fields will be the permanent bar to any universal 'trust.' "

THE PATRIARCHAL IDEA IN CHINA.

Mr. Archer B. Hulbert, writing on "Chinese Civilization," describes the influence of the original patriarchal idea on Chinese social life. Every act of the Chinaman is that of the clan rather than of himself as an individual. "A man cannot name his son without consulting the clan. He cannot give his daughter in marriage, nor sell his estate, nor change his place of residence, nor make his will, nor choose a profession, without conferring with his relatives." How such a system as this may stand in the way of national progress is easily seen. The individual has no independent social existence, but rather may be compared with the cog-wheel in a complicated machine. His every act has a disturbing effect upon the whole system, and so the patriarchal system in China is a real bar to national progress.

CHECKS TO SPECULATION.

In an article on "Speculation—An Incident in National Development," Mr. Joseph Weare enumerates some of the channels through which surplus capital finds an outlet in this era of national prosperity, and points out some of the methods by which rash and indiscriminate speculation may be checked. The first of these is a law requiring all corporations and stock companies to publish at intervals reports of their resources and liabilities. Some plan of reorganization of the banking system in such a way that hard times will find the banks better able to meet the situation should be diligently sought.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Jerome Dowd writes on "Strikes and Lockouts in North Carolina;" Mr. George Styles on "Electrical Development;" and there is an unsigned article on "The 'Ruskin Hall' Movement," inaugurated in this country by the starting of a school at Trenton, Mo.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

THE February number of the *International Monthly* well maintains the reputation of that excellent review for solid and meritorious articles of current interest. The opening paper is a survey of "American Interests in the Orient," by Mr. Charles A. Conant, whose writings on this subject have attracted general attention for some months past. In concluding his study of the opportunities for American commerce in the far East, Mr. Conant remarks: "The United States would not need to compete with the older countries in colonization if these countries would offer us an open market for our surplus production of goods and capital; but the refusal to grant this freedom imposes upon us the duty of resisting, even by force, if the accidents of national policy and national honor require it, the slamming in our faces of the door of economic opportunity in the Orient."

THE REAL IBSEN.

Dr. William Archer characterizes Ibsen as a master poet. "He is a great creator of men and women, a great explorer of the human heart, a great teller of stories, a great inventor and manipulator of those 'situations,' those conjunctures and crises, in which human nature throws off its conventional integuments and expresses itself at its highest potency. He is more of a

seer than a thinker. He is neither an individualist nor a socialist, neither an aristocrat nor a democrat, neither an optimist nor a pessimist. He is simply a dramatist, looking with piercing eyes at the world of men and women, and translating into poetry this episode and that from the inexhaustible pageant."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Alfred Fouillée writes on "Nietzsche and Darwinism;" M. Camille Mauclair on "Auguste Rodin: His Decorative Sculpture," and Prof. James Geikie, of Edinburgh, concludes his account of "Mountain Structure and Its Origin."

THE SEWANEE REVIEW.

OF the eight articles in the current number of the *Sewanee Review*, we have made extracts from three in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." These are Bishop Gailor's study of General Forrest, Professor Trent's paper on "A New South View of Reconstruction," and Mr. S. S. P. Patteson's article on "The Political Isolation of the South."

An interesting character sketch of the late Hon. William L. Wilson, for many years a prominent member of the House of Representatives and later postmaster-general in President Cleveland's second Cabinet, is contributed by James A. Quarles. Professor Wilson left political life to succeed Gen. G. W. Custis Lee as president of the Washington and Lee University. As a monument to his memory, the chair of economics, which he instituted in the university, has been amply endowed.

In this number there is a philosophical study of "Christian Mysticism," by Reginald H. Starr. Among the literary articles is a study of "Dryden After Two Centuries," by the editor, Prof. John Bell Henneman, and a criticism of "Tommy and Grizel," by Winfield P. Woolf. The first portion of an elaborate monograph on "Arnold's Invasion of Virginia," by Francis R. Lassiter, is also included in this number.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE January number of the *American Historical Review* opens with the address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams at the dedication of the Wisconsin State Historical Society's building, at Madison, October 19, 1900. The address is entitled "The Sifted Grain and the Grain Sifters," and is devoted to a scholarly and interesting review of American historical literature.

THE "LEGEND" OF MARCUS WHITMAN.

The present generation has so often read or heard the story of "how Marcus Whitman saved Oregon" that Prof. Edward G. Bourne's attack on some of the essential portions of what he terms the Whitman "legend" causes a shock of surprise. Whether Dr. Whitman saved Oregon or not may be regarded as still an open question, but it is Professor Bourne's contention that he could not have saved it in the manner heretofore related by his biographers. That is to say, he did not influence Webster or any of the Washington officials to retain the Territory of Oregon for the United States. There is no contemporary evidence, indeed, that Dr. Whitman visited Washington at all. His famous winter journey from Oregon to the Atlantic coast was made, it is true, as related; but it was with

the object of persuading the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to continue the mission work in which Whitman was engaged. Professor Bourne cites many documents to sustain his thesis, and seems to make a strong case,—all of which in no degree belittles the heroic services of Whitman to the cause of Christian missions in Oregon, or the glory of his martyrdom in that cause.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. R. M. Johnston writes on "Mirabeau's Secret Mission to Berlin;" President James B. Angell, recently our minister to Turkey, on "The Turkish Capitulations," and Mr. Carl Becker on "Nominations in Colonial New York."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for February is well up to the high level which it has maintained for the last few months. We have dealt with two of the articles elsewhere. The most notable is that of Sir Robert Hart on "China and Non-China." There will also be found among the "Leading Articles" "Calchas" paper on "The Crux in South Africa."

RAILWAY-REFORMING—IN BAGDAD.

The first article in the number is a satire on British railway administration, by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. It is written after the manner of the "Arabian Nights," but even Mr. Kipling's genius is hardly equal to the task of making a board of railway directors blush. We give the following extract, however, to show Mr. Kipling's method of dealing with the non-transferable-ticket absurdity:

"By the merit of this white bond it is permitted to such an one, the son of such an one, to enter into such and such an one of my engines, and to sit in the place appointed for such as hold the white bonds, and to proceed to such and such a place.

"But it is forbidden to such an one to linger more than a day after that he has purchased the bond; nor may he give away the bond even to his maternal uncle, but must strictly seat himself at the hour appointed.

"Moreover, I take Allah to witness that I wash my hands thrice of all that may befall this person, either by the sloth and negligence of my Afrits, or by the sloth and negligence of any other Afrits, or by the errors of any of the creatures of Allah!"

COVENTRY PATMORE.

Mrs. Crawford writes a short article upon Coventry Patmore, in which she brings into sharp contrast his mystical ideas of matrimony with his uncompromising assertion of the dominance of the husband. She quotes the following utterance of Patmore's: "The Pagan who simply believed in the myth of Jupiter, Alcmena, and Hercules, much more he who had been initiated into the unspeakable names of Bacchus and Persephone, knew more of living Christian doctrine than any 'Christian' who refuses to call Mary the 'Mother of God.'" Patmore's biographer says that the poet possessed a far deeper insight into the feminine soul than is given to any but very few men. Mrs. Crawford says she thinks it would be nearer the truth to say that he never gave a thought to the feminine soul save in its relation to men. The wife was believed to be an angel in the house, but always on condition of her remaining within, and of spending her life seated at the foot of her lord.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. George Paston publishes some very characteristic "Eighteenth Century Love Letters" between a long-forgotten Mr. John Tweddell and Isabel Gunning, a cousin of the famous beauties. The short story is by Maarten Maartens. Mr. Andrew Lang writes on Mr. Frazer's "Golden Bough."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE February *Contemporary* is a full number, though with few exceptionally eminent articles. Noticed elsewhere is Mrs. Crawford's paper on the Queen, and Mr. Townsend's negative study of Europe's influence on Asia.

A GOOD WORD FOR LORD WOLSELEY.

"Nemo" says of England's late commander-in-chief: "September 1, 1899, before the war began, the British establishment was 161,000 men, and on September 1, 1900, that establishment was 354,000 men. I do not say that with that marvelous result the life-work of one man alone is to be credited. I do say that if it had not been for Lord Wolseley we should have had no such army at all; that he, and he only, has fought through opposition that would have cowed almost any other man, and has been the one efficient cause."

On becoming commander-in-chief he made the Glasgow speech which roused the nation and forced the government to larger preparations. For thus forcing their hand, the writer alleges, they have now turned him out.

THE STATE AS SOCIAL PROVIDENCE.

Sir Edmund Verney holds up the Canadian Government as a model for state-fostering of agriculture: in establishing experimental farms, finding the most favorable time for sowing, hybridizing fruit and grain, free testing of seeds, free analysis of manures and soils, lecturing tours of expert advisers, etc.—all at a cost of only \$75,000 a year. Mr. Gilbert Slater, writing on "Co-operators, the State and the Housing Question," calls attention to the action of the Royal Arsenal Co-operators at Woolwich, who are now building 3,500 houses, and at the same time are clamoring for municipal building on similar lines. One great reason for high rents in crowded centers is that building is, as a rule, still a "small industry." Production on the large scale under municipal or coöperative auspices would be more economical. To reduce rent still further the writer supports the plea for "a total remission of taxation on the raw material of shelter," or, at least, that the treasury should pay half the rates on the homes of the workers. Mr. Henry W. Wolff pleads for the separation of the post-office savings-bank from the treasury, and for its freedom to invest its deposits, like other banks, for the benefit of depositors.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SECOND COMING.

Mr. D. S. Cairns takes exception to the criticisms of J. S. Mill and Mazzini, that Christianity does not do justice to the claims of public life. After recalling the prophetic background to the Kingdom of God, Mr. Cairns goes on to treat of the Second Advent. He says:

"In His teaching regarding it I believe that Christ is really saying, 'I have not yet had My say out, and I am coming to say it and to do it. I have come in weakness, but I am coming again in glory, and in power. I have

moved about among the weak and obscure, and I have dealt with common human personal interests, duties, and privileges of the individual soul; but I have a law, too, for the great rulers, the great nations, the immemorial institutions of society—slavery, property, commerce, and war. I am coming to master and penetrate these great spheres by My providence, My spirit, and My truth. I shall then deal with the life of nations and society, and shall lay My hand upon them for God. I cannot speak of these things yet, for Mine hour is not yet come, and ye cannot bear them now.”

OTHER ARTICLES.

Colonel Maude presses for a national military reform which would include many most-needed social reforms. A better breed of men is wanted for soldiers. Therefore, he recommends linking volunteering with technical education and the university extension movement; drilling and feeding of board-school children; dealing effectively with unsanitary areas in large towns, and a system of feeding wives and children of men thrown out of employment by war.

A Russian publicist chats somewhat discursively on Russian policy relative to the “open door,” which he characterizes as vacillating. Mr. William Graham reviews Mr. Leslie Stephen’s “English Utilitarians.” Mr. Herbert Paul writes forcibly on “The Decline of the Government.”

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for January contains ten articles. The number opens with a paper on “The Causes of the American Civil War,” of which the writer regards the material interest of the South, estimated at \$1,250,000,000, as the chief. The fact that the war cost double that sum may, therefore, be regarded as an excellent tribute to the merits of arbitration, even in internal disputes. The reviewer incidentally expresses the opinion that Lincoln was the greatest Anglo-Saxon of the century.

FOX-HUNTING.

An interesting article for sportsmen is that on “The Early History of Fox-Hunting.” Probably few people know that fox-hunting, which in the speeches of bucolic rhetoricians is so closely bound up with England’s greatness, only dates back to the eighteenth century. The reviewer says that it is being gradually superseded by pheasant-shooting.

“It would be useless to deny that the golden age of fox-hunting is over. Hounds, horses, and huntsmen were probably never better than they are now. But the face of the country is changing. The golden age lasted from the end of Mr. Meynell’s career to the fifties. Now railways have turned some of the fairest districts of England into the likeness of a gridiron; wire is everywhere being more generally used for fencing purposes; foxes must give way before the increased culture of pheasants for shooting.”

MR. ZANGWILL’S PICTURE OF THE LONDON OF TO-DAY.

In an article on “Fiction and Politics,” the reviewer pays the following tribute to Mr. Zangwill’s skill in painting contemporary English politics in his “Mantle of Elijah.”

“No one who has lived in London for the last two years will fail to recognize how completely Mr. Zangwill has expressed the feelings bred in many minds by

the debauch of martial and patriotic sentiment by the manifestations of that ‘jolly music-hall public’ with whom Broser was as popular as the great Vance; by the drunken and indecent orgies which did duty for national rejoicings when the Volunteers returned to the City; by the brutal craving for details of carnage, the ungenerous exultation over a defeated enemy, the dishonorable imputations of dishonor, and, most of all, by the temper which condones all this effervescence of unwholesome gases in the hope that the public in this enthusiasm for war will cheerfully foot the biggest bill.”

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles do not require quotation. There is an article on Cromwell, whom the reviewer regards as the greatest of all Englishmen; an article on “Our South African Troubles;” an article on “Landscape in Painting and Poetry,” and another on Velasquez.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* resembles most of the other English reviews in putting army reform in the forefront. We have dealt elsewhere with Mr. Bagot’s description of the Sicilian Mafia.

ROUMANIA AND HER JEWS.

The most interesting of the other articles is Mr. F. C. Conybeare’s paper entitled “Roumania as a Persecuting Power.” Roumania’s independence was only assented to by the powers on condition that she would reverse the edicts against the Jews which disgraced her statute-book. In spite of this, Mr. Conybeare shows that the persecution of the Jews has increased and is increasing in severity. There are about 270,000 Jews in Roumania, who are not only deprived of all civic rights, but are subject to the grossest form of religious persecution. They are driven from the schools, they cannot hold commissions in the army, they are restricted in teaching their religion, and have had their trade ruined. They are not even taken into the hospitals, except when the sanitary interests of the Christian population demand it. All professions are barred to them. The Roumanian Government nominally aims its legislation against “aliens,” but Mr. Conybeare has no difficulty in showing that by alien is meant Jew, for the Christian subjects of foreign powers are free from persecution.

NICARAGUA.

Mr. Maurice Low laughs to scorn those English writers who delude themselves into thinking that the United States Government will withdraw an inch from its policy in regard to the Nicaragua Canal. As to the hope of getting compensation from America, he says:

“Let no man run away with the foolish notion that to compensate for the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States will make concessions to reach an understanding in regard to Canada. Not a bit of it. Any one who talks that way does not know the American people. The same spirit of opposition which made the Senate amend the treaty will make it determined to reach no settlement unless it appears that America gains by it. There will be no surrender of territory or permission to Canada to own a port on the Lynn Canal. It would be very pleasant to settle all difficulties in this simple and satisfactory manner; but no man, unless he belongs to the school of Mark Tapley philosophy, will urge the acceptance by the British Govern-

ment of the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty to be balanced by a *quid pro quo*."

THE BRITISH PASSION FOR STOCK-JOBGING.

Mr. W. R. Lawson writes, apropos of the London and Globe failure, on "Stock-Jobbing Companies." The evil, he says, lies in the very nature of such companies, the way they are carried on being invariable and inevitable.

"Stock-jobbing companies have to be strangled in the cradle if they are to be got rid of at all. Once organized and launched on their plunging career, there is no stopping them until they reach the end of their tether. It is not the promoters and wire-pullers alone that have to be restrained. They might soon be curbed were it not for the mob of speculative shareholders who rally round them and fight for them to the last ditch. Mr. Whitaker Wright would be a mere Mantalini were it not for his ten thousand and odd infatuated dupes. It would seem to be a hopeless as well as a thankless task to try to undeceive them. They can never have experience enough of the sheep-shearing process to satisfy them. In vain are they reasoned with and shown that finance like that of the Globe Corporation does not give them even half the chances they would have at Monte Carlo. Apparently, they will go on to the bitter end, losing their money and, worse still, becoming incapable of any kind of business which has no gambling excitement in it."

SPAIN.

Mr. Lionel Holland writes interestingly on the "Outlook in Spain." For the Spanish people he has every hope, for the Spanish Government none. All Spanish history is a protest against misgovernment.

"Spanish intellect is becoming pervious to modern ideas—so long shrouded from its perspective. They are quickening the aspirations of popular Catalonia. The tawny Catalan operatives—proud, reserved, yet with daring and restless energy glittering in their steel-blue eyes—are consumed by republican fervor. They constitute a dangerous element,—never, Napoleon alleged, had he met a race with larger powers of resistance. The devotion of the sturdy Basque peasant is proverbial. Asturias and the Balearic Islands are peopled by an honest and healthy agricultural folk; while the despised Gallegos train into brave and hardy soldiers. A tourist who derives his ideas of the Spanish people from the careless Adaluces, or from the Castilians, gains but little perception of the human material on which may be built up a regenerated nation."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most notable paper in the February number of the *Westminster* is one in "The Independent Section," by Mr. Horace C. Garrod, on "The Break-up of the Party System" in England.

WHAT SHOULD TAKE THE PLACE OF PARTY?

He traces the break-up to the disappearance of the great party leaders, Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, and to the Home Rule split. This is what Mr. Garrod pleads for:

"Why, then, in the name of common sense, should not the experiment of a government composed of the best elements and combining the best principles of both parties be tried? In no way so auspicious can the dawn of the twentieth century be heralded; in no way more

fitting can the glory of the greatest reign in the annals of a great country be consummated. The war has shown that on the sounding of the call to arms we are one people, and not merely two parties. Surely, when the menace of external danger is removed, the sentiment of national unity which it has fostered will remain. The privileges of empire must be shared, and the obligations of empire borne, by an undivided nation. The fondest dream of patriots, and the highest ideal of statesmen—a national party—has been, to some extent, realized by the Unionist alliance. The party which has passed a practically free Education Act and a Workmen's Compensation Act, and which is pledged to deal with the subject of old-age pensions, can certainly not be said to be so uncompromising in its Toryism as to prohibit any common attempt at social reform between itself and the Liberals."

"WOMAN-LIBERALISM."

Frances Tyrrell-Gill writes with enthusiasm on "Woman-Liberalism"—a new recruit to the ranks of the much-hyphenated army. She insists that "Liberalism is entwined with the very nature of woman." She also insists on "woman's fervor for work" as "a very saving balm," and recommends that at the present juncture "all her potency to aid the Liberal party" should be called into play, especially in "the vivifying power of the spoken word." She concludes:

"There are now in England alone hundreds of women of the very best strain who are deeply deploring the attitude of the public mind toward at least one great national question—that of the South African war. Yet, beyond standing fast by their own principles and giving both material means and sympathy to movements in favor of obtaining a juster disposition of things, they do not appear to strive actively to make their opinions known. Has not the time come when woman should herself initiate a scheme of helpfulness, and thus give to Liberalism a proof of the fervor of her belief?"

LAYS OF THE TEUTON AND THE GAEL.

The general reader who is not too highly strung on political questions will probably find most interesting two literary papers, one by Maurice Todhunter on "German Wayside Flowers," the other by Alice L. Milligan on "Some Notable Irish Elegies." Mr. Todhunter selects for appreciative notice the poem of Uhland—the German Wordsworth; Platen—standing nearest the old Greek temper, yet reconciling "Gemüthstiefe" with "softer sanctity of form," and Geibel, "foremost singer of the era of William the Steadfast." Miss Milligan gives appetizing glimpses of the old Gaelic literature. She declares that the line of Gaelic elegists is not extinct, but remarks that the Parnell movement which swept the country found no voice in song until its leader was buried.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Reflections on the competing claims of imperialism and liberty, and on the causes and conditions of Indian famine, supply the material of two papers signed only with initials.

Mr. James Arthur Gibson enlarges on the value of open windows in a house all the year, and reprobates the deadly fear of draught.

Mr. A. E. Maddock makes "an excursion into the debatable land," headed "Materialism and the Unknowable." He pleads for a new materialism which finds in matter the cause and in mind the effect.

CORNHILL.

THE February number of *Cornhill* confronts the reader with much that stirs pathos. A slip prefixed on the death of the Queen reprints what Thackeray wrote on the death of Prince Albert, *mutatis mutandis*. Then follow two poems: the first by an authoress deprived of bodily power and use of speech, only able to communicate her thought by pointing to the letters on an alphabetical card; she addresses her husband in lines of devout resignation anticipating the time "When Life in Death has Conquered Death in Life;" the second is his reply. "More Light on St. Helena," by Miss Pleydell, brings out more clearly the misery of Napoleon's death; not till a post-mortem revealed the fact was it known that he had died of cancer of the stomach.

Dr. Fitchett's "Tale of the Great Mutiny" is told with characteristic vigor and vividness. He says: "If some great writer, with full knowledge and a pen of fire, could write the story of what was dared and suffered by Englishmen and Englishwomen at a hundred scattered posts throughout the Northwest Provinces,

in the early stages of the mutiny, it would be one of the most moving and heroic tales in human records." He mentions, without reprobation, the blowing of Hindus from British guns.

A chatty chronicle, called "A Londoner's Logbook," mentions a vicar whose faith, nearly upset by "Robert Elsmere," had been restored by "Lux Mundi." He repudiates the old-fashioned designations of High, Low, and Broad; but, if pressed, coyly avows himself of "the Deep Church."

"Anglo-Africanus" recounts his experiences "voyaging with Boers on a German mail-boat." He discovers "how passionate had become the craving of the patriotic Hollander for the creation of a great Dutch-speaking republic in South Africa, where the Batavian language and nationality might be perpetuated long after the little parent land may have been swallowed up in a Teutonic empire." The writer suggests that "recognition of the language might not avail as in Canada to soothe racial susceptibilities and abate national rancor."

Mr. George M. Smith recalls among "lawful pleasures" his adventures as defendant in certain libel suits.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. COURANT contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January a thoughtful paper on the relations between foreigners and the Chinese, in which he says that the dominant characteristic of the Chinaman is an extremely practical, patient, and thoughtful spirit, joined to a poor and impersonal imagination. The patriarchal period suggested to the Chinese the first regular organization of the family, based upon filial reverence; and though that is long ago, they have not sought for anything else. The great mass of the people are to-day exactly what their forefathers were two hundred years ago, even perhaps the same as they were in the time of Confucius. The slight additions which have been made to the social organization, such as the rural communes and the commercial corporations, have all been based upon a form of the family bond. To foreigners China is not essentially hostile; her civilization is not incompatible with the presence of Western people within her borders, and the Confucian ethics actually exhibit remarkable coincidences and parallelisms with Christianity. The lesson drawn by M. Courant is that Western novelties should be introduced very gradually, and that, instead of outraging the Chinaman's deepest prejudices, appeal should rather be made to the strongly practical side of his nature. M. Courant recognizes the difficulty of exacting such care and patience from traders and business people in a hurry to grow rich; he seems, however, to have the greatest hopes of the semi-European education now being given to a number of selected Chinese youths by the missionaries—that is to say, the Catholic ones. Of Protestant missionaries, M. Courant does not seem to think very much—indeed, he says that the very essence of Protestantism, the lack of a hierarchy, and the principle of free inquiry, are both opposed to the Chinese nature.

SALT.

M. Dastre has one of his extremely solid and informing papers on salt, and especially the salt of the Sahara.

Of the physiological need for salt in the human body he gives the usual examples, drawn from sacred and profane history. So universal is salt that it has from time to time served instead of money as a medium of barter, and it is from this use of it that we obtain our word "salary." M. Dastre goes on to deal with the prospects of finding salt in large quantities in the Sahara, and not only what is commonly called salt, but various alkali mineral deposits which are used in the arts. The old hypothesis that the Sahara was at one time a sea has now been given up, and it is recognized that this desert exhibits a variety of formations of different geological periods.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE POPE.

The Marquis de Gabriac continues his interesting reminiscences of the years from 1878 to 1880, when he was French ambassador to the Vatican, dealing more particularly with the question of the elections to the sacred college. It is well known that the various Catholic powers in Europe are exceedingly anxious to have as many representatives as possible in the cardinalate. M. de Gabriac's efforts to obtain an extra hat for France have no great interest for us, but he well describes the impression produced in Rome by the elevation of Dr. Newman to the sacred college. The other appointments, too, exhibited a desire on the part of the Pope to modify the overwhelming Italian majority of cardinals. M. de Gabriac, indeed, in writing to his chief at the French Foreign Office, attributes to his Holiness the intention of giving gradually an absolute majority to foreigners, that is to say, to non-Italians. A Papacy which becomes more and more Italian would, after a brief interval, be no more than a bishopric of Rome. On the other hand, M. de Gabriac argues, a pontiff who enjoys the support of the whole Catholic world could always command the profound respect of the Italians themselves. In a subsequent conversation with the Pope, M. de Gabriac appears to have satisfied himself that his account of the situation was right. Side by side with this policy, M. de Gabriac says that the Pope

proceeded to alter the *personnel* of his representatives at the principal foreign courts; Leo recalled almost all the important nuncios and substituted his own nominees, who were men of greater worth and distinction. As M. de Gabriac says, one of the most characteristic prejudices of the Holy Father is a horror of mediocrity.

THE COST OF THE BOER WAR.

M. R. G. Lévy contributes an article on the cost of the Boer war, which he studies in its proper relation to the whole position of British finance. It may be permissible to quote a few of his weighty sentences:

"England is plunged in an adventure in which her best friends regretted to see her engaged. The situation in South Africa has been compared to that of the American States when, in the eighteenth century, the colonists rebelled against the mother country and separated themselves from her in order not to pay the taxes which she claimed to impose upon them. But the actual state of affairs is yet more grave. The majority of American colonists were English by race, and did not nourish against the mother country the terrible hatred which is in the heart of the Boers, and which, instead of disappearing as sometimes happens after wars which are followed by a loyal and frankly observed peace, has been revived by the repeated attacks of Great Britain on the independence and liberties of South Africa."

He goes on to point out that the surrender of the Ionian Islands and the retrocession of the Transvaal after Majuba Hill were examples of a policy which did not diminish the greatness or the prestige of Great Britain, but, on the contrary, exhibited that country to the eyes of the civilized world as a power which was not guided solely by ambition, and won for her the praise of the liberals of all countries. Never, continues this expert, did the economic prosperity of Great Britain reach so vigorous a development than in the days when, abandoning an aggressive policy, she contented herself with an army and a navy sufficient for the protection of her colonial territory and her mercantile marine; and he concludes by pointing out that already the war has wiped off the results of twenty years' economy in the paying off of the national debt. And he continues:

"All these difficulties spring up at a moment when the commercial competition of Germany and the industrial competition of America press the English hard, and dispute with them—often successfully—the markets of which they thought they possessed the uncontested supremacy. The sky of Albion is full of clouds."

In fact, her finances, he says, have suffered the gravest shock that they have sustained for more than a century in the economic reaction of the South African war; and the London market and the commerce of the United Kingdom cannot but be seriously affected by it.

REVUE DES REVUES.

THE January numbers of *La Revue* contain articles which, though excellent in themselves, are intended more specially for French readers than is usually the case. M. Henry Béringier's two long and exhaustive articles on the historical development of the genius of France are worthy of the attention of all students.

More interesting to the general reader is M. Duquet's article on "The Legend of von Moltke," in which he greatly depreciates that general. M. Duquet cannot think how he either acquired his great reputation, or,

having acquired it, how he could maintain it. His comparison of Moltke and Napoleon is most unfavorable to the Prussian general. Moltke, besides making endless strategic blunders, was apt to be absent at the very moment when he was most needed.

Another article of very general interest is M. Forest's account of "Anti-militarism in Germany," which contains many satirical remarks leveled at the plumed head of the German Emperor, "impregnated to the very marrow of his bones with the military spirit in its most objectionable form." M. Forest ascribes to the severe and often brutal treatment of German soldiers the growth, to an extent apparently highly alarming to the authorities, of socialism in the ranks of the German army. A relentless war is waged against the heresy, but still it grows. On the whole the paper is very readable, and all the more so because it is spiced with satire.

Other articles are on "Recent Revelations of Biblical Antiquities,"—extremely interesting, though at times the antiquity of the discoveries is almost incredible,— "The Modern Chinese Novel," and "The Great-Nephews and Nieces of Napoleon I."

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* (January 16) Professor Lombroso accuses his compatriots of anti-Italianism. Nothing, he declares, he dislikes so much as Chauvinism or anti-Semitism, which is usually a form of exaggerated nationalism; but, on the other hand, he protests against what he considers the widely-spread habit of crying down everything Italian. There is a passion for cosmopolitanism in Italy just now. In art, in literature, in science, in commerce—everything Italian is decried, and nothing admired save what is imported from beyond the Alps. The great scientist points out what a serious injury is being done to the country by these means, and pleads for greater justice. His accusations, as far as literature is concerned, receive some support from the previous number of the *Antologia*, in which appears a most laudatory notice of Rostand's "L'Aiglon," and a critical article by D. Oliva, on Italian fiction of the past year, which clearly indicates how closely French models are imitated. The deputy, L. Luzzatti, writes on "Science and Faith in the Mind of Charles Darwin," his object being to show that Darwin was far less atheistic than many of his enemies and some of his disciples have asserted.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* prints in full the Pope's letter to Cardinal Richiardi, and protests energetically against the associations bill now before the French Chamber. It also extends its benediction to the New Year pastoral issued by the English Catholic bishops, denouncing the iniquities of "Liberal Catholicism."

A recognition of the need of women in agriculture is spreading even in Italy. Signor Stanga describes in the *Rassegna Nazionale* how much has been accomplished already in Belgium and Denmark in the way of agricultural training for women, and points out that in Italy not only poultry-rearing and beet-growing, but especially silkworm-rearing would be largely benefited by trained female labor. He hopes to see the women, not only of the lower, but also of the upper classes, offering themselves for agricultural instruction. The Archbishop of Genoa writes a temperate article on that most controversial subject—civil marriage. In Italy the state has imposed a civil ceremony to precede the religious

celebration with the result that many poor persons who fail to observe the former find their children under the stigma of illegitimacy. The clericals, on the other hand, denounce civil marriage as an insult to religion. The archbishop now comes forward to urge the English plan of concurrent celebration and registration, as giving all the security the state need demand, while casting no slur on marriage as a sacrament.

To the *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* Colonel Richiardi, who commanded the Italian Legion in the Transvaal from the outbreak of hostilities till last September, contributes an interesting account of his military experiences. He writes with great good humor and not a little self-glorification, and declares that in spite of everything that has been said to the contrary the Boers always treated the foreign volunteers well. He served throughout under General Botha, and it was he who delivered to Pole-Carew Krüger's counter-proclamation to Earl Roberts' annexation of the Transvaal. He notes that the Natal Carabineers were their most dangerous foes, and relates that when the English prisoners were released at Noitgedacht twenty Irish soldiers elected to remain with the Boers. Of the future he says: "The Boers will still give the English much trouble. More than 10,000 men, broken up into small companies, carry on a guerrilla warfare, and as long as they have at their head generals like Botha, De Wet, Ben Viljoen, Gravet, and Delarey, they will never surrender, nor can they be cut to pieces."

Flegrea opens the century with a smart new cover and an excellent list of contributors. Renny de Jourmont's French articles on French literature are always admirably written.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

FIRST place in the *Deutsche Revue* for January is given to an article by Vice-Admiral A. D. Werner, describing the way in which the German Emperor has built up the fleet. When Crown Prince, he was deeply interested in the navy, and even before then. Once, when the author remarked upon the knowledge Prince Wilhelm seemed to have of matters nautical, his father replied: "Oh, my eldest son is even more enthusiastic about sea-matters than his brother Henry. He knows everything that can be learned about the subject on land and in books."

When the Emperor William came to the throne, he promised that the navy should cease to be controlled by army officers and should have officers of its own. This promise he speedily fulfilled. Then he began the building of ships, and although several disasters happened about that time to the German navy, he persevered. The worthy admiral rather overdoes in his unrestricted praise the foresight of the Kaiser, but there is no doubt that if it had not been for him little would have been done in the way of strengthening the fleet. The two things which Admiral Werner seems to consider to be of the utmost importance to the navy were the acquisition of Heligoland and the building of the Kiel Canal. In both of these he sees the hand of William II.

ANDRÉE.

Mr. G. Stadling contributes an interesting personal article upon the ill-fated explorer. It appears that even in his youth Andrée was not as other boys were. He rather despised play; "early to bed and early to rise" was his motto, and he was able to get through a vast quantity of work in consequence. At the mature

age of six he heard his mother complain of the difficulty she had in getting servants, and promptly sallied out with a lasso to the market-place in order to secure one. He was a splendid skater, and surprised every one by his daring. He was educated as a civil engineer, and held different posts under the Swedish Government. He devoted himself to the study of atmospheric electricity, and arrived at important results. Whilst he was at Spitzbergen, he wished to ascertain the effect of the long darkness upon the sight and the skin. For this purpose he, with his assistants, spent the winter up there, and Andrée shut himself up in a dark cellar for fifteen days after the reappearance of the sun, in order that at the end of that time his assistants, having regained their normal vision, could compare themselves with him. Andrée had the first idea of reaching the Pole by means of a balloon when he was in America. Later he made several voyages in his own balloon, twice crossing the Baltic. At the time of his final departure on his journey to the Pole he was perfectly cool and unconcerned, as were his companions. Mr. Stadling assisted at the ascent, but does not say much about it.

THE SIBERIAN EXILE SYSTEM.

A. Brachmann contributes to *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* an interesting study of Siberia and the deportation question. Statistics, he says, are very difficult to obtain, and all numbers are approximate only. The time when the exiles were driven over the Ural mountains in chain-gangs has passed, and they now go by train from Moscow. Although the greater part of those who go to Siberia are sent there because of some offense, great numbers now migrate into the country. Writing of the work the prisoners have to do, he says that the working day consists of 13 hours, and that one year of work in the mines is reckoned as equal to 1½ years' work in a factory. A miner gets four pounds of bread, one pound of meat, and a piece of pressed tea. In winter he gets cabbage and potatoes. It costs the state 66 rubles to maintain each prisoner. No women are allowed to work in the mines. The large number who have been exiled to Siberia eventually help to colonize the country. Mr. Brachmann concludes his account of the new reform introduced by the present Czar by saying that Alexander II. won a high place among humane sovereigns by the emancipation of the serfs, but statues should rise to Nicholas II. on the far-off banks of the Amur because of his successful efforts to solve the difficult question of compulsory work in Siberia, and the light which he has brought to that dark country.

THE BOER WAR.

Karl Blind gives, in *Nord und Süd*, a long and able account of the Boer war. He prefaces it with a short reminiscence of his meeting with President Krüger in 1884. Mr. Blind mentions a few of the prophecies confidently made at the commencement of the war, which turned out so incorrect. It would be much more difficult to cite, say half a dozen, forecasts made by the "best authorities" that have been approximately right. Mr. Blind comments on the proposal—seriously put forth in some quarters—that the only way to end the war is by deporting the entire population of the Transvaal and Free State—a somewhat weak confession to be made by an empire numbering some 400,000,000 opposed by some 150,000 men, women, and children.

NOTES ON THE SEASON'S BOOKS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE third volume in Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries" (Macmillan) is entitled *National Expansion*, and covers the period 1783-1845. Professor Hart has found more good writers in this period, we infer, than in the periods covered by the two preceding volumes of the series, although the limitations of the book have required him to throw out much important material which had been selected for publication. What remains, however, is uncommonly interesting. Indeed, we shall probably not be disputed in the assertion that no book on American history by any writer of the present day equals this volume of selections from original sources in the element of human interest. Professor Hart has avoided constitutional documents, preferring such materials as he has been able to unearth in diaries, volumes of travel, autobiographies, letters, and speeches. His collection illustrates social and political conditions throughout the early stages of Western emigration and settlement. A large part of the book is devoted to the history of slavery discussion, and includes arguments for and against the institution from almost every point of view. Glimpses of life in the newly settled regions of what was then the far West are revealed in such writings as those of Henry M. Brackenridge, Morris Birkbeck, the Rev. Peter Cartwright, and Patrick Shirreff, who wrote an entertaining account of a visit to Chicago in 1833.

The *History of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty* is related in a monograph by Dr. Ira Dudley Travis (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Michigan Political Science Association). Dr. Travis makes a detailed statement of the British claims in Central America as a preliminary to his account of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty. In conclusion, Dr. Travis reviews the arguments for exclusive American control of an isthmian canal, deciding that such a canal should be neutralized by international agreement; that exclusive control is not essential to American interests, and that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be preserved.

Another publication of the Michigan Political Science Association is Dr. John Burton Phillips' careful study of *Methods of Keeping the Public Money of the United States*, beginning with the first United States bank (1789-1811), continuing through the few years in which State banks were employed by the Government as fiscal agents, the longer period during which the public money was kept in the second bank of the United States (1817-1833), the second period of State bank depositories (1833-1846), and concluding with the present system of keeping the public money in the independent treasury and in national banks. Each of these periods is described in detail.

Volume XV. of the *Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* (Madison, Wis.) contains reprints of numerous documents illustrating the relations of Wisconsin pre-territorial pioneers with the aborigines, the establishment of the Protestant missions in the territory, and recollections of pioneers.

One of the most capable of American newspaper correspondents in the Philippines, Mr. Albert G. Robinson,

of the New York *Evening Post*, has collected his letters to that journal for the period extending from July, 1899, to February, 1900, in a volume entitled *The Philippines: The War and the People* (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The book is the record of Mr. Robinson's personal observations and experiences, and, as he himself admits, is in its general tenor a pro-Filipino argument. Whether we accept the author's conclusions or not, his book is at least a contribution to our knowledge of the Filipino character and prospect.

The *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, by Prof. Charles M. Andrews (Putnams), a work which appeared several years ago in two volumes, has recently been issued in a students' one-volume edition. The book constitutes an excellent review of European history of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Elizabeth Womeley Latimer's "Nineteenth Century" series of histories has been supplemented by a volume entitled *The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century*, which forms a continuation of her volumes on France, Russia and Turkey, England, Europe in Africa, Italy and Austria-Hungary, and Spain, the twenty-four pages devoted to the last-named country being occupied with an account of the Spanish-American War.

The latest issues in the "Beacon Biographies" series (Small, Maynard & Co.) are *Thomas Jefferson*, by Thomas E. Watson, and *Ulysses S. Grant*, by Owen Wister. Perhaps no two Americans who can be named have been more written about than Jefferson and Grant; but perhaps that is only another reason for including them in this series of brief, compact biographies, which summarize and digest the best that has appeared in the more comprehensive works. There is a fresh note in each of these little books, and they may be said to represent the latest, and probably the fairest, American estimates of two national heroes. In each case the biographer is in thorough sympathy with his subject, but neither of these writers is a hero-worshiper. Mr. Wister loses little time in discovering the limitations of Grant, especially on the civilian side of his career, nor is he blind to his deficiencies as a tactician. Grant's simple honesty has impressed him more deeply than his greatness as a general.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

Mr. William Hannibal Thomas, the author of the recently published work entitled *The American Negro* (Macmillan), acknowledges his own blood kinship to the negro race. This fact should be borne in mind in any consideration of his book, and is likely to add weight to certain of his statements in the mind of the ordinary reader. So dark a picture of the American negro's future has, we think, never been brought before the American reading public, at least in the Northern States. The author's association with the race has made him almost hopeless of its moral, social, or industrial advancement. Were Mr. Thomas a pure-blooded white man, Northern people would never accept his conclusions. His book would be regarded as only another unreasoning attack on a downtrodden and persecuted race. As a member of that race, however, Mr. Thomas can hardly be accused of deliberate unfairness. It remains for Northern friends of the negro to

weigh his statements carefully, and where they cannot be confuted, to accept the facts and to make the best of them. It should be said in this connection that many of the failures and delinquencies of the colored race on which Mr. Thomas lays most emphasis are the very faults which such institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee have for years been coping with; and while only a comparatively small proportion of the race has been reached by these institutions, there is every reason to believe that this work, so far as it has gone, has been measurably successful. While Mr. Thomas fully recognizes the need of just the kind of training that Hampton and Tuskegee are giving, he seems to have very imperfect information as to the actual results of this training as exhibited here and there in many portions of the South. Mr. Thomas' book may be safely commended to all who wish to get the most pessimistic view of the negro's condition to-day. Those who are engaged in the work of uplifting the race should, of course, be familiar with the worst, as well as with the best, that can be said of its present condition.

The recent issues of the New York State Library Bulletins of State Legislation (Albany: University of the State of New York) have been made much more valuable by the inclusion of Dr. Robert H. Whitten's admirable reviews of legislation, covering all such topics as education, public libraries, suffrage, labor, banking, trusts and corporations, taxation, municipal government, charities, reformatories, public health, and the thousand and one subjects on which the various State legislatures take action from year to year. Dr. Whitten's work makes the bulletin more than a mere summary and index of such legislation, although all the old features are retained.

A scholarly piece of work is Dr. Sarah Scovill Whitteley's historical and critical study of *Massachusetts Labor Legislation* (Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science). This includes not only an historical sketch of the laws of Massachusetts regulating child labor, factory-inspection, wage-payment, and so forth, but also a careful analysis of the economic questions of this legislation, with a compact summary and conclusion. President Hadley, of Yale, has written an introduction to the study.

One of the best of the newspaper almanacs is that published annually by the Chicago *Daily News*. The compiling of this almanac is the work of Mr. George E. Plumb. An unusual amount of space in the almanac for 1901 is devoted to present political questions. On the subject of expansion, there is given a statistical history of the growth of the territorial area of the United States from 1803 to 1900. Apropos of the recent action of Congress in reorganizing our army is presented a full account of the regular and volunteer armies, a schedule showing the military divisions of the country and its garrisoned posts, an account of military operations in the Philippine Islands, and a detailed statement of the United States navy and its vessels, old and new. As a matter of historical record, full accounts of the twelve national conventions held in the summer of 1900 are presented.

The *Proceedings* of the Milwaukee Conference for Good City Government, September 19-21, 1900, have been published in a neatly printed volume (Philadelphia: National Municipal League), under the editorship of Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Among the fresh topics considered at Milwaukee were the question of instruction in municipal government in American schools and colleges, and the problem of uniform municipal account-

ing and statistics. These two lines of investigation are likely to demand a large share of the attention of the next conference. The present volume contains the papers read at Milwaukee, with a report of the informal discussions, representing matured thought on the problems considered.

RELIGIOUS, ETHICAL, AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

In the department of religious literature no class of books now commands more attention than those presenting the various aspects of the problem of missions. Time was when such literature was shunned, and not without reason. Much of it was insufferably dry, written by men out of touch with the real world movements of their time, and imparting little useful or inspiring truth. Recent years have seen a marked advance in this matter. Hardly a "missionary book" comes from the press to-day that is not distinctly broadening in its spirit, modern in its conceptions of the world's progress, and reassuring in its outlook. While we owe to the modern missionary movement so masterly a work as *Christian Missions and Social Progress*, by Dr. Dennis, it ill becomes us longer to sneer at missionary literature as "narrowing."

To such of our readers as may be inclined to lend an ear to the current flippant criticism and disparagement of missionary effort we commend *A Study of Christian Missions*, by the Rev. Dr. William Newton Clarke (Scribners). This luminous book, while it deals less exhaustively than Dr. Dennis' work with matters of fact, is really a searching analysis of the missionary motive as a development and expression of the Christian religion. The labors of our missionaries in foreign lands cannot be fairly judged if their object is imperfectly understood. In his modest little volume, Dr. Clarke very clearly sets forth the precise ends for which the modern missionary is working; and, because the missionary should be judged by what he is actually trying to do, rather than by what his critics think he is trying to do, Dr. Clarke's statement of the case is worthy of our serious consideration.

A book that needs only to be named in this connection to refute the old complaint that all missionary literature is dull and "heavy" reading is the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's *Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West* (Scribners). Archdeacon Brady did not, of course, attempt to write a treatise on home missions—anything but that. He simply told stories, and how good a story-teller he is has been proven more than once to the satisfaction of the American story-reading public. In the present volume his own experiences as a frontier clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church are drawn upon with directness, simplicity, and candor, and with no attempt at "preaching." Yet one cannot lay the book down without a feeling of having obtained in some degree a clearer and more definite conception of the work that our home missionaries of various creeds have for years been quietly doing on the outposts of our advancing civilization—a work ennobled now and then by deeds of true heroism.

Another tale of missionary effort in our own far West is Mr. S. C. Gilman's *The Conquest of the Sioux* (Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company). This is a brief account of the work among the Sioux Indians begun many years ago by Dr. Thomas S. Williamson and Dr. Stephen R. Riggs, and now conducted by the sons of those pioneers associated with other missionaries and teachers.

PRACTICAL RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS.

The newer adaptations of religious methods to existing conditions are well described in Dr. Josiah Strong's monograph, *Religious Movements for Social Betterment* (The Baker & Taylor Company). The success of such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and many of the so-called "institutional" churches should be an object-lesson to all religious bodies that are sincerely desirous of reaching the masses. Dr. Strong's report of progress, which was prepared as a contribution to the American exhibit of social economy at the Paris Exposition, is most encouraging.

One encouraging sign in many churches is the restiveness regarding the methods of Sunday-school instruction. There is a widespread belief that the churches have not fully improved their opportunities in this direction, and it is generally admitted that in educational reform the Sunday-school has failed to keep pace with the secular school. An able treatment of the whole subject is to be found in a volume entitled *Principles of Religious Education* (Longmans), consisting of a course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Sunday-school Commission of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York. Of the lecturers, Bishop Doane of Albany, Dean Hodges of Cambridge, and the Rev. Pascal Harrower of New York represented the clergy, while on the part of the laity educational experts like Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. Charles DeGarmo, Dr. Walter L. Hervey, President G. Stanley Hall, Prof. Frank M. McMurry, Prof. Charles Foster Kent, and Prof. Richard G. Moulton discussed the problem in its pedagogical aspects. The published volume, containing all these addresses, is a valuable contribution to educational as well as to religious literature.

ADVICE TO YOUNG AND OLD.

Among the books devoted to general ethical instruction and guidance, and intended especially for the young, we have a new volume by the Rev. Cortland Myers, of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., entitled *Making a Life* (The Baker & Taylor Company). Mr. Myers makes free use of anecdotes and various other forms of illustration, and his treatment of the theme, under the heads of life's ideal, purpose, progress, mystery, influence, waste, law, pain, environment, memory, conscience, and destiny, is both forcible and entertaining. Mr. Amos R. Wells, of the *Christian Endeavor World*, has written a brief and common-sensible treatise on *The Business Man's Religion*. This little brochure is addressed especially to business men who are members of churches.

Mr. Charles F. Dole's *The Religion of a Gentleman* (Crowell) is a discussion of the whole subject of religion adapted particularly to the needs of the modern young man. The author's point of view is that of a man who recognizes no line of division between the religious and the secular in life. Mr. Dole's treatment of his theme is far from hackneyed or conventional.

In a volume entitled *Winsome Womanhood* (Revell), Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster has included many of her familiar talks on life and conduct. A dainty booklet on the subject of *Responsibility* (Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company) contains "A Talk with Girls," by the Rev. E. E. Holmes, canon of Christ Church, Oxford. A little book full of excellent ad-

vice to mothers of growing boys has been written by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark and published under the title of *Bringing Up Boys* (Crowell). It discusses such subjects as "The Boy's Manners," "Personal Defects and Peculiarities," "Keeping Boys Busy," "Shall the Boy Smoke?" "Games and Athletics," "The Boy's Evenings," "Moral and Religious Discipline of the Boy," and "The Boy's Politics."

In the "What Is Worth While" series (Crowell) there have appeared many brief monographs which might be called tracts, were the term not so repellent. These essays are in the main on ethical subjects, written by such authorities as Lyman Abbott, Washington Gladden, Amory H. Bradford, Charles F. Dole, and other experienced writers on moral and religious topics. They are especially adapted to younger readers. *Chatwood* (Crowell) consists of a very brief series of essays in prose, with an occasional epigram in verse, which Mr. Patterson DuBois has been contributing during the last few years to the *Sunday School Times*. *The Majesty of Calmness*, by William George Jordan (Revell), is another excellent little book which provides the substance of much good advice, while dispensing with the form.

The Order of the White Rose (Syracuse, N. Y.) has published a *Series of Meditations on the Ethical and Psychological Relation of Spirit to the Human Organism*, by Erastus C. Gaffield, treating of aspiration, self-control, harmony, man's relation to spiritual law, and the power of spirit to control conditions of material life.

THEOLOGICAL TREATISES AND ESSAYS.

Turning from the ethical to the purely theological field, we note the publication of an English translation of Dr. Abraham Kuyper's *The Work of the Holy Spirit* (Funk & Wagnalls Company). This important treatise, in its American edition, is accompanied by explanatory notes and an introduction by Prof. Benjamin B. Warfield. The work derives added interest from the remarkable personality of its author. Fifteen years ago, Dr. Kuyper was declared to be the best-known man in Holland. He is editor of the daily newspaper called *De Standard*, as well as of the weekly paper *De Heraut*, devoted to Christian literature and church news. As professor of systematic theology in the University of Amsterdam, Dr. Kuyper has long been recognized as one of the most eminent theologians in the world. But this is only one sphere of his activities. As a member of the lower house of the Holland States-General, he is leader of the anti-revolutionists, and his fame as a politician and a publicist is hardly less in his own country than his scholarly reputation. In 1897, Dr. Kuyper celebrated the quarter-centennial of his editorship of *De Standard*, and on that occasion men of all parties united to do him honor. That a statesman and editor of his rank should at his time of life bring out a theological work which at once takes its place in literature as among the foremost books of its class is certainly a noteworthy instance, if not unparalleled. The fact at once suggests Mr. Gladstone's fame as a Greek scholar; but it is doubtful whether specialists in Greek literature have ever accorded to Gladstone a rank corresponding to that which theologians have accorded to Dr. Kuyper.

Two recent works on the life after death are *Man and the Spiritual World*, by the Rev. Arthur Chambers, an English clergyman (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), and *The Problem of Final Destiny*, by William

B. Brown, D.D., pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church in Newark, N. J. (New York: Thomas Whittaker). Each of these works is a study of the problem of future life in the light of modern theology. How the various creeds of the churches impress the plain business man may be learned from Mr. John S. Hawley's *Creeds and Religious Beliefs* (New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham). Mr. Hawley's own creed is virtually that of the Universalists. A searching analysis of *The Apostles' Creed*, by Mr. Archibald Hopkins (Putnams), leads to a somewhat iconoclastic conclusion. Mr. Hopkins claims for himself as an "outsider" the same right of discussion that is conceded to such well-known "insiders" as Dr. McGiffert, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. W. S. Rainsford, and other representatives of the liberal element within the Church. A new manual of Christian evidences has been written by Dr. Warren A. Candler and published under the title *Christus Auctor* (Nashville, Tenn.: M. E. Church, South). *Reasons for Faith in Christianity* is the subject of a work by Dr. John McDowell Leavitt, of the Methodist Church (Eaton & Mains). This book is very largely devoted to a refutation of various positions maintained by the new-school critics, representing what the other terms "hypercriticism." Dr. Frank Hugh Foster, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, has written *Christian Life and Theology* (Revell). The substance of this volume was delivered as a series of lectures at Princeton Theological Seminary and at several other institutions.

In a little book entitled *Whence and Whither* (Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.), Dr. Paul Carus sets forth the monistic conception of the nature of the soul, its origin, and its destiny. This treatise serves to open up the subject, so to speak, and to prepare the reader for a clearer comprehension of the author's more elaborate work, *The Soul of Man*. The same publishers have brought out a *History of Modern Philosophy in France*, translated from the French of M. Lucian Levy-Bruhl, to which is appended a valuable bibliography.

The Individual, by Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler (Appleton), is distinctly a naturalist's study of the great problems of life and death. It avoids discussion of the purely metaphysical aspects of these problems. Professor Shaler limits his inquiry to what he regards as "the tangible facts" of the matter. He is right in his claim that the naturalist's contribution to the discussion, whether accepted as final or not, cannot be ignored by any school of philosophy; for the naturalist deals in basic truths, which all schools must take into account. In *Discovery of a Lost Trail* (Lee & Shepard), Mr. Charles B. Newcomb, the author of *All's Right with the World*, attempts, in simple language, to popularize the ordinary metaphysical conceptions of the mystery of existence.

Dr. John K. Kilbourn has compiled and edited a volume entitled *The Faiths of Famous Men in Their Own Words* (Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.), comprising the sayings of noted men of all schools of thought on the leading topics of religious belief. Quotations are presented from the writings of Augustine, Wycliffe, Luther, Calvin, Bishop Butler, Phillips Brooks, Dr. McCosh, Thomas Paine, Robert Ingersoll, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, and William McKinley, not to mention other distinguished men in various walks of life whose opinions on the subject of religion have been preserved in print. Several timely topics are treated in *Present Problems of Christian Thought*, by Dr. Randolph Harrison McKim, rector of the Church of

the Epiphany, Washington, D. C. (New York: Thomas Whittaker). In this volume Dr. McKim discusses Christianity and Buddhism, Christian strategy in the mission field, the Christian doctrine of the atonement, and various other theological themes.

BIBLICAL STUDIES.

Among the books relating especially to the Bible and Bible criticism, Dr. James Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible* (Scribners) is the most important of recent issues. This magnificent work has now reached its third volume, and the fourth is promised during the present year. In this work articles will be found on all the persons and places that are mentioned in the Bible, and on its psychology and antiquities, its ethnology, geology, and natural history, and its theology and ethics. All the subjects are arranged in alphabetical order under the most familiar titles; even the Old Testament Apocrypha is included in the scope of this dictionary.

In the series of "New Testament Handbooks," edited by Prof. Shailer Mathews (Macmillan), we have *The History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament*, by Prof. Henry S. Nash, of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge; *An Introduction to the New Testament*, by Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon, of the Yale Divinity School, and *The Biblical Theology of the New Testament*, by Dr. Ezra P. Gould. Dr. Nash's book aims to make clear to non-professional readers the nature of the higher criticism and its necessity. Professor Bacon and Dr. Gould, each in his own way, bring forward many of the results of modern critical methods. Each book in this series is rigidly restricted as to space, and technical terminology is ruled out. These limitations, while they add to the popular features of the series, doubtless made the work of composition extremely difficult for the authors, each of whom is an expert in his chosen field. The series as a whole cannot fail to contribute materially to the popular knowledge of modern Biblical criticism. While speaking of these latter-day Bible studies we should not omit mention of Dr. Henry van Dyke's admirable little essay on *The Poetry of the Psalms* (Crowell), modestly announced by the author as "a brief and simple introduction to the study of the Psalms in English as poetry."

Illustrative Notes on the International Sunday-school lessons for 1901 (Eaton & Mains) is the work of several persons. The editor is the Rev. Dr. Thomas Benjamin Neely, who, however, ascribes the main part of the work to Dr. Robert R. Doherty. This volume gives the text of the lessons as found in both the authorized and the revised versions, and many illustrations and maps are supplied to bring out the full value of the points discussed.

Of books dealing with Bible characters, one of the most notable is *Women of the Bible, by Eminent Divines* (Harpers). This volume includes studies of "Eve," by the Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick; "Sarah," by Rabbi Gottheil; "Rebecca," by Dr. Lyman Abbott; "Miriam," by Dr. Henry van Dyke; "Deborah," by Dr. William H. P. Faunce; "Ruth, the Gleaner," by Prof. R. G. Moulton; "Hannah," by Bishop Hurst; "Jezebel," by Dr. Edward B. Coe; "Esther," by Bishop Doane; "Mary Magdalen," by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis; "Mary and Martha," by Bishop Potter; and "The Blessed Virgin Mary," by Cardinal Gibbons. This list of authors is perhaps a sufficient indication of the catholicity of the volume, which is beautifully illustrated and printed. Mr. Robert Bird has written *Paul of Tarsus* (Scribners)

on a similar plan and with a similar aim to that of his earlier work, *Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth*. Mr. Bird has less to say than earlier biographers regarding Paul's writings and status as a theologian, but more about the man himself, the pharisaism of his earlier years, and the human adventures and experiences that followed his conversion. Mrs. Annie E. Smiley has written the story of *David, the Boy Harper* (Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye). This is a tale of a boy's adventures, written for boys, to emphasize the truth that "the boy makes the man." In *Bible Characters*, by S. M. Burnham (Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.), many of the Bible stories are retold in a way calculated to fix the attention and arouse the interest of younger readers. *Unto the Hills*, by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller (Crowell), is a meditation on the 121st Psalm.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

An important contribution to church history is Dr. Friedrich Nippold's *History of Catholicism Since the Restoration of the Papacy*. A part of this great work has been translated by the Rev. Laurence Henry Schwab, and published under the title of *The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century* (Putnams). This history emphasizes the distinction between Catholicism and Papalism. It is claimed on behalf of Nippold as an historian that he has dealt with the facts of history according to the common rules of evidence followed in secular history, neglecting for the time all *a priori* conceptions. A reprint has been made of an early work by Cardinal Newman, entitled *The Church of the Fathers* (John Lane). This book is made up of sketches which, with two or three exceptions, appeared in the *British Magazine* during 1833 and the years immediately following. These sketches are among the earliest compositions of what is known as the Oxford or Tractarian school in English church history.

Mr. A. K. Glover has made an interesting study of *Jewish Laws and Customs* (Wells, Minn.: W. A. Hammond). Although it has something of a legal tone, this work is in no sense a law-book. Its summarizing of Jewish law is intended merely to make more clear the Jewish customs of which it treats. *Wit and Wisdom of the Talmud*, by Dr. Madison C. Peters (Baker & Taylor Company), is a compendium of various extracts from the holy book of the Hebrews which are likely to prove helpful to Gentile students in gaining a knowledge of the Jewish religion. An introduction to the volume is furnished by Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes. The second issue of the *American Jewish Year Book*, edited by Cyrus Adler, has come to hand. This volume is more than double the size of the first issue, and includes many new features. (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.) The fourth syllabus issued by the department of Jewish studies of the Jewish Chautauqua system of education is on Jewish history and literature, and is by Dr. Maurice H. Harris. (Philadelphia: Jewish Chautauqua Society.)

It seems that the old controversy on the Sabbath question has not yet spent its force. The Rev. Samuel W. Gamble has lately written a book on *Sunday, the True Sabbath of God* (Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye), in which he undertakes to prove that "Saturday was neither the Sabbath of the 'Old Testament nor the Sabbath of the ancients who lived before the Christian era."

A book which many of our clerical readers would heartily enjoy, and which should by no means be neglected by the laity, is *Church Folks*, by "Ian Mac-

laren" (Rev. Dr. John Watson), from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. This little volume is made up of what Dr. Watson calls "practical studies in congregational life." These are the titles of a few of the studies: "How to Make the Most of a Sermon;" "How to Make the Most of Your Minister;" "The Candy-Pull System in the Church;" "The Mutineer in the Church;" "Should the Old Clergyman Be Shot?" "The Minister and the Organ," and "The Pew and the Man in It." Dr. Watson writes from a wide experience, and the fact that his own pulpit ministrations have been confined to the British Isles in no way detracts from the helpfulness of his suggestions to American clergymen.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A half-dozen of the books on our table seem to owe their inception primarily to the stimulus of modern scientific research, and especially to the discussion centering on the doctrine of development. Dr. James Thompson Bixby's work, formerly called *The Crisis in Morals*, has been brought out under the new title of *The Ethics of Evolution* (Small, Maynard & Co.). The first portion of this treatise is a critique of Herbert Spencer's *Data of Ethics*, while the second portion is devoted to the positive reconstruction of ethics on the basis of evolution. The Rev. Marion D. Shutter, of Minneapolis, is the author of *Applied Evolution* (Boston: Eugene F. Endicott), a volume made up of a series of Sunday-evening lectures intended to popularize the teachings of modern science and to show that one may accept the facts revealed and yet preserve the spirit of reverence and the essence of religion. The work is warmly indorsed by Mr. John Fiske and Dr. James K. Hosmer. Miss Lilian Whiting, in a volume entitled *The Spiritual Significance* (Little, Brown & Co.), sets forth the parallelism between the teachings of science and the laws of the spiritual world, continuing the argument employed in her former books entitled *The World Beautiful*. She endeavors to show that the future life is the continuation and betterment of our present life in all its faculties and powers. *The Evolution of Immortality* is an anonymous work published by the Eulian Publishing Company, of Salem, Mass. Among the topics treated are "The Divinity of Energy," "The Evolution of Consciousness," "The Incarnation of Life," "The Power of Love," "The Force of Truth," "The Wisdom of the Serpent," and "Christ, the Light of Immortality." An appendix is devoted to an exposition of the principles of the Order of the Rosy Cross, under whose auspices the work was prepared and given to the public. Mr. Charles Ferguson, the author of *The Religion of Democracy* (Funk & Wagnalls Company), is dissatisfied with the methods by which the Church has undertaken to regenerate the world, and proposes a very radical reconstruction of the whole scheme of religious effort. Another restatement of ethical and religious truth is found in a volume by Stanton Kirkham Davis, entitled *Where Dwells the Soul Serene* (New York: Alliance Publishing Company).

DEVOTIONAL WORKS.

Among the books written for a devotional purpose we note *The Golden Gate of Prayer*, by J. R. Miller, D.D. (Crowell), consisting of studies on the Lord's Prayer; and *Meditations of the Heart*, by Annie Josephine Levi (Putnams), a book of private devotion for young and old, containing prayers from many sources, Christian and

Jewish. *The Friendly Year* is a book of selections from the writings of Dr. Henry van Dyke, chosen and arranged by the Rev. George Sidney Webster (Scribners). An appropriate selection has been made for each day in the calendar year.

The only recent contribution to revival literature that has come to our notice is a series of sermons entitled *David and His Friends*, by the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of the First M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio (Funk & Wagnalls Company). The volume contains thirty-one sermons which were preached during a series of evangelistic meetings in January, 1900. The themes had been selected long before, and illustrations had been gathered from time to time; but each sermon was finally outlined and dictated to a stenographer on the day of delivery. Dr. Banks' sermons are famous for their original and practical character.

A beautifully printed edition of Samuel Wesley's poem, *The Life of Christ*, has recently appeared in this country (Chicago: Union Book Company). More than two hundred years have elapsed since this poem was first presented to the public, and nearly a hundred years since Bishop Coke brought out his revised edition. Two years ago, the editor of the present edition, Mr. Edward T. Roe, discovered in a second-hand book-store an old copy of Bishop Coke's edition, and appreciating the literary merit of the work, conceived the idea of bringing out an American edition in one volume at a price within the reach of the masses. Bishop Coke's preface to the edition of 1809 is included in this volume, together with a sketch of Wesley, by the Rev. Frank Crane.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The appearance of a new edition of *Webster's International Dictionary* (Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Company) is always a notable literary event, but the revision of 1900 is of even greater interest to the scholarly world, in some particulars, than that of 1890, which marked a distinct typographical reform. In this latest edition has been incorporated a remarkable supplementary list of 25,000 words, phrases, and definitions, prepared under the able direction of Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a staff of specialists and experts. These additional words include five distinct classes—scientific words, mostly from Latin or Greek roots; technical words derived from the arts and trades; words borrowed from living foreign language through international intercourse; dialect words; and slang. Regarding this last-named class of words, Dr. Harris says, in the preface to the supplement: "Slang is the rough coinage of the street, the mining camp, the college yard, the workshop, or the city slum. It is in a sense the dregs of the spoken language. Yet it sometimes portrays with a picturesqueness or hits the mark with a precision which finally wins a respected and lasting place. In its crude and transient phase it is

employed in the painting of popular manners in the newspaper and the novel; and when its terms gain a certain frequency of use, the mention of them may become a legitimate part of the dictionary's record of the speech of the period. Toward this class the general principle followed in Webster has been one of severe scrutiny and sparing admission."

In the *New Pocket Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages* (London: Eyre & Spottiswoode), both the publishers and the compiler, Mr. G. F. Barwick, have achieved a distinct triumph. In the first place, the book is a *real* pocket dictionary, one of the few works of its class that can be actually carried in the pocket. Considering the size of the page, it is a marvel of clearness in type. It is printed on good paper, in handy form for office use.

The Nuttall Encyclopædia (Frederick Warne & Co.) is the best single-volume work of its scope with which we are acquainted. The editor, the Rev. James Wood, has collected in this book of 700 pages a surprising stock of information regarding noted people, historical events, countries and towns, mythologies, religions, schools of philosophy, science, and literature. The typography is good, and the size of the volume convenient.

Curious Questions, in three volumes, by Sarah H. Killikelly (Philadelphia: David McKay), is designed as a manual of general information in history, literature, art, and social life. Among the questions to which answers are given by Miss Killikelly are the following: "What American-born artist was made president of the Royal Academy and knighted?" "What is the origin of 'Up Salt River'?" "What is the origin of the phrase, 'Pouring oil on troubled waters'?" "How many attempts have been made to assassinate Queen Victoria?" "Why did the American flag have fifteen stars and fifteen stripes during the War of 1812?" "What American was four times Lord Chancellor of England?" "What American Indians have held official positions?" "What European monarch was the first to recognize the independence of America?" "Why are Queen Victoria's great-grandchildren nearer to the throne than her own sons, except the Prince of Wales?" These are only a few out of several hundred interesting topics treated by Miss Killikelly, and her books are crammed with out-of-the-way facts.

The completion of the collection known as *The World's Best Orations*, edited by Justice David J. Brewer (St. Louis: J. F. Taylor & Co.), is attained in the tenth volume, of which more than one-fourth is devoted to the speeches of Daniel Webster. These masterpieces of American oratory are reproduced in full, as delivered—a plan that has been followed throughout this work in dealing with orators of the first rank. The analytical indexes, occupying more than one hundred pages, double column, and covering the entire 4,000 pages of text in the series of ten volumes, render the work invaluable for purposes of reference.



INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the February numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Abyssinia, Cossacks in, M. Delines, BU.
Afghan War of 1880, Some Episodes of the, Cham.
Afghanistan, Amir of, QR, January.
Africa, Central East, Explorations in, NatGM, January.
Africa: Rhodesia and Northwards, S. C. Norris, Mac.
Agriculture, Department of, A. Henry, Ains.
Agriculture, Science in, E. Verney, Contem.
Agriculture, Women in, J. Stanga, RasN, January 16.
Albi, France, E. C. Peixotto, Scrib.
Algeria, Eastern, Prehistoric Tombs of, A. S. Packard, PopS.
Altruism in Works Administration, J. H. Patterson, Eng, January.
America, Where the English First Settled in, T. N. Ivey, MRN.
Andrée, S. A., Polar Explorer, J. Stadling, Deut, January.
Animal Diseases and Animal Food, D. E. Salmon, San.
Animals, Hebrew Conception of, E. M. Cesaresco, OC.
Antelope Shooting in Cape Colony, H. A. Bryden, O.
Antoinette, Marie, F. Funck-Brentano, Deut, January.
Anubis, Seth, and Christ, P. Carus, OC.
Aquarium, New York, C. L. Bristol, PopS.
Arabia, Arabs of, S. M. Zwemer, MisR.
Archæology in the Nineteenth Century, L. B. Paton, Hart.
Architecture:
 Architecture, American, G. M. Adam, Mod.
 Bouvard, J. A., Director-in-Chief of the Architectural Department of the Paris Exposition, R. de Cuers, Arch.
 Farmhouse, Brick and Shingle, R. C. Spencer, Jr., LHJ.
 Furniture, Examples of Modern French, Arch, January.
 Gouda, Windows of, C. Coleman, Arch, January.
 Home in a Prairie Town, F. L. Wright, LHJ.
 St. Paul, New Capitol in, Arch, January.
 University of Pennsylvania, School of Architecture of the, P. C. Stuart, Arch, January.
Arles—"The Port of Coffins," E. C. Vansittart, Cath.
Armies, Great, and Their Cost, A. Griffiths, Fort.
Armour, Philip D., F. W. Gunsaulus, AMRR.
Armstrong, Lord, and the Elswick Works, B. Taylor, Eng, January.
Art:
 American Artists and Their Public, H. Croly, Arch.
 Applied Design and Industrial Art, G. E. Walsh, AI.
 Beardsley, Aubrey, C. Brinton, Crit.
 Bisi, Emilio, B. Kendell, Art, January.
 Botticelli's Classical Pictures, Edith Harwood, Art, January.
 Bush, Charles Green, Cartoonist, WW.
 Church, Art in the, H. Sumner, AJ.
 Composition, Pictorial—II., Balance, H. R. Poore, AI.
 Fan Painting, Fanny Rowell, AA.
 Flower Studies, Decorative, AJ.
 Furniture, Antique, Memorandum Upon, BB.
 Gibson, Charles Dana, Illustrator, F. W. Morton, BP.
 Hugo, Victor, as Artist—II., P. Meurice, Harp.
 Hutt, Henry, W. Patten, BB.
 Italian Portraits, Early, W. Armstrong, AJ.
 Knight, Ridgway, L. D. Ward, FrL.
 Landscape in Water-Colors, AA.
 Landscape: Symbolic, Imaginative, and Actual, Edin.
 Lenbach, Franz von, S. Whitman, Harp.
 Miniatur's Art, C. de Kay, Cos.
 Morin, Louis, M. H. Spielmann, MA.
 Muriillo—"The Painter of Heaven," Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, Cath.
 New York Appellate Court House, R. Ladegast, Out.
 Pan-American Exposition, Sculpture at the, E. H. Brush, AMRR; N. H. Moore, Mod.
 Philadelphia Art Exhibition, M. E. Wright, BP.
 Plant Forms in Nature, Elizabeth M. Hallowell, AI.
 Richmond, Sir W. B., A. L. Baldry, MA.
 Rodin, Auguste, Sculpture of, C. Maclair, IntM.
 Royal Academy Schools, MA.
 Shannon, J. J., F. Rinder, AJ.
 Tenniel, Sir John, and His Work, R. R. Wilson, Crit.
 Velasquez, Diego, Edin, January.
 Wall-Paper, Manufacture of, A. C. Wood, BP.
 Wimperis, E. M., H. Walker, MA.
 Wood-Carving, Japanese, R. H. Worthington, BP.
 Woods, Henry, R. de Cordova, Str.
 Zahn, Otto, and His Bookbindings, W. G. Bowdoin, Art, January.
Asia, Central, My Travels in, H. H. P. Deasy, WWM.
Asia, Influence of Europe on, M. Townsend, Contem.
Asia Minor, Glimpse of, J. R. S. Sterrett, Chaut.
Athens, Modern—II., G. Horton, Scrib.
Atonement in Non-Christian Religions, G. S. Goodspeed, Bib.
Australia: Preparing for the Commonwealth in Sydney, P. R. Meggy, RRM, December.
Australia, Western, Gold Mining in, A. G. Charleton, Eng.
Australian Alps, Mountaineering in, N. P. Richards, WWM.
Authors, Consolations for, P. Stapfer, BU, January.
Authors, Foreign, in America—II., R. R. Wilson, Bkman.
Automobile Development, M. C. Krarup, O.
Balloon Contest, Biggest, on Earth, J. Boyer, Str.
Balloon, From France to Russia in a, H. de la Vaulx, RRP, February 1.
Bank, Savings, Humor and Pathos of a, R. Houghton, Cent.
Banker, Education of a, BankNY, January.
Banker in Public Relations, L. J. Gage, BankNY, January.
Banking in Great Britain During 1900—II., BankL.
Banking Law, Present, Efficiency of the, J. B. Forgan, NAR.
Banking Methods, Modern, A. R. Barrett, BankNY, January.
Baptism, F. P. Ramsay, PQ, January.
Bayard, Chevalier, Inner Life of, V. Van M. Beede, Chaut.
Bazin, René, Novels of, E. Gosse, Contem.
Belgium, Reform of Charitable Institutions in, L. Rivière, RefS, January 15.
Berlioz, E. Newman, Contem.
Bible: Synoptic Account of the Last Supper, C. P. Coffin, AJT, January.
Bible: The Higher Criticism, C. M. Coburn, MRNY.
Biblical Law: The Case of Joab, D. W. Amram, GBag.
Birds, Emigration of, J. Corbishley, Dub, January.
Birds' Nests, N. H. Moore, Chaut.
Bismarck, Prince, Love-Letters of, Harp.
Book-Hunting in Rome, W. W. Bishop, Bkman.
Booth, John Wilkes, Recollections of, Clara Morris, McCl.
Borgias, Fall of the, A. Upward, Pear.
Boy, The Marvelous (Thomas Chatterton), C. E. Russell, Mun.
Brazilian Arbitration Question, French and, Nou, January 1.
Brazilian Law and Judicial Organization, T. C. Dawson, ALR.
"Brooks, Phillips, Life and Letters of," Review of, Atlant.
Browning, Robert, Santayana on, Helen D. Woodard, PL.
Browning's Vision of Old Age, C. W. Hodell, MRNY.
Buffaloes of Goodnight Ranch, E. J. Davison, LHJ.
Burr, Aaron, Alice B. Morrison, Mod.
Burr, Theodosia, W. Perrine, LHJ.
Burroughs, John, C. Johnson, O.
Bushnell, Horace, Theology of, S. D. F. Salmond, LQ.
Cables, Submarine, Influence of, G. O. Squier, NatGM, January.
Caisson Sinking, Sand Hogs of, C. Childe, FrL.
Canada, French, Life and Literature of, T. O'Hagan, Cath.
Canal, Interoceanic, Europe and the, G. Bailleu, RPP, January.
Capital and Labor, Organization of, A. M. Courtenay, MRN.
Capri and Sicily, Bella H. Hassett, Mod.
Carcassonne, France, E. C. Peixotto, Scrib.
Carnegie, Andrew, Enterprises Built Up by, C. M. Schwab, Eng, January.
Cascia, Sta. Rita da, Life of, Mary E. Herbert, Dub, January.
Cavalry, Notes on the Evolution of, F. N. Maude, USM.
Century, Half a, Progress of—II., J. Reade, Can.
Century, Nineteenth, on the Map, Krin, January 15.
Centuries, Betwixt Two—I., A Century of Empire, W. H. Fitchett, RRM, December.
Ceylon: The Scented Isle, D. E. Fralick, AngA.
Charity: Statistics Relating to Public Dependency, W. P. Letchworth, San.
Charlestown, Mass., Destruction of the Convent at, 1834, J. P. Munroe, NEng.
Chemistry, Unsolved Problems of, I. Remsen, McCl.
Cherubim? Where Were the, A. S. Palmer, NineC.
China:
 Anti-Foreign Crusades, G. John, MisR.
 China and International Law, G. Jellinek, ALR.
 China and Non-China, R. Hart, Fort.
 Civilization, Chinese, A. B. Hulbert, Gunt.
 Flight From the Boxers, W. P. Sprague, MisR.
 Foreigner, Unpopularity of the, W. Ting-fang, Annals.
 Games of Chinese Children, I. T. Headland, Home.
 Japan and China—Some Comparisons, H. Webster, NatGM.
 Newspapers, Chinese, J. Shuinling and C. Hsingling, RRP, February 1.
 New Year's Day in China, L. Charpentier, Nou, January 15.
 Peking Relief Expedition, W. Crozier, NAR.
 Peking, Siege of the Foreign Legations in, R. Allen, Corn; W. A. P. Martin, NatGM.
 Punishment and Revenge in China, T. F. Millard, Scrib.
 Romance of Modern China, E. Leroux, RRP, January 15.
 Singan, the Present Capital, J. M. Hubbard, NatGM.
 Children, Reduced Mortality of, by the Use of Anti-Toxin, L. E. Holt, San.

- Christ as a Saviour, Paul's Conception of, G. L. Clark, Hart.
 Christ, The, of the Twentieth Century, W. P. Lovejoy, MRN.
 Christian Endeavor, Two Decades of, A. R. Wells, AMRR.
 Christian Ideal, W. T. Davison, LQ, January.
 Christianity and Public Life, D. S. Cairns, Contem.
 Christianity Not an Evolution, M. W. Gifford, MRNY.
 Christianity, Unity of History and Religion in, C. G. Shaw, MRNY.
 Church and Society, J. C. Jackson, MRNY.
 Churches and Changed Conditions, C. S. Nash, Hart.
 Churches, Present Shortcomings of the, J. Parker, Hom.
 Churchill, Winston Spencer, C. Bryan, Can.
 Cicero, Correspondence of, Edin, January.
 Circus in Winter Quarters, W. H. Sheak, Mod.
 Civil Service Academy, Need of a, C. C. Bonney, OC.
 Civil War, American, Causes of the, Edin, January.
 Civilization, Higher, Foundations for, B. O. Flower, Arena.
 Clemens, Samuel L.: "Mark Twain: An Inquiry," W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Clinton, New York, E. P. Powell, NEng.
 Clock by Which We Set Our Watches, E. McI. Sweet, LHJ.
 College Fraternities, E. J. Ridgway, Mun.
 Confederate Prisoners in Boston, A. Hanter, NEng.
 Consumptives, Sanatoria for, G. L. Richards, San.
 Coon Hunting in Michigan by Comet Light, S. Waterloo, O.
 Coöperation, Prosperity by, WW.
 Copper, History of, J. O. y Puig, EM, January.
 Corporations, Private, Public Control of, R. T. Ely, Cos.
 Cost Keeping in Manufacturing, J. N. Gunn, Eng, January.
 Crabb, Rev. George, Poems of, QR, January.
 Cranes at the Paris Exhibition, J. Horner, CasM.
 Crater Lake, Oregon, Origin of, T. E. James, Pear.
 Credit and Trade in the United States and Canada, BankL.
 Cricket Reform, Black.
 Cricket: To Bowl or to Throw? W. J. Ford, NatR.
 Croker, Richard, W. A. White, McCl.
 Cromwell, Oliver, Recent Appreciations of, Edin, January;
 J. Telford, LQ, January; T. Hodgkin, MonR.
 Currency, Redeemable Bank-Note, Regulation of a, C. A. Conant, BankNY, January.
 Dante and His Times, R. T. Kerlin, MRN.
 Darwin, Science and Faith in the Mind of, L. Luzzatti, NA,
 January 16.
 Davis, Richard Harding, A. Sangree, Ains.
 Death and the Intermediate State in Islam, W. N. Patton, MRNY.
 Deffand, Madame du, and Her Friends, Edin, January.
 Delaware's Blue Laws, T. Dreiser, Ains.
 Democratic Party, Plight of the, P. Belmont, NAR.
 Democratic Party, Rehabilitation of the, Forum.
 De Soto, Hernando, C. T. Brady, McCl.
 Destitute Adults, Care of—IV., R. W. Hebbard, Char.
 Detective Bureau, New York, R. C. Lewis, Mun.
 Devereux, John H., H. W. French, NEng.
 Diplomatic Etiquette in 17th Century, Georgiana Hill, Gent.
 Disasters, Divine Justice in, A. E. Gibson, Mind.
 Diseases, Contagious, and School Work, S. H. Durgin, San.
 Drama: The Victorian Stage, QR, January.
 Dress of the Nineteenth Century, Mary Howarth, PMM.
 Dryden After Two Centuries, J. B. Henneman, SR, January.
 Earth's Size and Shape, C. A. Schott, NatGM, January.
 East India Company, First Century of the, QR, January.
 Education: see also Kindergarten.
 Art, Study of, in Universities, A. N. Brooks, Ed.
 College Admission Requirements, R. W. Jones, School.
 Elective System, Problems of the, C. H. Thurber, C. D.
 Schmitt, G. W. Miles, School.
 Eyesight, Public Schools and, E. T. Easton, Ed.
 German Gymnasium, E. Bruncken, EdR.
 Government Scientific Work, Education for, H. S. Pritchett, EdR.
 High-School Work, Election in, E. G. Cooley, A. F. Nightingale, School.
 Holidays in the Home, Adelaide Lare, KindR.
 Lesson Plans: An Experiment, C. A. Scott, EdR.
 Negro Education, H. B. Frissell, NW, December.
 Negro Teacher, Training of the, N. B. Young, Ed.
 Normal School, Central Defect of the, W. H. Mace, EdR.
 Paris Exposition, School Exhibits at the, G. Compayré, Ed;
 Anna T. Smith, EdR.
 Play, Philosophy of, G. A. Coe, Kind.
 Preparation for College and for Life, P. H. Hanus, EdR.
 School Reform, C. De Garmo, EdR.
 Southern States Association, Proceedings of the, School.
 Type in Teaching, R. G. Boone, Ed.
 Woman's Education: Should It Differ from Man's? C. F. Thwing, Forum.
 Edward VII., King, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Egypt, Agriculture in, G. Donaldson, AngA.
 Election, Lessons of the—A Rejoinder, W. J. Abbot, Forum.
 Election of 1900, W. H. Allen, Annals, January.
 Electric Power Transmission Difficulties, I. R. Edmands, CasM.
 Electric Progress, Obstruction of, J. A. Fleming, NineC.
 Electric Traction, Aerial, A. D. Adams, CasM.
 Electrical Development, G. Styles, Gunt.
 Electricity in Engineering Works, L. Bell, Eng, January.
 Electricity in Iron and Steel Works, S. F. Walker, Eng.
 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, L. Stephen, NatR.
 Employees, Self-Help to, R. E. Phillips, WW.
 England: see Great Britain.
 "English Utilitarians," Leslie Stephen's, W. Graham, Contem.
 Ethical Culture vs. Ethical Cult, M. D. Conway, OC.
 Europe, Western, Formation of Cities in, F. Funck-Brentano, RefS, January 15.
 Everett, Charles Carroll, C. H. Toy, NW, December.
 Everett, Charles Carroll, as a Metaphysician, J. Royce, NW, December.
 Evolution, Cosmic, Grace S. Duff, Mind.
 Evolution, Questions Not Answered by, H. W. Conn, MRNY.
 Exposition, An Around-the-World, O. P. Austin, NatGM.
 Eyesight, Public Schools and, E. T. Easton, Ed.
 Ezekiel's Contribution to Sociology, A. W. Ackerman, Bib.
 Fiction and Politics, Edin, January.
 Fish, Big: When They Feed, Mac.
 Fishermen of the Lakes, W. D. Hulbert, FrL.
 Fishes and Their Ways, J. Isabell, Long.
 Fishing Club, Oldest, in the World, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.
 Fishing, Greatest Game, M. Foster, Mun.
 Ford, John, Plays of, H. M. Sanders, Gent.
 Forrest, Gen. Nathan Bedford, T. F. Gailor, SR, January.
 Foundry Practice, Modern, P. Longmuir, Eng, January.
 Fox-Hunting, Advice on, W. de Broke, Bad.
 Fox-Hunting, Ancient and Modern, in Virginia, Margaret N. Barry, O.
 Fox-Hunting, Early History of, Edin, January.
 France:
 Army, Modern Manœuvres in the, F. Morris, Cos.
 Depopulation in France, R. Doucet, RPP, January.
 Krüger, President, in France, RPar, January 1.
 Right of Association and the Religious Congregations, E. Des Granges, RPP, January.
 Fraternities, College, E. J. Ridgway, Mun.
 Frederick the Great—VI., W. O'C. Morris, USM.
 Fremont, Mrs. John C., Margaret C. Kendall, Over, January.
 Fuegians, With, on a Guanaco Hunt, F. A. Cook, O.
 Game Preserves, American, G. E. Walsh, O.
 Genius, British, Study of, H. Ellis, PopS.
 Geography from Homer to Columbus, F. A. Ogg, Chaut.
 Germany:
 Anti-Militarism in Germany, L. Forest, RRP, January 15 and February 1.
 China and Mohammedan World, Relations with, H. Vambery, Deut.
 Emperor William and the Development of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Werner, Deut, January.
 Germany Under a Strenuous Emperor, S. Brooks, WW.
 Marine-Cadet Corps, Deut.
 Gilbert, Mrs. Anne Hartley, Stage Reminiscences of, Scrib.
 Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901, AngA.
 God, Triune Nature of, Tract on the, J. R. Harris, AJT.
 Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," The 1770 Editions of, L. S. Livingston, Bkman.
 Golf in 1900, H. S. C. Everard, Bad.
 Golf, Theory of Teaching, A. DeW. Cochrane, O.
 Grant, Ulysses S., J. G. Wilson, Deut.
 Great Britain: see also Transvaal, Victoria.
 Agriculture, British, in the Nineteenth Century, QR.
 Army and Navy, Duties of the, W. E. Cairnes, NatR.
 Army Reform, F. N. Maude, Contem; R. L. A. Pennington, J. G. B. Stopford, Fort; F. N. Maude, MonR; Major gleichen, NatR; QR, January; A. B. Tulloch, and S. Murray, USM.
 Army, Universities and the, A. K. Slessor, USM.
 British Genius, Study of, H. Ellis, PopS.
 Companies Act, New, BankL.
 Competition, Foreign, G. Noble, Cham.
 Conservatism of England, Causes of the, A. Birrell, NAR.
 Coöperators, the State, and the Housing Question, G. Slater, Contem.
 Cost of 230,000 Fighting Men, G. F.-H. Berkeley, West.
 Crime, Absurd System of Punishing, R. Anderson, NineC.
 England, Impressions of, A. E. Davies, AngA.
 England: What She Ought to Do, NAR.
 Eton and the War, Mrs. W. Cornish, PMM.
 Foreign Office, S. M. Williams, Mun; G. A. Wade, PMM.
 Government, Decline of the, H. Paul, Contem.
 Housing Question and the L. C. C., C. S. Jones, Fort.
 Immigration Problems, Black.
 Imperialism and Liberty, West.
 Judicature, English, Century of—II., Van V. Veeder, GBag.
 Land Purchase, Black.
 Naval Strategy and Channel Islands, J. M. Macartney, USM.
 Navy, War Training of the, C. Bellairs, MonR.
 Officers' Messes, Maladministration of, H. Knollys, Black.
 Parliament's Private Ghosts, Cham.
 Party System, Break Up of the, H. C. Garrod, West.
 Railway Reform, R. Kipling, Fort.
 Religious Condition of England, H. C. Corrance, Dub.
 Religious Progress in Victorian England, E. Parsons, MRN.
 Russian Industries, British Capital in, F. S. Lister, Cham.

- Savings Banks Deposits, H. W. Wolff, Contem.
 Schools, Higher Grade Board, J. Fitch, NineC.
 South Africa, How England is Waging War in, RRL.
 South African Politics, G. C. Noel, Fort.
 Stock-Jobbing Companies, W. R. Lawson, NatR.
 Trade, British, Outlook for, H. E. Roscoe, MonR.
 Wolseley, Lord, as Commander-in-Chief, Contem.
 Greece, Rejuvenation of, M. Kebedgy, BU.
 Guanajuato (Mexico), Picturesque, Clara S. Brown, Over, January.
 Hamilton, Alexander, Lodge's Life of, J. W. Hinton, MRN.
 Hamlet, Representation of, L. Barnay, Deut, January.
 Havana, Cuba, T. R. Dawley, Out.
 Hegelianism, New Criticism of, G. H. Mead, AJT, January.
 Heraldry and Armory, Elizabeth C. Neff, AMonM.
 Hinsdale, B. A., Life and Work of, J. B. Angell, G. H. Colton, Ellen G. Reveley, A. Gove, W. H. Maxwell, and W. T. Harris, EdR.
 Hockey, Concerning, C. D. McMillin, Bad.
 Horses, Good and Bad Bits for, W. S. Harwood, O.
 Hugo, Victor, and His Works, S. Schell, Wern, January.
 Human Body, Care of the, J. H. Girdner, Mun.
 Humor, American, Essence of, C. Johnston, Atlant.
 Humor, Good and Bad, C. Melinand, RRP, January 15.
 Huxley, Thomas Henry, Life and Work of, J. Iverach, LQ, January; Lord Avebury, PopS; QR, January.
 Huxley, Thomas Henry, Reminiscences of, J. Fiske, Atlant.
 Ibsen, The Real, A. Archer, IntM.
 Immigration, Changing Character of, Kate H. Claghorn, WW.
 India, Famine in, West.
 Indian Tribes of Patagonia, J. B. Hatcher, NatGM, January.
 Indians, American, Plants Used by, Lucia S. Chamberlain, ANat, January.
 Indians of the Hoopa Reservation, T. Gontz, Over, January.
 Indo-China, F. Barnard, RPar, February 1.
 Industrial Ascendancy, Anglo-American, C. L. Redfield, Eng.
 Industrial Conquest of the World, P. S. Reinsch, WW.
 Industrial Revolution, New, B. Adams, Atlant.
 Ireland, Situation in, Edin, January; Fort.
 Irish Elegies, Some Notable, Alice L. Milligan, West.
 Irish Monastery, An, C. Johnson, Out.
 Irish People, Plea for the Soul of the, G. Moore, NineC.
 Iron and Steel, Riddles in, P. Kreuzpointner, CasM.
 Irrigation, Conditions Favorable and Unfavorable to, J. Ulrich, IA.
 Irrigation, Desert Reclaimed by, IA, January.
 Isaiah's Prophecy Concerning the Major-Domo of King Hezekiah, A. Kamphausen, AJT, January.
 Italy:
 Anti-Italianism of Italians, C. Lombroso, NA, January 16.
 Census and Over-Population, L. Negro, RPL, January.
 Fiction, Italian, in 1900, D. Oliva, NA, January 1.
 Italy, Economic Renaissance of, C. Loiseau, RPar, January 15 and February 1.
 Mafia and Omertà, R. Bagot, NatR.
 Marriage-Problem, Archbishop of Genoa, RasN, January 1.
 Parliament and the Mercantile Marine, RasN, January 1.
 Japan and China—Some Comparisons, H. Webster, NatGM.
 Japan, Christian Education in, S. H. Wainwright, MRN.
 Japanese Immigration, AMRR.
 Jeremiah, Book of, N. Schmidt, NW, December.
 Jesus, Story of—V., C. Howard, LHJ.
 Johnson, Dr. Samuel, S. A. Link, MRN.
 Josephine, Death of, F. Masson, RPar, January 1.
 Joy, Scientific, H. T. Peck, Cos.
 Journalism: How a Big News Story is Covered, G. B. Malton, Home.
 Jury, Trial by, in France, U. M. Rose, ALR.
 Jury, Trial, Charging the, E. S. Doolittle, ALR.
 Kentucky: In the Heart of the Bluegrass, L. G. Giltner, Int.
 Kindergarten and Mother, Anne B. Wilson, KindR.
 Kindergarten: A Summer Visit to the Pestalozzi-Froebel Haus, Berlin, Mary S. Morgan, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Dangers of the—II., Amalie Hofer, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Value of, to the State, Eveline A. Waldo, Kind.
 Kindergartens, Crowded, W. N. Hailmann, KindR.
 Kindergartens in Charity Institutes, Adelaide Lare, Kind.
 Kitchener: The Man with a Task, J. Barnes, WW.
 Krupp Establishments, Founders of the, E. Schrödter, Eng, January.
 Labor: Altruism and Sympathy as Factors in Works Administration, J. H. Patterson, Eng, January.
 Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, Sarah S. Whittelsey, Annals, January.
 Labor Organization, Employers' Interests in, B. C. Browne, Eng, January.
 Labor Questions, Arbitration of, C. B. Going, Eng.
 Labor Remuneration, Premium Plan of, H. M. Norris, Eng, January.
 Labor, Wisely Organized, Old Trade Unionism vs., G. N. Barnes, Eng, January.
 Lady, First, of Our Land, Mrs. B. Harrison, Cos.
 Lakes, Great, Empire by the, F. C. Howe, WW.
 Language, Universal, Problem of a, H. Diels, Deut, January.
 Laws Relating to a Corpse, W. A. McClean, GBag.
 Libraries, Our Public, Dial, February 1.
 Libraries, Traveling, Work of, G. Iles, WW.
 Life Savers, Life of the, W. M. Clemens, Home.
 Lincoln, Abraham, as an Antagonist, C. P. Button, Lipp.
 Lincoln, Abraham, in Contemporary Caricature, AMRR.
 Lincoln Phrase, Possible Origin of a, G. E. Parker, AMRR.
 Lincoln, Washington and, L. P. Powell, AMRR.
 Literature:
 Dandyism, Literature of, P. Pollard, Bkman.
 Dark, The, in Literature, R. Burton, Forum.
 France, Modern Literature in, E. P. Bazan, EM, January.
 French Romance, A Hundred Years of, P. Audebrand, RRP, February 1.
 German Wayside Flowers, M. Todhunter, West.
 Humor, American, Essence of, C. Johnston, Atlant.
 London Daily News, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 London, East, Helping Hand in, W. Besant, Cent.
 McAuley, Jerry, Prayer-Meeting Founded by, G. Kennan, Out.
 Macedonia, Revolutionary Movement in, S. Wedar, HumN, January.
 Machine Work, Reducing the Cost of, W. D. Forbes, CasM.
 Machinery, Costly, Scrapping of, H. F. J. Porter, Eng, January.
 Mail Delivery, Rural Free, T. Dreiser, Pear.
 Malaria, G. M. Sternberg, PopS.
 "Mark Twain;" An Inquiry, W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Mars, On the Planet, C. Flammarion, Nou, January 1.
 Marshall, John, A. Russell, ALR; F. R. Jones, GBag; H. C. Lodge, NAR.
 Marshall, John, and His Court, Jefferson's Opinions of, ALR.
 Massachusetts, Coat of Arms and Great Seal of, E. H. Garrett, NEng.
 Materialism and the Unknowable, A. E. Maddock, West.
 Mather, Cotton, K. L. Montgomery, Gent.
 Menier, Henri, and His Island, H. H. Lewis, Ains.
 Merchant Seaman and Subsidy Bill, W. Macarthur, Arena.
 Meteorites, Study of, O. C. Farrington, PopS.
 Michelet, Jules, as an Historian, QR, January.
 Military Cycling, E. Balfour, Fort.
 Milk Inspection in Leipzig, San.
 Mine Accounting and Cost Keeping, A. G. Charleton, Eng, January.
 Mining Operations, Management of, J. E. Hardman, Eng, January.
 Ministry, Higher Education of the, G. G. Findlay, LQ.
 Missions: see also China.
 China, Martyr Missionaries in, J. R. Hykes, MisR.
 Foreign Missions, Aim of, G. H. Dubbink, PQ, January.
 "Khama, the Good"—the Christian Chief of Africa, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
 Madura High School, W. W. Wallace, MisH.
 Missionaries, Better Training for, G. B. Smyth, MisR.
 Missionary in China and Elsewhere, H. C. Macdowell, Mac.
 New Hebrides Christians, J. G. Paton, MisR.
 Spiritual Life of the Christian Church, Influence of Foreign Missions on the, J. Johnston, MisR.
 Williams, Samuel Wells, J. T. Gracey, MisR.
 Mohammedan World, Duty of the Church Toward the, G. Washburn, Hom.
 Monroe Doctrine and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, J. G. Whiteley, Forum.
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, R. Blake, Home.
 Mountain Structure and Its Origin, J. Geikie, IntM.
 Municipal Development, A Year's, C. R. Woodruff, AJS.
 Municipal Ownership of Street Railways, F. Parsons, Arena.
 Music, Dudley Buck on the Future of, Mus.
 Music, Nineteenth Century and National Schools of, W. S. B. Mathews, Mus.
 Musical Life on an American Farm, E. E. Simpson, Mus.
 Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—II., Delhi, W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 Mysticism, Christian, R. H. Starr, SR, January.
 Napoleon, Later Years of, QR, January.
 "Napoleon: The Last Phase," Review of, G. Smith, Atlant.
 Napoleon, The Prisoner, P. Frémeaux, Nou, January 15.
 Nations, Rivalry of—XVI.—XIX., E. A. Start, Chaut.
 Nativity, Account of the, W. W. Everts, Hom.
 Naturalist, Day's Work of a, E. W. Nelson, WW.
 Negro, American, Religion of the, W. E. B. DuBois, NW, December.
 Negro and Education, K. Miller, Forum.
 Negro Criminality, Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
 Negro Education, H. B. Frissell, NW, December.
 Negro Teacher, Training of the, N. B. Young, Ed.
 Negro, The South and the, M. L. Dawson, NAR.
 Newfoundland Question, B. Willson, Fort.
 Newfoundland, Railway Question in, P. T. McGrath, Can.
 Newspaper Office: Is It the Place for a Girl? E. Bok, LHJ.
 New York Appellate Court House, R. Ladegast, Out.
 New York and London, Miss E. L. Banks, Cass.
 New York, Health and Water Supply of, H. D. Chapin, San.
 New York City, Plea for, J. K. Paulding, Atlant.
 Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Boundary Between, A. P. Davis, NatGM, January.
 Nicaragua Canal, NatGM, January; QR, January.

- Nicaragua Canal and the Treaty, J. D. Whelpley, WW.
 Nietzsche and Darwinism, A. Fouillée, IntM.
 Norway, On a River in, Evelyn Cobbold, Bad.
 Novel, Historical, A. S. Bradford, Dial, February 1.
 Novel of the Nineteenth Century, A. T. Quiller-Couch, PMM.
 Novel, The, and the Play, C. L. Moore, Dial, January 16.
 Ohio, Story of, C. F. Thwing, Pear.
 Oklahoma: The Next Commonwealth, C. M. Harger, Out.
 Ontario, Exploring in, C. Bryan, Can.
 Opera in America, Emilie F. Bauer, Wern, January.
 Orient, American Interests in the, C. A. Conant, IntM.
 Ostriches of Madagascar, G. Krause, Krin, January 15.
 Otis, James, Sketch of, Hannah O. Staples, A MonM.
 Palestine: The Upper Jordan, J. L. Leeper, Bib.
 Pan-American Exposition:
 Decorative Sculpture, E. H. Brush, AMRR.
 Electricity at the Exposition, E. W. Mayo, FrL.
 Pan-American Exposition, R. Gibson, Over, January.
 Sculpture at the Exposition, N. H. Moore, Mod.
 Parker, Theodore, F. Tiffany, NW, December.
 Passion Play, An English, Rebecca H. Davis, Cent.
 Pasteur, Louis, Work of, A. Glardon, BU.
 Patmore, Coventry, Dial, January 16; Virginia M. Crawford, Fort.
 Peace, Prepare the World for, E. S. Wicklin, Arena.
 Penn, William, and the Taunton Maids, H. M. Skinner, Int.
 Pension Bureau, The South and the, T. A. Broadus, AMRR.
 Pension Funds, Railway, in England—II., BankL.
 Pepper, Dr. William, F. N. Thorpe, Cent.
 Personality, G. B. Hatch, Hart.
 Philanthropy: Preventive Work—IV., J. Lee, Char.
 Philippine Commission, Report of the, Out.
 Philippines, Life in the—II., Sara D. Wilson, Mod.
 Philippines Two Hundred Years Ago, E. E. Slosson, PopS.
 Photography:
 Camera and a Debt We Owe It, G. W. Norris, PhoT.
 Children, Photographing, C. Nast, WPM.
 Cutting Sensitized Plates in the Dark Room, O. G. Mason, PhoT.
 Lantern Slides, Masking and Binding, APB.
 Miniatures on Opal, WPM.
 Negatives, Reversed, in Practice, WPM.
 Photography Without a Dark Room, F. E. Nipher, PhoT.
 Platinotype Printing, A. C. Lamoutte, PhoT.
 Platinum Process, An Excellent, APB.
 Sky and Landscape, W. Thomas, PhoT.
 Statuary, Photographing, C. W. Canfield, WPM.
 Piece-Rate System, Differential, S. E. Thompson, Eng, January.
 Piece Work and the Premium Plan, B. C. Browne, Eng.
 Pleasures, Lawful, G. M. Smith, Corn.
 Pneumatic Transit ("Making Air Work"), A. A. Hill, Mun.
 Poetic Interpretation of Nature, C. A. Binkley, PL.
 Poets, Early Colonial, A. K. Glover, PL.
 Porto Ricans in Our Polity, Status of, S. Pfeil, Forum.
 Priestly Element in the Old Testament, W. R. Harper, Bib.
 Production, Intensified, Influence of, M. P. Higgins, Eng, January.
 Punishment, Capital, T. M. Hopkins, West.
 Puritan? Have We Any Use for the, J. G. Johnson, Hart.
 Quakerism, Present Position of, E. Grubb, LQ, January.
 Quakers, Anecdotes of the, R. Tangye, Cham.
 Racing Days at Jerome Park, New York, J. B. Dane, Cos.
 Railroad, Mountain, Marvels of, G. L. Fowler, Mun.
 Railroads: The Anti-Scalping Bill, H. T. Mathers; Forum.
 Railway and Its Employees, W. H. Canniff, Eng, January.
 Railway Systems, Development of, E. E. Clark, NatM.
 Railway Train, High Speed, C. Rous-Marten, Eng.
 Reconstruction, New South View of, W. P. Trent, SR.
 Reconstruction Problem, H. A. Herbert, Atlant.
 Reformation Period, Pictures of the, J. M. Stone, Dub.
 Religion, Creed-Principle in, G. F. Bishop, PQ, January.
 Retribution, Divine, Doctrine of, C. V. Anthony, MRNY.
 Rhodes, Cecil, E. S. Grogan, WW.
 Rhodesia, Big Game Shooting and Exploration in, W. W. van Ness, Bad.
 Ritschl, Plea for, L. H. Schwab, AJT, January.
 Rockies, Unclimbed Peaks of the, A. C. Laut, O.
 Roman Catholic Church of the Future, J. Cortright, Cath.
 Roman Catholic Doctrine of Indulgences, H. Paul, NineC.
 Roman Catholic Literature, Century of, W. H. Kent, Dub.
 Roman Catholic Training College for the Higher Education of Women, T. F. Willis, Dub, January.
 Roumania as a Persecuting Power, F. C. Conybeare, NatR.
 Rubinstein, Anton Gregorowitch, A. E. Keeton, Gent.
 Ruling Classes and Political Power, G. Villain, RPP, January.
 "Ruskin Hall" Movement, Gunt.
 Ruskin, John, Influence of, L. P. Jacks, NW, December.
 Russia and the "Open Door," Contem.
 Russia of To-day—IV., Central Asia, H. Norman, Scrib.
 Russia's International Waterways, A. H. Ford, Eng.
 St. Helena, More Light on—II., Corn.
 St. Helena, Old and New, A. M. Brice, Temp.
 St. Valentine's Day: The Festival of Love, M. Olmsted, Cos.
 Sales Department, Organization of the, O. D. Hogue, Eng.
 Saloon, The, in Chicago—II., R. L. Melendy, AJS, January.
 Sanitary Superstitions, F. L. Oswald, Chaut.
 Sanity, Legal Safeguards of, A. McL. Hamilton, NAR.
 Schopenhauer and Present Tendencies, W. Caldwell, NW, December.
 Science, Dogmatism of, C. A. S. Dwight, Mind.
 Science in the New Century, F. Dolman, Str.
 Sea, By Rail Across the, H. C. Fyfe, Pear.
 Seas, South, With Sail and Paddle in the, W. M. Clemens, O.
 Self-Defense with a Walking-Stick, E. W. Barton-Wright, Pear.
 Semitism, Anti-, and Nationalism, A. Leroy-Beaulieu, RRP, February 1.
 Sentiment: Is It Declining? Amelia G. Mason, Cent.
 Shakespeare's Dogs, C. Cordley, Gent.
 Shakespeare's Fidelity to History, T. Williams, PL.
 Sheep and the Forest Reserves, C. S. Newhall, Forum.
 "Ship Subsidies, Substitutes for," A. R. Smith, NAR.
 Shipping Bill, Frye: I., The Merits and Advantages of the Measure, W. L. Marvin; II., Why the Bill is Objectionable, J. DeW. Warner; III., Some Specific Criticisms, W. F. King, AMRR.
 Shop Arrangement as a Factor in Efficiency, H. F. L. Orcutt, Eng, January.
 Shopping as a Fine Art, R. Mercier, Home.
 Siberia, People of, J. Stadling, Cent.
 Sienkiewicz, Henryk, The Country of, L. E. Van Norman, Bkman.
 Sikhism and the Sikhs, L. Griffin, NAR.
 Skating, American Figure, G. H. Browne, O.
 Snow, How the City Fights the, T. Waters, Home.
 Social Control—XX., E. A. Ross, AJS, January.
 Social Phenomena, Classification of, R. de La Grasserie, HumN, January.
 Social Technology, Scope of, C. R. Henderson, AJS, January.
 Socialism and Class Struggle, J. Sarraute, RSoc, January.
 Socialism, Contemporary, A. Hamon, HumN, January.
 Sociology, Scope of—VII., A. W. Small, AJS, January.
 Sovereignty, and Consent of Governed, E. B. Briggs, ALR.
 South, Political Isolation of the, S. S. P. Patteson, SR.
 Spain, Outlook in, L. Holland, NatR.
 Specialization, Limits of, J. S. Lewis, Eng, January.
 Speculation and National Development, J. Weare, Gunt.
 Spellbinders, The, W. D. Foulke, Forum.
 Sporting Gun, Story of the, W. Gerrare, O.
 Spotters and Their Work, S. H. Adams, Ains.
 Stars, Clustering of the, S. Newcomb, PopS.
 State Boards of Control, S. E. Sparling, Annals, January.
 State Guards, Nationalization of the, T. M. Anderson, Forum.
 Status, Seal's Science of, H. Seal, West.
 Steam Power and Economic Production, P. R. Hutton, Eng, January.
 Steamship, Story of the, M. Foster, Mun.
 Steel Industry of America, R. H. Thurston, Cent.
 Strike, Anthracite Coal, F. J. Warne, Annals, January.
 Strikes in North Carolina, J. Dowd.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, G. Grossmith, PMM.
 Sulphur Mining in the Pacific, W. H. Crawford, Jr., CasM.
 Switzerland, Tour in, Millie A. Forster, Int.
 Symonds, John Addington, Winifred L. Wendell, BB.
 Symphony Since Beethoven, H. Imbert, Mus.
 Syrian Stone Lore, Results of, R. E. Conder, Hom.
 Tenements, How to Build, San.
 Tennyson, Mysticism in, E. Mims, MRNY.
 Texture, Pleasures of, O. Eve, Corn.
 Thackeray and the *Cornhill Magazine*, G. M. Smith, Crit.
 Theater, German, in 1900, C. Simond, RRP, February 1.
 Theologians, Three Maligned—John Calvin, Dr. William Twisse, and Jonathan Edwards, J. W. Stagg, PQ, January.
 Theological Education, G. B. Stevens, NW, December.
 Theological Universities, E. C. Richardson, AJT, January.
 Theological Views of a Layman, E. A. Jenks, Arena.
 Theology, Hard Doctrines of, J. R. Howerton, PQ, January.
 Thomson, Professor Elihu, Sketch of, CasM.
 "To Have and to Hold," Review of, Mary Bigot, BU.
 Tombs, Prehistoric, of Eastern Algeria, A. S. Packard, PopS.
 "Tommy and Grizel," Elizabeth K. Tompkins, E. L. Cary, and Constance G. DuBois, BB.
 Tortoise, Sculptured, G. H. Parker, ANat, January.
 Trade-Unionism, Rights of, T. Crépon, RDM, January 15.
 Trade-Unions and Arbitration, W. Macarthur, Forum.
 Trees, Curious, R. Blathwayt, Cass.
 Transvaal: See also Great Britain.
 Afrikaner Position in South Africa, Can.
 British South African Troubles, Edin, January.
 Crux in South Africa, Fort.
 Economic Outlook, A. B. Markham, NineC.
 Italian Legion in the War, Col. Ricciardi, RPL, January.
 Looting a Boer Camp, L. Golding, Cham.
 March of a Thousand Miles, USM.
 Natal, Clearing, L. Oppenheim, NineC.
 Native Races in South Africa, J. Macdonell, NineC.
 Reinforcements, British, Plea for, H. W. Wilson, NatR.
 Settlement of South Africa, QR, January.
 Voyaging With Boers on a German Mail-Boat, Corn.
 Trust Idea, Strength and Weakness of the, Eng, January.

"Trusts" and Business Stability, G. Gunton, Gunt.
 Tsangpo River, Asia, J. M. Hubbard, NatGM, January.
 Tuna, Leaping, Adventures with the, C. F. Holder, McCl.
 Tyler, Moses Coit, G. L. Burr, Crit.
 United States:
 American Interests in the Orient, C. A. Conant, IntM.
 Colonies and Nation—II., W. Wilson, Harp.
 Expansion Policy of the United States, B. Harrison, NAR.
 Foreign Relations, "Mark Twain," NAR.
 "Uncle Sam" as a Business Man, R. J. Hinton, Chaut.
 Valley Forge, W. H. Richardson, NEng.
 Vaudeville Artiste, Life of a, N. Hapgood, Cos.
 Vegetable Life, Lower Forms of, A. W. Bennett, LQ, January.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, an Octogenarian Musician, RRL.
 Very, Jones—A Son of the Spirit, G. M. Hammell, MRNY.
 Vibrations, Waves, and Cycles, J. S. David, Arena.
 Victoria, Queen, Mrs. E. Crawford, Contem; NatM; Lady
 June, NAR; W. Reid, NineC; W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Victoria, Queen, Political Influence of, J. McCarthy, Out.
 Virgil and Tennyson: A Literary Parallel, QR, January.
 Virginia, Arnold's Invasion of, F. R. Lassiter, SR, January.
 War at Sea, Laws and Usages of, C. H. Stockton, Forum.
 War Correspondent, Life of a, A. G. Hales, PMM.
 War, Recrudescence of, H. M. Simmons, NW, December.
 Warfare, Cavalry and Infantry in, H. A. Greene, Forum.
 Warfare, Homing or Carrier Pigeon in, G. J. Lerner, USM.

Warfare: Practical Use of Weapons, G. H. Nicholson, USM.
 Washington and Lincoln: A Comparative Study, L. P.
 Powell, AMRR.
 Washington's Ablest Ally, W. B. Millard, Mod.
 Washington, Booker T., Autobiography of—XIV., Out.
 Washington: Early Days at the National Capital, D. E.
 Roberts, NatM.
 Water, Drinking, New Method of Testing, H. Erdmann, San.
 Water Power Transmission at St. Paul, C. L. Fitch, CasM.
 Weather vs. the Newspapers, H. M. Watts, PopS.
 Weddings, Peculiar, A. H. Broadwell, Str.
 Welsbach Light, San.
 West Indian Grievances, Some, A. Adderley, Fort.
 Westinghouse, George—Inventor, Organizer, and Director,
 W. M. McFarland, Eng, January.
 Whipping as a Punishment for Crime, S. E. Baldwin, GBag.
 White House, The Lady of the, Mrs. B. Harrison, Cos.
 Wilberforce—A Study of Freedom, A. B. Hyde, MRNY.
 Wilhelmina, Queen, R. C. Auld, Mod; PMM.
 Williams, Roger, Banishment of, H. S. Burrage, AJT.
 Wilson, William Lyne, J. A. Quarles, SR, January.
 Wolcott, Roger, F. Hurtubis, Jr., NEng.
 Woman-Liberalism, Frances Tyrrell-Gill, West.
 Words, Questions of Usage in, B. Matthews, Harp.
 Workshops, Great, of the World, Eng, January.
 Yale University, F. Tilney, Ains.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Gunt.	Gunton's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AE.	Art Education, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Art.	Artist, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Magazine of Art, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatR.	National Review, London.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NW.	New World, Boston.		

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1901.

The Late William M. Evarts.....	Frontispiece	Queen Alexandra I.: A Character Sketch....	421
The Progress of the World—		By W. T. Stead.	
The "Billion Dollar" Steel Company.....	387	With portraits of Queen Alexandra I., and King Edward VII., and other illustrations.	
Motives of the Syndicate.....	387	Benjamin Harrison.....	430
Likely to Avert Panics.....	388	By Thomas J. Morgan.	
What Next in Economic Change?.....	388	With portraits of General Harrison.	
A Period of Constructive Business Genius.....	388	The Career of William M. Evarts.....	435
Outlook for the Average Man.....	388	By Albert Shaw.	
Ability versus Capital.....	389	With portraits of William M. Evarts, and Mrs. Evarts, and other illustrations.	
Labor and the "Trust" Movement.....	390	Another Massachusetts Benefaction.....	441
Workers as Shareholders.....	390	By Sylvester Baxter.	
Arbitration to Be Adopted in the Steel Business	391	With portrait of Henry H. Rogers, and other illustrations.	
A Threatened Coal Strike.....	391	Neighborhood Co-operation in School Life,—	
Operators Must Accept Modern Views.....	392	the "Hesperia Movement".....	443
Mr. Carnegie's Interest in His Men.....	392	By Kenyon L. Butterfield.	
Mr. Carnegie's Philanthropy.....	393	With portrait of D. E. McClure, and other illustrations.	
His Gift to New York's Library System.....	393	France on the Wrong Track.....	447
The Industrial Problem in Politics.....	394	By Pierre de Coubertin.	
Public Ownership as a Remedy.....	394	The Indian Territory,—Its Status, Develop-	
Another Point of View.....	394	ment, and Future.....	451
Government Railways Demanded in Canada... 394		By Richard J. Hinton.	
Mr. Maclean's Proposals.....	395	The Relation of the Family Doctor to Recent	
An Incidental Point or Two.....	396	Progress in Medical Science.....	459
Canada Needs Neighborly Cooperation.....	396	By Augustus Caillé.	
Manitoba's Railway Deals.....	396	Nature-Study on the Cornell Plan.....	463
England and Our Canal Plans.....	396	By L. H. Bailey.	
The American Canal Policy.....	397	Leading Articles of the Month—	
The New York Canals.....	397	The Men Who Made the Billion-Dollar Steel	
Russian Roads and the Manchuria Issue.....	397	Trust.....	465
Our Relations with Russia.....	398	What the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust Means.... 467	
The Cut in National Taxes.....	399	Professor Ely's Argument for Municipal Owner-	
Our Public Outlays and Their Objects.....	399	ship.....	468
The Economy of Being Prepared.....	400	Count Tolstoy at Home.....	470
Some Bills That Failed.....	400	Young Italy's Demand for Education.....	471
As to River and Harbor Work.....	400	Ex-President Harrison on a British Alliance... 472	
Merchant Ships and Government Aid.....	401	The Efficiency of the British Navy.....	473
Shall the Senate Limit Its Debates?.....	401	An Indictment of the British Aristocracy..... 473	
Rules Are Made to Be Altered.....	401	Crown and Constitution in Britain.....	474
"Senatorial Courtesy".....	402	Monarchy in the Nineteenth Century.....	475
Some Other New Appointments.....	403	Europe's Relations with China and with the	
The Secretary to the President.....	404	Mohammedan Peoples.....	476
Our Relations with Cuba Defined.....	404	The Legal Status of Religious Congregations in	
A Treaty to Be Framed.....	405	France—II.....	478
A Just and Advantageous Plan.....	405	The Positivism of Frederic Harrison.....	480
Inauguration Events.....	405	Can Physical Training Make a Perfect Man?... 482	
An Auspicious American Outlook.....	406	Living Pictures of Plants and Animals.....	482
Some Domestic Topics.....	407	Nevada's Great Salt Lake.....	483
The Race Question.....	408	Advertising in France.....	485
England's Preoccupations.....	408	The Founder of Our Life-Saving Service..... 486	
The Chinese Situation.....	409	Where Did Columbus First Land?.....	487
Some Other Foreign Notes.....	409	Virgil and Tennyson.....	487
Educational Items.....	409	The Anthracite Coal Crisis.....	488
Obituary Notes.....	409	With portraits of Frederic Harrison, and William A. Newell, map showing islands claimed as the first landing-place of Columbus, and other illustrations.	
With portraits of Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, William H. Moore, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Mitchell, William F. Maclean, M. de Witte, William Cary Sanger, Milton E. Ailes, Robert S. McCormick, George B. Cortelyou, Philander C. Knox, William McKinley, Lyman J. Gage, John W. Griggs, John Hay, John D. Long, James Wilson, Elihu Root, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Charles E. Smith, and Edwin A. Alderman, cartoons, and other illustrations.		The Periodicals Reviewed.....	490
Record of Current Events.....	410	The New Books.....	504
With portraits of members of the Presbyterian Revision Board, and map showing the Isle of Pines, reserved by United States in arranging with Cuba.		Index to Periodicals.....	508
The Month in Caricature.....	415		

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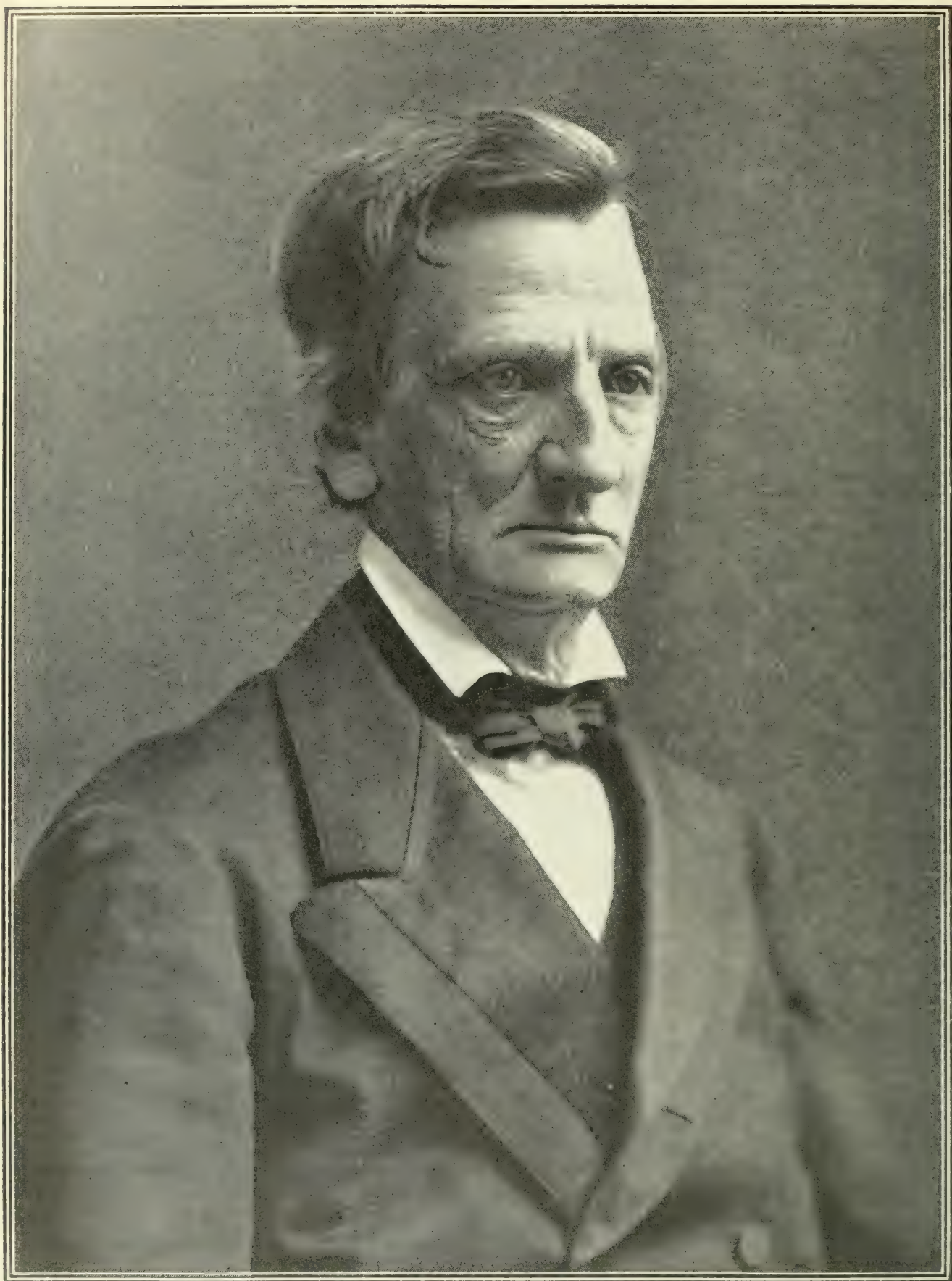


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THE LATE WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The "Billion Dollar" Steel Company.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has been the most important personal factor in the industrial world, sailed for Europe on March 13 with a mind entirely free from business matters. He had sold his great interests in the iron and steel industry to a syndicate headed by the banker, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose object it was to unite under the control of one huge financial corporation the business of several of the largest American companies engaged in the production and manufacture of iron and steel. To this projected enterprise, known as the United States Steel Corporation, we gave some attention in our issue for last month. With its authorized capital stock of \$850,000,000, besides a bonded indebtedness which may reach a maximum of \$304,000,000, it enters upon its active business career on the date of issue of this magazine—namely, April 1. Nothing else in the published news of the month would seem to be of an importance comparable with the amalgamation of this great mass of productive capital. A similar combination was proposed some two years ago, when Mr. Carnegie gave an option on his properties to certain gentlemen who have had an important part in bringing about the present consummation. But although the financiers and industrial magnates of the country were engaged two years ago in the formation of a great number of huge combinations, they were appalled at the idea of anything so vast as the union of the Carnegie interests with those of several of the other recently formed iron and steel combinations. Not only, however, has the country failed to experience that tremendous reaction and crash that was freely predicted as a consequence of the "rush to industrial monopoly," but capital is now ready to go even further; and the popular outcry against trusts and combinations,—quite irrespective of such justification as it may have had,—has abated in a marked degree. In all directions the new business policy of harmony, union, organization on the large scale, makes itself manifest. Not only are the largest industrial

interests becoming unified severally, but they are coming into close relations with one another and with the financial and transportation interests.

Motives of the Syndicate.

From the point of view of the men who have formed this latest and greatest of industrial corporations, the movement is easily explained. In few trades is there so much relative economy in producing on the very large scale as in the business of iron and steel. A large part of the permanent cheapening of steel,—comparing its present cost with that of ten or twenty years ago,—has resulted from the great development in capacity and organization of the principal steel-making plants. So vast and so powerful had a few of these great steel-making corporations become last year that they had no longer to fear in the least any such thing as a reduction or abolition of the protective tariff; and they had only one thing to dread—namely, the possible outbreak of a fierce competitive strife among themselves. This danger they sought to obviate by uniting their interests. They do not, it is true, now monopolize in any sense the business of mining iron ore, producing pig iron, making steel, or turning out special iron and steel products such as sheets, beams, wire, or rails; but they occupy so commanding a place in production and supply that they will have it in their power presumably to fix the prices and the conditions. They disavow all intention of increasing prices or of aiming to gain a monopoly power to the disadvantage of consumers. On the contrary, it seems to be the sincere opinion of men connected importantly with this great corporation that the consumer will be decidedly benefited in the end. This, of course, remains to be seen. Nobody supposes that the United States Steel Corporation will decline to make as much money as it reasonably can. It will be in a position, however, to study carefully the demands not only of this country but of the whole world, and so to regulate supply and prices as to diminish the danger of those

sharp fluctuations in iron and steel that have always been so closely associated with the alternating periods of depression and expansion in business that have long been the bane of trade.

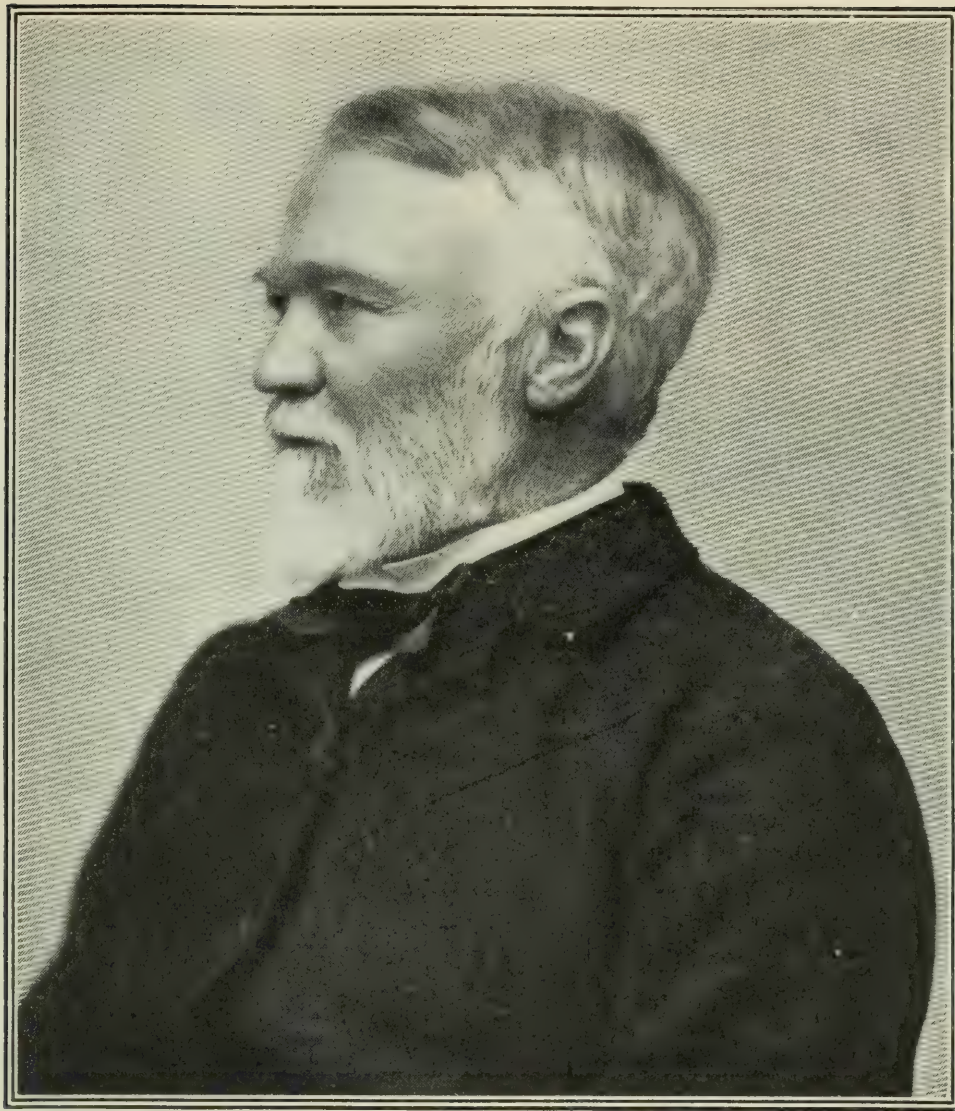
*Likely
to Avert
Panics.* This new amalgamation, together with two or three other vast aggregations of capital such as the Standard Oil Company,—associated as these interests are most intimately with the leading banks and other financial institutions,—will now be able of its own sheer force to avert the more violent sort of panic that used to be the dread of all prudent business men. Thus it is at least highly probable that recent tendencies have made for an improvement in the delicate balance between supply and demand, and therefore may be expected to have a steadying effect and to make violent panics and violent booms less likely to occur than heretofore. It is also probable enough that this great organization, with its vast resources, can better protect its average dividend-paying ability than any one of the eight great companies by the union of which it has been formed. Whatever may be said by way of defense or praise of this great organization, the public will be fully justified in watching it with the most careful and critical scrutiny. Its gigantic proportions would seem to give it a concentrated power that might conceivably be used to the terrible detriment of individual citizens, and also to the harm of the people in their collective capacity as a self-governing republic. Such an organization must be scrupulously just toward individuals, and it must keep aloof from politics,—or else it must expect rocks ahead.

*What Next in
Economic
Change?* Business men are asking one another with bated breath what is to be looked for next, and where we are to find ourselves a few years hence. One thing may be considered certain enough; and that is that the economic forces which have wrought such wonderful changes in the past ten years are not going to come to an abrupt standstill, and leave us, for the coming ten years or twenty, just where we are now. Already the indications of further great railway amalgamations, in addition to those noted in these pages last month, are of such character as to compel the opinion that we may within half a dozen years have passed quite out of the stage of competition in the larger transportation system of the country. The foremost minds in railway administration seem definitely to have abandoned the pooling system and other temporary palliatives for the wastefulness and many evils of unrestricted competition. They have advanced to the position either of actual amalgamation of

systems or else to that of the so-called community of interests,—which in a word may be summed up as the plan of having all railway-owners directly interested in the success of all railway properties. Many difficulties of course will be encountered in harmonizing conflicting interests; but evidently the thing is in the way of being done, and that with amazing boldness.

*A Period of
Constructive
Business
Genius.* We are living in a period of extraordinary constructive genius in the organization and administration of vast business affairs, just as at certain periods in our early history we gave signal evidence of constructive genius in politics and statesmanship. Many of those conditions that it was the object of statesmanship to provide for the individual, in order that he might have freedom and security to pursue his own proper ends according to his preferences, have been long since attained. Much, it is true, remains to be done for society through political instrumentalities. But the modern man has had far more serious problems to work out in his capacity of a member of the industrial community than in his capacity as a citizen of the state; and just where the greatest problems lie are to be found the largest rewards for those who can do great things. Hence the relative intensity of industrial and business life, as compared with that of political life, in our own generation. It is a normal order of progress.

*Outlook for
the Average
Man.* It is the belief of many people,—certainly of those who in varying degrees entertain communistic or socialistic ideals,—that we are moving steadily toward the point where the economic and industrial community must become merged absolutely in the political community. Whether or not this forecast is the true one is purely a question of speculation. But it is certainly true that we are moving toward a time when inequalities of lot among the members of industrial and economic society will be far less than heretofore; and the disappearance of the old-fashioned competitive system must result in something like a great coöperative organization of workers. There is no reason why in course of time the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation should not become very widely diffused among the tens of thousands of people employed by the corporation, as well as among other workers and small investors. Mr. Carnegie, it is true, retires with mortgage bonds for a very large amount upon the united properties of the steel corporation; but of all men now living Mr. Carnegie is the most conspicuous apostle of the doctrine that great private wealth is a more or less accidental result of what has been



From a photograph by Rockwood ; copyright, 1900.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE AS HE NOW APPEARS.

hitherto our faulty economic system, and that the holder of such wealth is under moral obligations to himself and to his fellow-men to redistribute it in such a way that it will serve the community at large—perhaps as advantageously as if it had never become segregated as an individual fortune. And thus Mr. Carnegie is founding libraries, and otherwise promoting the intelligence and culture of the community, upon an unprecedented scale of munificence. In spite of many assertions to the contrary, there would seem to be ample evidence to sustain the proposition that the reward of intelligent labor in our day is at a higher relative rate than the reward of capital. In other words, while the mass of productive capital is growing astonishingly, the average interest or dividend rate that capital can earn is diminishing ; and the purchasing power of the earnings of the intelligent man dependent upon his salary or his wages tends to increase. This, too, is a normal order of progress ; and it will infallibly vest the capital in the workers.

*Ability
versus
Capital.*

Under existing tendencies, the so-called "idle rich" are likely to become a decreasing rather than an increasing percentage of the population. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, would probably say that his ability and experience as a skilled and active worker in the field of practical finance count for much more than the dead weight of the capital value, whatever it may be, of his own personal fortune. Mr. Carnegie would probably say that, for a long time, his directing ability as an ironmaster and man of affairs was decidedly of more account than his accumulating millions : in short, that up to a certain point in his successful career his personal experience, knowledge, and trained ability formed a more valuable business asset than his actual property. Nothing would better illustrate this point than the selection of Mr. Charles M. Schwab as executive head of the great steel corporation. Mr. Schwab, of whose career our readers will find an account in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of exactly one year ago,

is not yet quite forty years of age. He entered Mr. Carnegie's employ in a humble capacity while a lad, and was advanced on his merits until Mr. Carnegie made him the working head of the concern. He now becomes president and chief executive officer of a corporation whose stocks and bonds aggregate more than a thousand millions of dollars, and whose business is correspondingly vast and intricate. The whole tendency in this modern economic movement is to

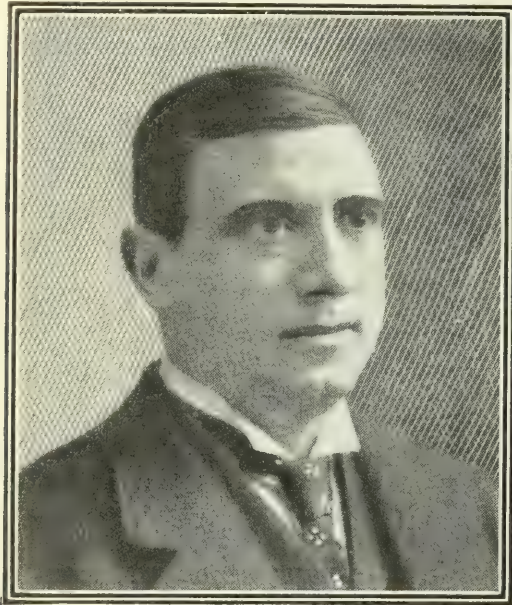


Photo by Davis & Sanford.

MR. CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

bring out the intrinsic value of the man as against the mere millions. That this is so may not seem quite clear in view of some existing phenomena, yet it is true and must be increasingly so. Mr. Schwab is not an isolated instance.

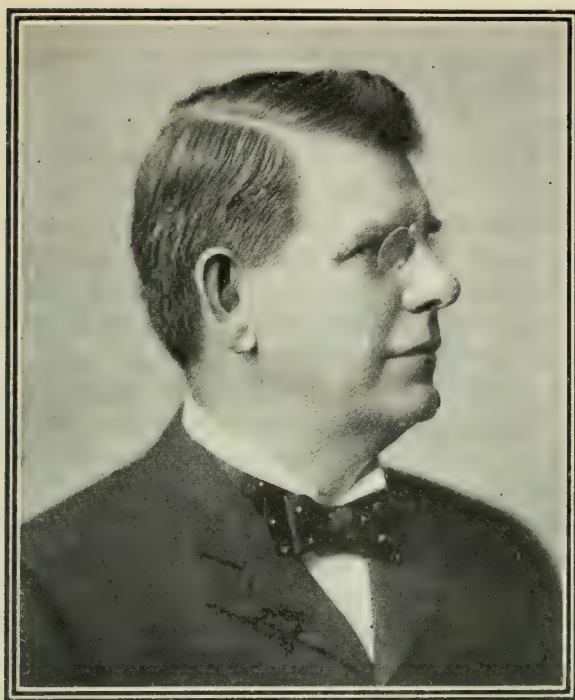
One of Mr. Schwab's recognized qualifications lies in his well-known friendliness toward organized labor, and his very loyal sympathy for the men who work in the mills and for their wives and children. No question connected with the recent growth of so-called trusts and combinations is more interesting than the immediate bearing of the movement upon wages and upon the methods and position of trade-unions. There is much that is problematic in this direction, but there is ground for the belief that the prospect of strikes and lockouts is greatly diminished. Naturally and properly, the workers will maintain their associations for the protection of their mutual interests; and they will be wise to strengthen these associations in every possible way. But instead of locking horns with those who control the productive capital that employs them, it

should be their aim to adopt some of the methods so interestingly described in this REVIEW last month by Professor Commons, in his article entitled "A New Way of Settling Labor Disputes." Boards of conference and standing committees of arbitration can, it is hoped, maintain good relations and prevent strikes, while steadily improving the working and home environments of the men and their effective income. Another object of the employed men, and a very important one, should be to become the stockholders of the company by steady degrees, and thus to help bring about that future period of coöperation when the workers themselves will be the owners of the instruments of production, and every able-bodied man at once capitalist and laborer.

It is in this connection worth while to note an announcement made in the middle of March by the directors of the National Biscuit Company, one of the best-managed of those large amalgamations commonly called trusts. The directors of this company announced that they owned a large amount of the company's preferred stock, and that they desired to promote the spirit of coöperation among the employees in their factories by inducing them to become shareholders. With this end in view they proposed the plan of setting aside shares of stock for such of their men as might choose to buy, allowing payment to be made gradually in amounts as small as \$5, the money to draw interest as fast as paid in, and the stock certificate to be delivered when full payment has been made. It will be well worth while to watch the results of this experiment. It is not believed that the directors of the company have any motive except to promote the stability and efficiency of their working organization, and undoubtedly they believe that what they offer would be decidedly advantageous to their employees. As we have remarked before in discussing these problems, the tendency in France for a good while has been toward the wide distribution of the shares of large industrial enterprises among working men and small investors. To what extent the labor unions will themselves encourage their members to become shareholders in the companies that employ them remains to be seen. Undoubtedly a good many labor leaders will for a time at least strenuously oppose such a tendency on the ground that it will weaken the solid front which they believe labor must in its own interest present to the otherwise possible aggressiveness of concentrated capital. In this regard much depends upon the common sense and sagacity of the men who control the new industrial corporations.

*Workers as
Shareholders.*

*Labor and
the "Trust"
Movement.*



JUDGE WILLIAM H. MOORE.

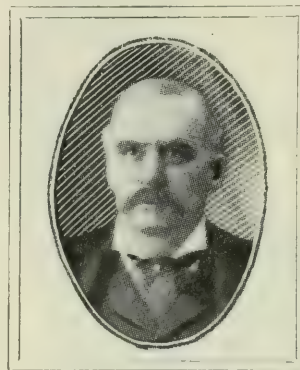
(A leading director of the steel corporation and organizer of several of its component companies.)

*Arbitration
to Be Adopted
in the Steel
Business.*

Fortunately, as it would seem, the excellent plan set forth by the National Biscuit Company, as mentioned above, was adopted with the knowledge and active encouragement of some of the men active in the formation of the far greater steel combination; and we have some ground for expressing the belief that more than a passive interest will in due time be shown by the steel company in encouraging its thousands of employees to become owners of its stock. The public was informed in the middle of March that the leaders in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were already preparing to join the capitalists who control the so-called steel trust in the establishment of a board of arbitration for the avowed purpose of preventing strikes in the steel industry. Mr. T. J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association, gave instructions to have the subject taken up by all the lodges and sub-lodges, in order that the business might be consummated at the convention of the association which is to be held at Milwaukee in May. One at least of the great companies absorbed by the new steel corporation had already made an arbitration agreement with its workers, and it is said that the sentiment among representative members of the iron and steel workers' organization is overwhelmingly in favor of a formal agreement to settle all differences as to wages and hours of labor by amicable arbitration. The corresponding lines of industry in England have been almost irreparably injured by stubborn and protracted

strikes and lockouts. The American steel industry is controlled by men of great breadth of view, who wish to do well by their men and to reap their own rewards through the increased effectiveness of highly skilled labor in the use of the most perfect appliances. So far, indeed, as we have been able to learn by some direct inquiries, the present policy of most of the great combinations is not to cut down wages, but by careful organization and the use of one or another sort of stimulus, to enable the individual worker to increase his own income by increasing the effectiveness of his labor.

The darkest cloud on the labor horizon last month was that which hovered over the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. The troubles last fall, as our readers will remember, resulted in a 10-per-cent. increase of the wages of the miners, and the



MR. J. P. MORGAN.

(Who now controls the coal situation.)

partial remedying of some of the worst of their grievances. And it was understood that the wage advance should hold good until the 1st of April. A convention of the mine-workers was held at Hazleton, Pa., last month, its object being to consider the situation for the year beginning April 1, and, in particular, to seek a

conference with the coal operators and presidents of the coal-carrying roads, for the purpose of agreeing upon a scale of wages and establishing suitable means of communication between employers and employed. The employing interest ignored the request to participate in a conference. The mine-workers are far better united now than they have ever been before. Their conditions remain deplorable, and they would be less than men if they did not contend stoutly for better pay and better methods than have prevailed in recent years. On the side of the mine-operating and the coal carrying, meanwhile, radical change has come about. Practically the whole business has come under unified control. The consolidation of the coal-carrying and mining interests, if it is to be justified by public opinion, must not merely be of benefit to the shareholders, nor yet to the consumers of anthracite coal,—although both of these classes are entitled to benefit; but it must also improve the lot of the workers of the coal-mining region. Union on one side is exactly as appropriate as union on the other. Knowing, as

they do, the misery of a protracted strike, the miners do not want it. Yet they adjourned their convention on Saturday, March 16, fully expecting to begin the most stubborn strike in the history of the coal regions on April 1.

Operators Must Accept Modern Views. Heretofore, the "coal barons" have been determined not to recognize the organization of the United Mine Workers. Each individual operator gave plausible reasons why he preferred to deal directly with

beneath his dignity to answer a letter from so fine a man and so distinguished an American citizen as President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Schwab would not be a bit afraid to write a letter to Mr. Mitchell without a lawyer at his elbow. In the bituminous coal regions, under conditions far more difficult to assimilate, it has been found possible to avert strikes and promote decency and civilization by the plan of mutual agreement upon wage scales, and by conferences in which the one side has learned to respect the other. This condition must come about in the anthracite region; and the sooner all parties in interest recognize the fact, the better it will be for everybody. President Mitchell, who is not responsible for the strike sentiment, will have done everything in his power to preserve the peace; and as we went to press friends of industrial arbitration were doing what they could to avert the threatened calamity. Our readers will find a truthful and lucid account of conditions in the anthracite regions from the pen of Mr. Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia, on page 488 of this number, in our department of "Leading Articles," condensed by permission from the *Atlantic Monthly* for the current month.

Mr. Carnegie's Interest in His Men. That Mr. Andrew Carnegie himself is deeply interested in the labor problem, and that he had not sold his interests and retired from active business without thinking ahead as to the effects of the new conditions upon the iron and steel workers, was made manifest to the public in a very striking way on the day after he had sailed for his seven months' vacation abroad. There appeared in all the newspapers two remarkable letters from his pen. One of these was addressed to his neighbors and friends of Pittsburg, expressing his continued interest in their welfare and promising that his affection for the city in which he had been the foremost leader in industry and beneficence should not grow cold in future. The other letter was addressed to the president and managers of the Carnegie company; and it announced that Mr. Carnegie's cashier was instructed to hand over to them \$5,000,000 as a trust fund for the benefit of the workers and their families. The income of \$1,000,000 of this amount is to be spent in the maintenance of libraries that Mr. Carnegie has already created in Braddock, Homestead, and Duquesne, these being well-known centers of the Carnegie mills. The income of the other \$4,000,000 is to be applied for the benefit of the workers and their families, in aid to the injured, pensions to the old, and similar objects. Mr. Carnegie alludes in this letter to the pension and beneficial system estab-



MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

(President of the United Mine Workers of America.)

his own employees and with no one else. But all common sense and propriety have been taken out of those reasons by the great consolidations that have eliminated the separate operating interests. If the strike shall have broken out with the beginning of April, we shall neither commend it nor attempt to justify it. The situation, bad as it is, has not called for any such action; but we shall fear, nevertheless, that the strike has been due to a certain hardness of heart and,—what may be even worse,—stupidity of wit, on the part of certain men who will be better fitted to manage the consolidated mining and traffic interests of the anthracite region when they have mastered the modern aspects of the labor question. Tact in these affairs, and a little frankness and good feeling, always go a long ways. One can hardly imagine a man like Mr. Schwab, for instance, the head of the new steel corporation, thinking it

lished by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads to which the employees contribute, and says that he and Mr. Schwab had been for some time conferring as to the question whether or not such a system could be applied to a great manufacturing concern. Mr. Carnegie's entire letter has a hopeful tone; and he quotes again a remark that he had made in a previous speech to the men of Homestead, in which he had said: "Labor, capital, and business ability are the three legs of a three-legged stool. Neither is first, neither is second, neither third. There is no precedence, all being equally necessary. He who would sow discord among the three is an enemy of all." It is expressly provided by Mr. Carnegie that all the employees and the general public as well shall know by a full annual report exactly what is done with every cent of the great yearly income of this \$4,000,000 gift.

To reporters on the pier as Mr. Carnegie sailed he said in answer to the question how much money he had given away, that he could not answer offhand, and that it was not very much as yet, for he had only begun to give away money. The list of public libraries in American cities and towns that Mr. Carnegie has established or promised to provide is growing so fast that the newspapers have not been able to keep up with it. He certainly has not lost any of his zeal in the practice as well as the profession of his well-known "Gospel of Wealth." Some interesting things have been written about Mr. Carnegie by others, but nothing half so interesting as those things which he has been

frank enough at one time or another to tell us himself. Some of these things that Mr. Carnegie has said are collected in a book published last year under the general title "The Gospel of Wealth," this being the subject of two articles that he contributed in 1889 to the *North American Review*. It was stated last month by Mr. Frew, chairman of the directors of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, that within the preceding three months alone this great apostle of the free reading-room had promised to give libraries to more than one hundred cities. Mr. Frew estimates Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to the city of Pittsburg alone at \$7,000,000, this not inclusive of any part of the new gift of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the steel-workers.

*His Gift to
New York's
Library System.*

While every one was uniting in the praise of this splendid gift of \$5,000,000 to the iron and steel workers there came the announcement on the morning of March 16 that Mr. Carnegie had definitely offered, through Dr. Billings, head of the New York Public Library, to give the sum of \$5,200,000 for the building of sixty-five branch libraries in New York City on condition that the city should furnish the sites and should agree to maintain the libraries properly. We referred in these pages last month to the perfected plans for the magnificent central Public Library in New York, and a considerable number of branches. Mr. Carnegie's gift will of course be accepted, after legislative and legal steps have been taken to meet the conditions, and the result will be a noble addition to the opportunities for education and culture of the masses of metropolitan population. It was further announced that Mr. Carnegie had offered to give \$1,000,000 for a library building in St. Louis. Finally it was intimated, though not authoritatively announced, that Mr. Carnegie was intending to devote a very great sum,—Pittsburg rumor fixed it at \$25,000,000,—to the erection and endowment at Pittsburg of the most advanced and elaborate technical school in the world. It is certain that Mr. Carnegie intends to give much future attention to the development of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, and also to a technical school there; and, whatever the figures may be, the public will have no doubt as to the adequacy of the endowments. The newspapers calculate that,—including the definite gifts announced last month, ending with the offer of more than \$5,000,000 to New York City,—Mr. Carnegie's gifts had aggregated \$30,000,000. Meanwhile, the best way for other people to show appreciation of his systematic generosity is to go and do likewise. Let him have no monopoly in giving.



SPEAKING OF LIBRARIES, HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE
THE MAIL MAN?

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).

*The Industrial
Problem in
Politics.*

Another interesting problem is the relation of the new industrial movement to the party politics of the early future. It is not unlikely that before the next Presidential election there will be some ebbing of the high tide of prosperity. The leaders of industry and finance will probably tell us that without their services to the economic world in regulating demand and supply, the reaction was bound to have been sharp and terrible. This, however, will in many quarters be looked upon as a mere plea in extenuation; and if a period of depression should overtake the country there will be a widespread disposition among farmers, as well as among workingmen and the smaller class of merchants, to lay the blame upon the great trusts and combinations. Such a situation might well have the effect to make "Down with the trusts!" a great campaign cry, as compared with which "free silver" and "anti-imperialism" would seem very tame and academic issues. The consolidation movement has already gone so far, however, that there could be no serious thought of turning back to old competitive conditions; and the future opposition to the great corporations is much more likely to proceed swiftly to the demand for the direct government ownership and operation of railways, telegraphs, and eventually a good many other enterprises.

*Public Ownership
as a
Remedy.*

Many, indeed, of those who now deprecate the gigantic growth of some of the chief industrial monopolies, hold to the view that there would have been true conservatism in the government ownership of railways from the very beginning. Their argument is that railway rebates and other unfair transportation advantages were, in point of fact, the real foundation for the upbuilding of a number of the most conspicuous of the so-called trusts; and they claim that if there had been public ownership of railways, with equal advantages to all shippers, there could not—at least in our day—have grown up any such aggregation as the Standard Oil Company, the great iron and steel amalgamations, the American Sugar Company, the anthracite coal combination, and several others that might be named. The advocates of government ownership—some of them, at least—believe that everything is moving so rapidly in the direction of their convictions and desires that they have only to stand aside as spectators and look on. They are especially well pleased with the seemingly swift growth of something like a scientific unity in the railway system of the country. They are glad to see harmony and stable equilibrium in the mining and transportation of anthracite coal, for

example. With every successive step in the adjustments which are bringing order and system out of chaos in the railway world, these advocates see a plainer and easier path to the transfer of the railway business from private to public control, which they desire.

*Another
Point
of View.*

Meanwhile it is a curious as well as a significant fact that the changed conditions of private ownership have, to the minds of some other people, made it seem a matter of less importance, either way, whether in the future the Government should or should not increase its industrial functions. It is conceivable that a unified railway system under private management might be carried on with such regard for the reasonable interests of all passengers and shippers that there would seem little if anything to gain, from the point of view of the community at large, by the transfer to government control. On the other hand, with a wider distribution of railway securities among small investors, and with the gradual elimination of the speculative factor from the financing and operation of railways, opposition to government ownership would take on a wholly different character. With railway securities reduced to an honest hard-pan basis, the method of government purchase would become a transaction somewhat analogous to that pursued in the recent amalgamation of steel companies; that is to say, one sort of securities would be exchanged for another on the general basis of current market value. The holder of railway bonds and stocks would receive corresponding value in the new issues of United States Government railway securities. Since transportation must more than ever hold the key to the entire industrial situation, it is almost certain that we shall in the early future see in the United States the development of a strong movement in favor of the government ownership of railways. How good the prospects of such a movement may be eight years or twelve years hence, no one, of course, can foretell.

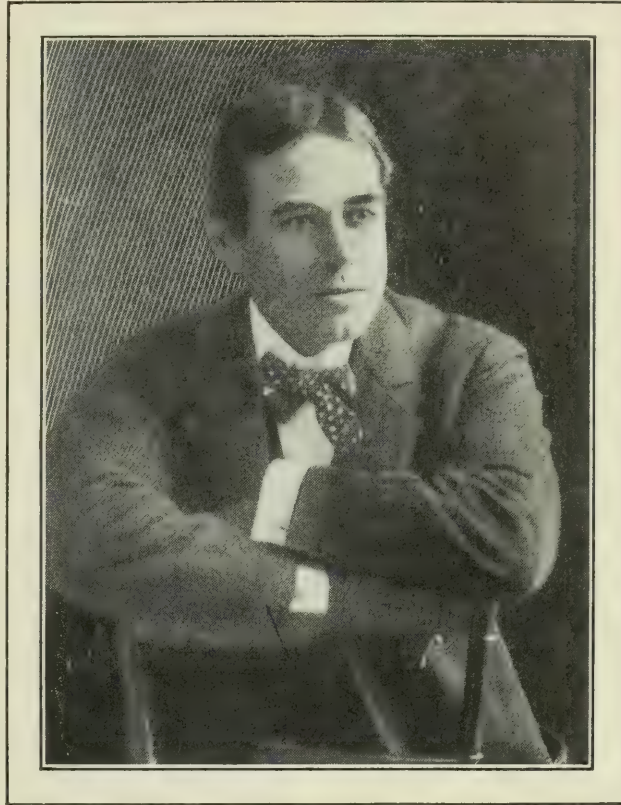
*Government
Railways
Demanded
in Canada.*

How suddenly new conditions may advance a question like government ownership of railways from the stage of academic discussion to that of a blazing practical issue, has just now been illustrated in the neighboring country of Canada. Our people on this side of the line, by the way, make a mistake in failing to observe more constantly and closely the trends of Canadian policy and the very intelligent and vigorous discussion of public affairs that goes on in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, and also in the provincial parliaments, and the Canadian press. The whole Dominion has

been thrown into a great discussion by the recent railway consolidations in the United States. The foremost part in this has been taken by the Hon. William Findlay Maclean, editor and proprietor of the *Toronto World*, for some ten years past a member of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Maclean declares that the railway movement under the leadership of men like Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. George Gould, and others in the United States, will not be content to unify transportation interests on the southern side of an artificial political line across the continent, but will naturally enough seek to assimilate the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems of Canada with the other factors of a traffic system to which these Canadian lines naturally belong. Elaborate and protracted debates have been going on in the Parliament at Ottawa, and the newspapers from one end of Canada to the other have taken up the theme. It should be borne in mind that Canada already has a government railroad, the Intercolonial system of about 1,700 miles,—the total railway mileage of the Dominion being about 17,000. There is a pending proposal favored by the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfred Laurier, and the government of the day, to build an additional national railway from Toronto to a point on the Georgian Bay. The object of this line is to provide an outlet by way of the all-Canadian St. Lawrence route for the largest possible amount of the vast business that is developing on the Great Lakes. This proposition Mr. Maclean strongly favors; but he deems it wholly insufficient for the protection of Canadian interests. He advocates the complete and immediate absorption of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and all other Canadian roads by the government for public ownership and operation. Mr. Maclean in making his proposals, disclaimed any intention to attack or embarrass the government; yet in some quarters it was thought that present political influences were perilously friendly toward the projects of the railway magnates of the United States.

*Mr. Maclean's
Proposals.*

Mr. Maclean holds that a controlling interest in these roads could be purchased for an aggregate sum of about \$50,000,000. But in lieu of such a purchase, which he prefers, he proposes as an alternative the leasing of the private railway lines for 999 years. This would involve no cash outlay at all, but merely a government guarantee of interest on all outstanding bonds, and of a low dividend rate, perhaps 3 per cent. on the share capitalization. Such public acquisition of the railroad system would, in Mr. Maclean's judgment, greatly enhance the effective value of the canal system, upon which the Canadian people have spent public money with so much enterprise and liberality, and would lead directly to the establishment of a fast and frequent transatlantic service from a Canadian port, presumably Sydney. Mr. Maclean and the other Canadian advocates of government ownership cite the policy of the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and point out the European tendency toward the full control of railways by the governments. The Canadian discussion is tinged with an anti-



HON. W. F. MACLEAN.

Americanism that seems to us to have little ground in fact or reason, and to be in futile antagonism to what must be the course of future events. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway systems are not, in point of fact, the isolated servitors of Canadian traffic. Such prosperity as they have had has been due to their serving the commercial system of North America at large. All natural and proper tendencies are making for commercial union between Canada and the United States. And political union in the fullness of time would be an extremely good and fortunate thing for Canada, and also a very good and fortunate thing for the United States and for Great Britain. Apart from a certain nervous and sensitive hostility to the United States shown in this discussion about railways, there is nothing whatever to be criticised. We should look on with the greatest interest, if the Canadians should think it best to try the Maclean plan.

Two things we have not seen mentioned in the pending discussions. It is rather strange, for instance, that nobody should have denied Mr. Maclean's proposition that the chance for government ownership would be gone if American railway financiers should buy a controlling interest in the stocks of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems. All railroads on Canadian soil, no matter who owns them, are subject at all times to the superior power of the government of the land. They may be practically confiscated by heavy taxation of their earnings, or they may be acquired under condemnation proceedings. As a means to promote popular agitation in Canada, Mr. Pierpont Morgan's name or that of Mr. Hill may, indeed, be conjured with. But the "bogy man" is not really dangerous; and the statement often repeated in Canada, that Wall Street syndicates are about to reduce the entire population of the Dominion to a condition of serfdom, need not be taken too literally. The other point that Mr. Maclean and his friends have not mentioned has to do with the lines, terminals, and properties held by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems on the American side of the boundary line. All these would have to be given up in case of government ownership. A distinctly political and anti-American purpose is frankly avowed; and it is, of course, so obvious as to need only the statement of the fact, that the Canadian government as such could not own and operate railways or shipping terminals in the United States.

Canada Needs Neighborly Co-operation. As for American enterprise and capital in Canada, it is exactly what that country needs. At least half of the present development of Canada is due to nothing else except proximity to the great American republic. Our material development has advanced so far that we have a great number of men of exceptional skill and experience in all kinds of industrial matters, to whom reasonable inducements might well be offered by the Canadians, in order to obtain their help in the opening up of the wonderful natural resources of the northern half of this continent. A Canadian correspondent, writing from Quebec to the New York *Sun* not long ago, pointed out a remarkable series of enterprises in Canada in which the moving spirits had come from the United States. "Suppose," said this writer, "Pierpont Morgan does buy up the Grand Trunk; —the road will be subject to Canadian authority, just as it is now, when the stock is held in London. Suppose J. J. Hill were to buy the Crow's Nest coal-mines and the Canadian Pacific and operate them from St. Paul; he would not be in

any different relation to the Canadian people than if he came to Montreal and were made over into Sir James Hill." It is reported, indeed, that Mr. Hill and his associates have acquired the Big Crow's Nest Pass coal mines in British Columbia, and that they are to be granted a charter for a railroad from these mines at Kootenay to connect with the Great Northern Railway and their smelting interests.

Manitoba's Railway Deals. Another notable move in the Canadian railway situation has been the action of the Manitoba government, through its premier, Mr. Roblin, to control an outlet for wheat and other products in competition with the Canadian Pacific road, which has always been regarded by the Manitobans as exercising an oppressive monopoly. Mr. Roblin, on behalf of the government, secured a 999-year lease of the railway line running from the south and connecting Winnipeg with the Northern Pacific system, securing also the option of purchasing the line at any time for \$7,000,000. A part of Mr. Roblin's object was to promote the construction of a new and direct line from Winnipeg to navigation on Lake Superior, and the construction of other lines centering at Winnipeg, especially one to penetrate Saskatchewan. Under the bargain that has been made the Manitoban government turns over its lease of the Northern Pacific connection, and guarantees bonds on about a thousand miles of additional railways under a plan by which the government regulates traffic rates and makes it certain that the farmers will have at least 10 or 15 per cent. better shipping terms for their wheat than heretofore. Transportation problems evidently are very much at the front in Canada this year.

England and Our Canal Plans. Just after the brief special session of the United States Senate had adjourned on March 9, it was announced that the British Government had declined to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended in process of ratification. This is to be regretted; but if the people of the United States wish to indulge in any attribution of blame, they should not visit it upon the British Government but upon our own. For twenty years our Secretaries of State, our international lawyers, and our authorities on the subject of a Nicaragua Canal have agreed that the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty was in its very nature obsolete, and that it could have no practical bearing upon any plans that we might choose to make for an interoceanic waterway, under wholly changed conditions after the lapse of more than a generation. As the whole world well knew, we had repeatedly made nego-

tiations with the Central American states based on the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was inoperative. For many years American opinion had practically agreed that the United States Government must be political sponsor for the canal when constructed; and of late years,—when it had become apparent that our government must even go so far as to finance the canal, or actually to build it with the taxpayers' money,—not a single voice in the nation had been raised against the view that we must manifestly exercise full political control over our own national property. In the Congress which has just expired, bills for constructing a Nicaragua Canal had been favorably considered by committees, and not a member of either House had thought of such a thing as a divided or a joint international oversight of the undertaking.

The American Canal Policy. It is evidently to England's interest, as well as to our own, that a canal should be built; and it is not necessarily to England's interest that this canal should be under the control of the European powers. But however that may be, it is unquestionably our intention to control in every sense the canal that is to be constructed with our own public money. If Mr. Hay had at the proper moment asked England to consent to the abrogation in a formal way of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, there is little reason to suppose that the request would have been refused. The English refusal, however, to accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty,—one of which distinctly abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer instrument,—will at least have the effect as soon as Congress assembles next December to bring about decisive action. Republicans and Democrats will vie with one another in removing all further doubt as to the position of the United States by voting that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is invalid, inoperative, and fully abrogated. They will probably then proceed promptly to pass the Hepburn canal bill, which authorizes the construction of the canal, and makes the initial appropriations. The new British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, has probably been misled as to the American position on this question. It will not in any manner weaken the purpose of Congress to act decisively next December to remember that somebody, either in London or in Washington, had carefully held back the English rejection of the amended treaty until Congress had adjourned and could not therefore act. Senator Lodge on behalf of the Republicans has said that on the very first day of the next session he would offer a resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, while Senator Morgan, on behalf of the Demo-

crats, had already done that very same thing while the Senate was sitting last month, during the week after the inauguration. The American policy about the canal is as clear as daylight; and it is greatly to be hoped that the State Department will see its way to render active aid in furthering the manifest determination of Congress and the country.

The New York Canals.

It was the progress of the Canadian canal system, affording an outlet to the sea for the smaller class of lake vessels carrying grain and heavy cargoes, that stimulated the recent interest in the question whether or not the canal system of the State of New York should be greatly enlarged. The State has spent a considerable sum to determine questions of cost and route. It was found last month that Governor Odell had decided not to recommend the construction of a barge canal that would cost approximately \$80,000,000, but rather to advise the resumption of the work of deepening and enlarging the channel and locks of the present State canals, upon which some \$9,000,000 was spent a few years ago, and to complete which will probably cost about twenty-five millions more. The commission headed by General Greene certainly made out an excellent case in favor of the larger expenditure and the barge canal. But it is true on the other hand that such a waterway would benefit interstate commerce,—especially the Western farmers and communities, as a regulator of railroad rates,—far more than it would directly benefit the people of the State of New York. A few years hence, perhaps, public opinion and national wealth will have advanced,—together with engineering progress,—to the point of constructing a ship canal by way of the Hudson River from the Great Lakes to the sea.

Russian Roads and the Manchuria Issue.

More and more the relation of transportation problems and commercial interests to international politics begins to impress itself upon the mind even of the most casual observer. Thus the international question that loomed up above all others last month was the position of Russia in the Chinese province of Manchuria. Russia has now more than 100,000 soldiers in that province, and is exercising full control of everything, under what it calls a necessary plan of temporary occupation. That some distinct agreement about this has been made between the governments of Russia and China had become evident enough; and other European governments were not a little disturbed that Russia should have been carrying on secret negotiations in her own interest while acting with the concert of powers in the joint nego-

tiations with China for the settlement of all disputes. It had been understood that the nations were to act unitedly and that none was to seek exclusive territorial or other advantages. It must be admitted, however, that Russia's position is peculiar. In the first place, Manchuria is not a part of China proper, but an outlying dependency, the greater part of which extends far to the northward like a blunt wedge forced into Russian Siberia. For thousands of miles the Chinese Empire adjoins the Russian; and for a long distance the Amur River forms the dividing line. The Trans-Siberian railway also for a long distance follows the general course of the Amur on the Russian side. It is claimed by the government at St. Petersburg that the protection of the great trans-Asian lines that Russia is building justifies the occupation of Manchuria until conditions become stable again. The other powers do not, however, believe that Russia will ever find it convenient to withdraw,—in short they fear that Russia will do exactly what they know they would do themselves under like circumstances. It is England that has objected most strenuously to the Russian occupation, and every one knows, meanwhile, that England of all countries is the one that habitually benefits most by exactly such methods. London has tried exceedingly hard to push Washington into a position of controversy with St. Petersburg over this matter, on the ground of our trade interests as guaranteed by treaties with China. Our government will, of course, do what it can to induce Russia to "occupy" without annexing, and thus to maintain existing tariff rates, under which the United States has a growing Manchurian trade.

*Our
Relations
with Russia.*

But our government will not, on the other hand, fail to remember that it belongs to China, and in no sense to us, to deal with Russia concerning the future political status of the northern part of the Chinese Empire. And if by conquest or diplomacy Russia should annex Manchuria, we should have to admit that the province was henceforth Russian and not Chinese, and that its trade would properly become subject to such regulations as Russia might choose to establish. It has been the traditional policy of this country to maintain relations of the most cordial nature with the government of Russia; and to depart in any measure from that policy would be a most serious blunder. Russia's great plans for developing Siberia and building railways to the Pacific Ocean are quite as creditable and as worthy of world-wide sympathy as were our own Pacific railway undertakings thirty years ago. It may turn out that Russian occupation of Manchuria is quite as desirable in the long run as English occupation of Egypt. It is true that in England there is great horror of recent Russian military ruthlessness in Northern China. But England holds Egypt by virtue of having put down the Egyptians under Arabi Bey twenty years ago, and of having more recently butchered the Arabs in the Kitchener expedition to Khartum. It is highly important that Russia and the United States should enter into a commercial reciprocity treaty without undue delay. Last month M. DeWitte, the great Russian railway-builder and Minister of Finance, applied sweeping tariff rates against various American imports, notably of steel and iron, in retaliation for an extra duty that our own Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, had applied to Russian sugar coming into this country. In order to equalize conditions, our tariff law provides that in the case of countries which pay a direct bounty on the exporting of sugar, an equivalent amount must be added at our ports of entry. It would seem that the Russian law does not in a direct and explicit way pay an export bounty on sugar, but that the tax system so operates as to make exporting relatively profitable, and therefore to serve much the same purpose as a bounty. We have imported so little sugar from Russia that it is only a drop in the bucket; and Secretary Gage had no thought of discriminating harshly. But he felt himself obliged, it seems, to enforce what appeared to be the correct interpretation of our statutes. M. DeWitte's retaliation was unexpected, and it seemed to be a deliberate blow at American interests which have grown up in Russia on their own merits as to quality and price. For a good while to come, Russia will need great quantities of railway sup-



THE NEW CRISIS IN THE EAST.

JOHN BULL: "You back me up, Jonathan, and I'll shoo him off!"—From the *Herald* (Boston).

plies, machinery, and other manufactured goods which she can buy to better advantage in the United States than anywhere else; and this country can well afford to make some concessions in order to keep the door open for this profitable return trade.



M. DE WITTE, RUSSIA'S FINANCE MINISTER.

*The Cut
in National
Taxes.*

The extra taxes that were imposed upon the country when the Spanish war broke out three years ago have been bringing in a revenue of from eighty to ninety million dollars a year, and have now been cut down to about half that amount by virtue of an agreement between the two Houses of Congress reached on February 28, in the closing days of the session. Half of the total reduction applies to tobacco and beer. Bank checks, notes and mortgages are relieved of stamp taxes to the extent of about one-fourth of the total revenue reduction. The remaining quarter of the tax repeal relates to various proprietary articles, to insurance policies, to telegraph and telephone messages, and to some other smaller items. The appropriations made by the Fifty-sixth Congress in its two years of activity aggregated in round figures \$1,440,000,000. Its predecessor, the Fifty-fifth Congress, appropriated in round figures \$1,568,000,000. But its great outlays were caused by the extraordinary expenses of the Spanish War. The Fifty-fourth Congress appropriated in round figures \$1,045,000,000 in

providing for the two fiscal years from the middle of 1896 to the middle of 1898. The general average since 1890 had been something like \$500,000,000 a year, or a billion dollars for each Congress. The figures, however, need interpretation.

Our Public Outlays and Their Objects. The greatly increased cost of maintaining the Government is attributable almost entirely to the demands of the army and navy. The appropriations for the first session of the Congress that has just expired were \$710,150,000, while those for the last session, ending March 4, were figured up as approximately \$729,900,000. This great sum, however, does not represent expenses in the ordinary sense of the word. Nearly \$124,000,000 of the total amount belongs to the postal service, much the greater part of which is offset by the receipts of the department. The total sum also includes \$53,000,000 for the Sinking Fund; that is to say, for application to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the Government. Whether or not this amount of money may actually be thus applied to debt reduction, must depend upon the accuracy with which the forecasts of revenue have been made. The assertion that the great increase in government expenditures has been brought about by reckless extravagance under the lead of the McKinley administration cannot be justified by any analysis of the facts and figures. There is no reason to think that the revenues have been squandered. It is not a question of economical and careful financiering, but a question of broad policy. The nation is determined to double its navy, and this simply means an annual naval bill increased by 100 per cent. The exigencies of the situation in the Philippines have made it necessary to keep up a large army on a war footing at a great distance from home. And this means a continuance of the immense military appropriations that began three years ago. When the Spaniards from 1895 to 1898 were maintaining a great military force in Cuba, their appropriations of money were largely misapplied through fraud and speculation. There is no reason to think that the money appropriated by our government for the army in the Philippines is not honestly and carefully expended. Thus nearly all of the increased outlay of the United States Government is for the army, the navy, and other purposes having to do with war and defense, including an increase in the pension bill. However much this may be regretted, it is hard to see how it can well be avoided. We cannot wisely or safely return to the military and naval status of five years ago. We must keep up a modern defensive establishment, and not grudge the bills.

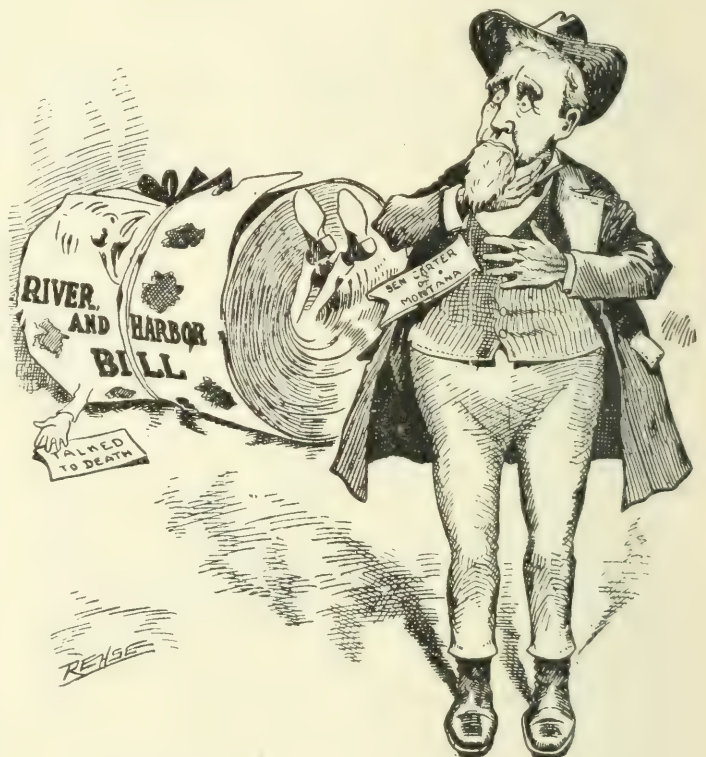
The Economy of Being Prepared. As we have pointed out in these pages more than once, it is quite unlikely that we should ever have had our war with Spain, or become involved in the Philippines, if we had had an army and a considerable navy. The Spaniards thought their army incomparably superior to any fighting force we could assemble short of two or three years; and European experts called their navy an easy match for ours. Thus if our defensive organization had been more elaborate we should have emancipated Cuba by diplomacy, and saved ourselves much subsequent cost and distress. If we are to be involved in serious disputes in the future, it will not be with third-rate powers like Spain. We shall not need a large army, but a thoroughly effective navy is indispensable. And we must not shrink from the fact that such a navy is expensive. The thing to remember is that it will in the long run be very much more expensive for us not to have it. A big army, however, is not only a source of expense, but it is in many indirect ways an unmitigated nuisance. There is nothing so detestable as the military caste and the military spirit, as found in the European countries. With a small army we are in no danger of developing such a caste or such a spirit. We should have good officers, but they should be simply straightforward, plain American gentlemen who have learned their business thoroughly, but who ignore totally that sharp distinction between military and civil life that is drawn in Europe. The pension bill, while it makes an enormous drain upon the revenues of the country, is not exhaustive of the resources of the people, because it represents simply a great sum collected from the people and at once disbursed to them again, and put back into the channels of general circulation.

Some Bills that Failed. Fearing the effect of such vast appropriations on the opinion of the country, Congress shrank at the last moment from the programme of new ship-building as presented by the Secretary of the Navy, and cut it down a good deal. This was not very wise, nor very courageous. Our naval policy is sound and desirable, and there should be no timidity in carrying it through. The country as a whole was not clamoring to have nearly \$10,000,000 a year cut off from the tax on beer; and if there is anything the country does believe in, it is the new navy. While in general our international outlook is peaceful, there is hardly any method so likely to keep us out of conflict as that of the rapid and brilliant development of the navy. Congress adjourned without passing the great river and harbor bill, and the ship-

subsidy measure also failed to reach a vote in the Senate. Nothing was done about the Nicaragua Canal, and the bill authorizing post-offices and federal buildings in a great number of American cities was also buried in the mass of unfinished business, to be resurrected next December.

As to River and Harbor Work.

A good deal of river and harbor work will be continued, nevertheless, under former contracts which do not require new appropriations. It is to be regretted that the President has not power to approve some items in such an appropriation bill, while vetoing others. The log-rolling system makes every river and harbor bill a public scandal as respects some of its items, while as a rule its larger provisions are well considered and meritorious. Probably we should have had better harbors in this country if every community had been obliged to rely upon its own efforts, without hope of a federal appropriation. If the river and harbor bill, which had passed the House of Representatives in good time, could have reached a vote in the Senate, it would have been passed. Its failure was brought about by the course taken by Senator Carter of Montana, who took advantage of the rules of the Senate, which do not provide for any curtailment of debate, and talked the bill to death. It was generally said, without evoking any eager denials, that the administration was quite willing to have the river and harbor bill fail in the interest of the Treasury; and that Mr. Carter, whose term



SENATOR CARTER: "It was a glorious victory."

From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).

in the Senate was expiring, was not without moral support and encouragement in securing the failure of a bill that involved so much money.

*Merchant
Ships and
Government
Aid.*

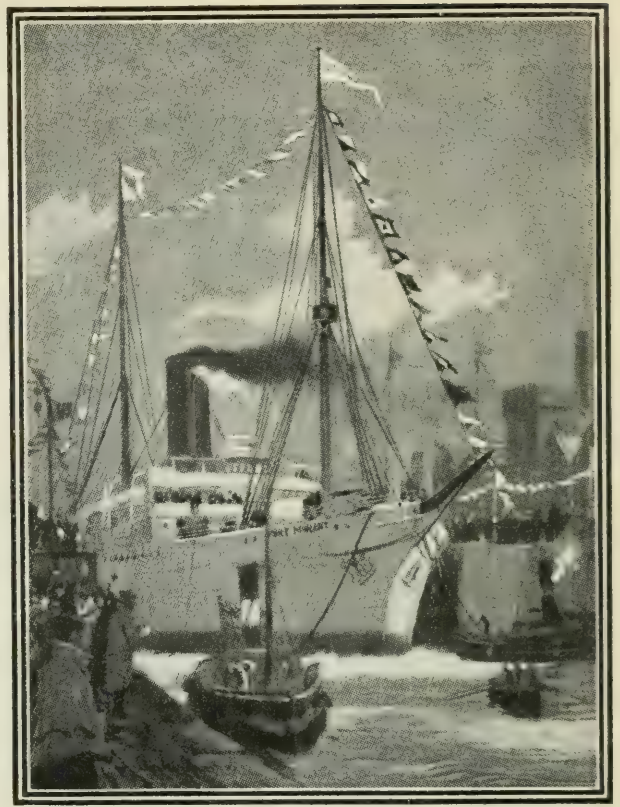
The failure of the ship-subsidy bill was brought about by the determination of a few members of the opposition,—particularly Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, whose term also was expiring,—to prolong debates on that and other measures in such a way as to make it impossible to reach a vote. This line of action is said to have had the tacit approval of a number of Republican Senators who were counted by Mr. Frye and Mr. Hanna as favorable to their subsidy bill. These two energetic and constructive minds, believing thoroughly in the sound statesmanship of their measure, have never for a moment seemed to realize the apathy of their Republican colleagues, and the unconvinced attitude of the public at large. Mr. Frye, who has been again elected president pro tem. of the Senate, to officiate in the absence of Vice-President Roosevelt, and who well deserves the confidence of his colleagues and the country, declares that the subsidy bill is neither dead nor indefinitely postponed, but that it will be brought up again at the next session. Meanwhile, it is extremely hard for the public to grasp the merits of a scheme providing for the general subsidy of ocean shipping, irrespective of the specific requirements of our commerce. Thus we pointed out two months ago how Germany had just subsidized a new line to promote traffic between German ports and the trading points of the east and west coasts of Africa. In like manner England has just now adopted a subsidy scheme that will establish a new line between Bristol (Avonmouth) and the British West Indies, particularly the Island of Jamaica, the object being to revive English commerce with the West Indies and to develop the fruit trade in particular. American products have been at a disadvantage in South America and in some other markets through lack of direct, ample, and frequent steamship connections. But our commerce gets the benefit of all the European subsidies for lines to American ports.

*Shall the
Senate Limit
Its Debates?*

At the short session of the Senate, which is always held immediately after the inauguration of a new President in order to confirm appointments and attend to other matters of an executive nature, Senator Platt of Connecticut brought forward a proposal for changing the rules of the Senate in such a way as to permit the majority at some stage to put an end to debate and bring a question to vote. The proposal met with a great deal of opposition, which was not confined to the Demo-

*Rules
Are Made
to Be Altered.*

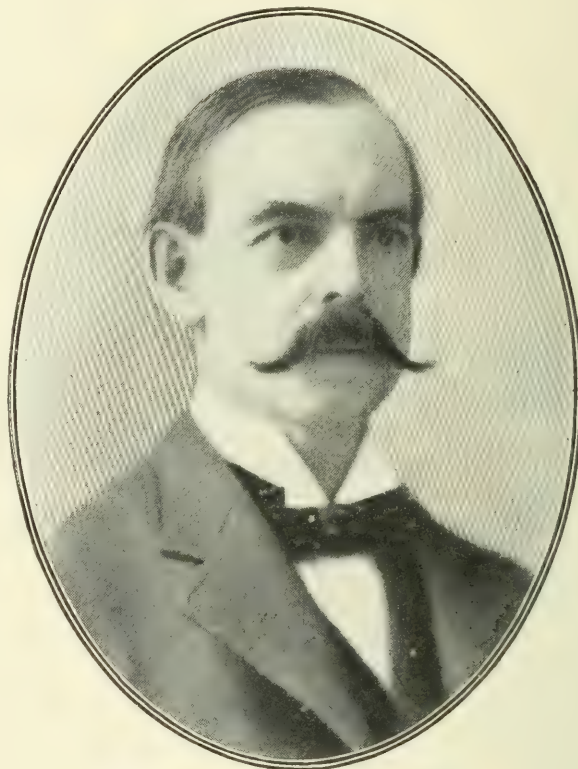
The Senate, however, has more than made up for the deficiency. While some of its most influential members, like Senator Allison,—whose authority in the committee room and in the actual shaping of public business is of the highest character,—are not given to much talking on the floor of the Senate, there are many others who have not hesitated



FIRST SAILING OF A NEW ENGLISH SUBSIDIZED LINE.
(The S. S. Port Morant leaving Avonmouth for Jamaica.)

on occasions of even small importance to make speeches which have had to be continued from day to day, like serial stories in the magazines; and which, in ordinary type, would make volumes of considerable bulk even though stale and unprofitable. Somehow,—so queer are the traditions of the United States Senate,—there has grown up the notion that this right to talk without restraint is an unassailable personal privilege, as well as an inalienable attribute of the Statehood that the Senators represent. And thus the doctrine has arisen that, in any case, the change in the rules could never possibly be made, because until the rules are changed there can be no way of limiting the debate on the question of changing them,—all of which is delightful foolery, but is not business. The Senate of the United States has exactly the same right to change its rules that any other parliamentary body possesses, and the problem is not one of metaphysics. A majority has only to improve the opportunity afforded by the absence of the regular presiding officer to put into the chair a man who has the courage to disregard traditional rules and recognize the moving of the previous question, as familiar to all schoolboys. This ought to be done as often, at least, as once every six years, or, better still perhaps, the Senate rules should of themselves lapse periodically, in order that they may be freely reconsidered. The Senate should not go to the other extreme. It should continue to be a deliberative body, with ample freedom of debate.

Whether or not the ship-subsidy bill "Senatorial Courtesy." was a perfect measure, its promoters had afforded ample opportunity for debate; and they were entitled to the benefit of a parliamentary rule that would have brought the issue to a final vote. The same thing was in less degree true of the river and harbor bill. But something far deeper rooted than the Senate's



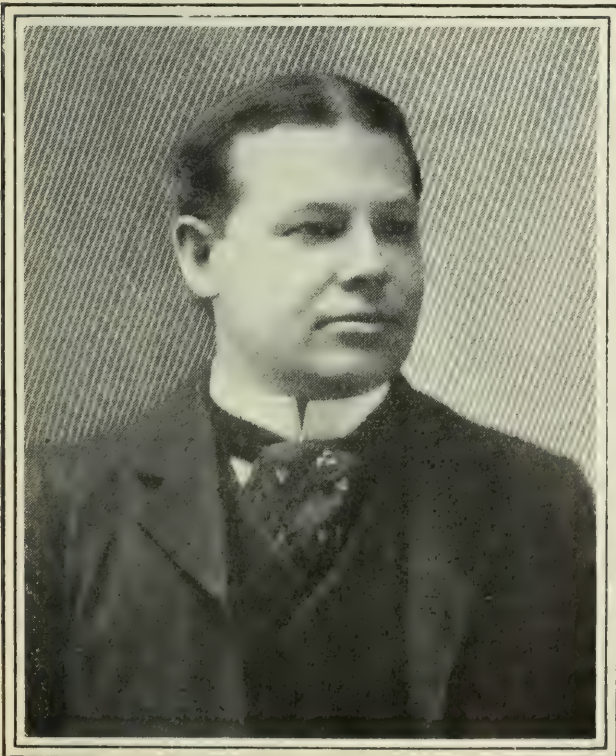
COL. WILLIAM CARY SANGER.
(Assistant Secretary of War.)



CARRIE-NATIONISM IN THE SENATE.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

tradition of unlimited debate is that outgrowth of the spoils system known as "Senatorial courtesy." A typical illustration of it was afforded last month. The one member of the Cabinet who, for some time past, has had peculiarly heavy burdens to bear is the Secretary of War. Secretary Root has had to deal with questions of policy of surpassing importance, and at the same time with an almost infinite number of complex and vexing matters of detail. Most of the other executive departments are so organized with assistant secretaries and administrative bureaus that the Cabinet head can, if necessary, avoid a great part of the strain of daily work. But with the extraordinary conditions in Cuba, the Philippines, and elsewhere that have existed since Mr. Root went into the Cabinet, the head of the War Department has had to work incessantly at the risk of sacrificing his health on the altar of patriotism. His assistant secretary, Mr. Meiklejohn, had been a candidate for the United States Senate from Nebraska; and the remarkable deadlock at Lincoln, where the Senatorial struggle

had been going on for many weeks, had engrossed Mr. Meiklejohn's attention, according to reports, during the entire winter. His intention to retire from the War Department was well known; and it became a matter of importance, not merely to Mr. Root personally but to the whole country, that Mr. Meiklejohn's successor should be exactly the man who could render the overburdened Secretary of War the most practical and effective aid at the present juncture. Nor did it matter in the least to the country whether Mr. Root's assistant secretary should come from Maine, from Texas, or from Oregon, provided he could do the work. It just happened that the man Mr. Root desired to utilize in that post was Col. William Cary Sanger, of the State of New York, a selection that the President entirely approved of, and that nobody thought of criticising on the ground of fitness for the duties of the office. Senator Thomas C. Platt, of the State of New York, however, made haste to inform the reporters that he had not been consulted about the selection of Mr. Sanger, a citizen of his own State; and he gave it to be understood that if Mr. Sanger's nomination should be actually made, he and Senator Depew would invoke "Senatorial courtesy" to prevent confirmation. In justice, however, to the New York Senators, let it be said that they went frankly to headquarters to state their views. President McKinley and Secretary Root insisted upon their preference, and Mr. Platt acquiesced in good spirit, in the end. On



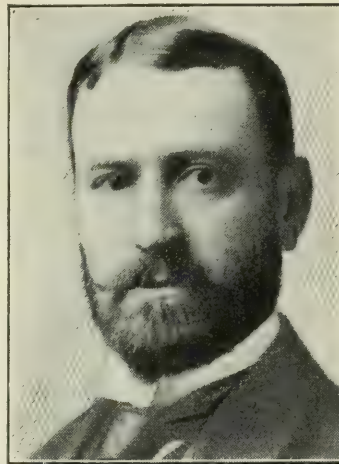
M. MILTON E. AILES.

(Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.)

March 14, Col. William Cary Sanger received his commission as Assistant Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Meiklejohn, whose resignation had already been accepted by the President, and he was sworn in and began the duties of his office on the same day.

*Some Other
New Ap-
pointments.*

Among other new appointments is that of Mr. Milton E. Ailes as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Vanderlip, who retires to accept an



MR. ROBERT S. MCCORMICK.

(Minister to Austria.)

advantageous financial opening in New York. The new assistant secretary is a young man who had made his way up in the Treasury Department, and had been taken from a subordinate position several years ago to be Mr. Gage's private secretary. It will be recalled that Mr. Vanderlip had first come to Washington from Chicago as Mr. Gage's confidential secretary. Such promotions from within a department

are generally to be much commended. Colonel Sanger's selection was based wholly upon his possession of very exceptional knowledge and ability, fitting him for the precise work to be performed. The resignation of the Hon. Charles H. Duell, who has filled the important office of Commissioner of Patents, left a vacancy last month for which it was said that the New York Senators had been invited to recommend a suitable incumbent. It was also reported that the Hon. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, might this month resign from his post as Commissioner of Pensions. This official has been bitterly criticised and assailed, the opposition to him being inspired almost entirely by certain pension claim agents whose objectionable methods he has withstood like a rock. Mr. Evans deserves at once the approval of the country and the respect of all honest pensioners. It was said that he was to enter the diplomatic service of the country; but it is to be hoped that he will be kept where he is. There are few important changes in the foreign service as yet to be announced. The most important post to be vacated is the one that the Hon. Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, has held as minister to Austria. His successor will be Hon. Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois. A greatly lamented incident was the drowning of the United States Consul-General

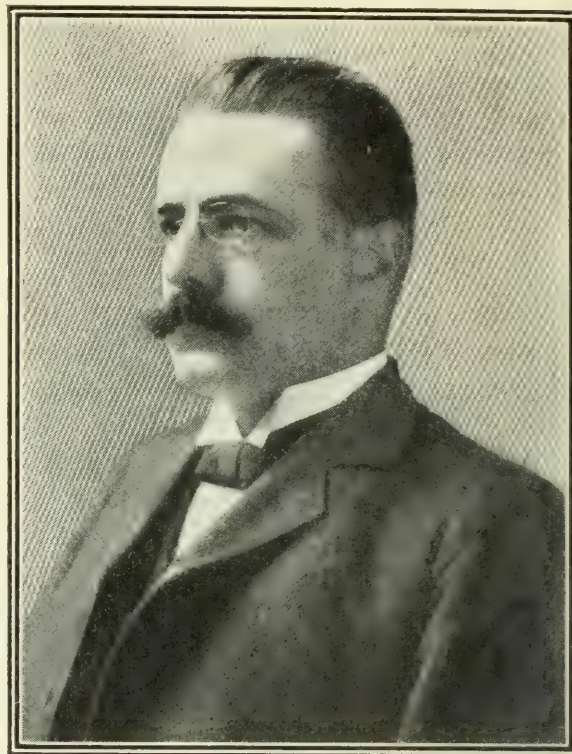
at Hongkong, the brilliant writer and well-known Californian, Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman. He was one of the victims of the tragic loss of the Pacific Mail steamship *Rio Janeiro*, which struck the rocks in a fog while approaching the Golden Gate of San Francisco Harbor on February 22. Mr. Wildman was returning to this country for a vacation. His successor, who has now been named, is William A. Rublee, of Wisconsin.

*The Secretary
to the
President.*

A man of no little practical importance in the second administration of President McKinley will be Mr. George B. Cortelyou, who holds the office of Secretary to the President. Mr. Cortelyou was also a member of Mr. McKinley's official family and executive staff at the White House through his first administration; but his immediate superior for some time was the late Mr. John Addison Porter. Owing to Mr. Porter's protracted ill health, his duties devolved more and more upon Mr. Cortelyou, until Mr. Porter's final retirement. Mr. Cortelyou was born nearly thirty-nine years ago in New York, and after graduating from Hempstead Institute at seventeen, he completed the course at the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., three years later. He became an expert stenographer while pursuing other studies; and, after engaging in educational work for a time, he went to Washington, where he entered the public service, meanwhile completing a thorough course in law. His experience at Washington has occupied the past ten years. He has grown by merit into the responsible position that he now occupies,—a position almost as important to the President himself in the carrying on of his executive duties as that of a member of the Cabinet. For the benefit of young men, by the way, it is worth while to note the fact that Mr. Cortelyou, who has also a liberal and professional education, owes no small part of his advancement to the fact that he did not disdain to become an expert stenographer. Young men in this country ought to be made aware of the importance that is attached to this practical accomplishment in England, where not a few of the younger politicians and rising statesmen of note have begun their work as private secretaries.

*Our Relations
with Cuba
Defined.*

The question of the government of Cuba and of the relations of the island to the United States now bids fair to be settled satisfactorily and with some degree of that deliberation advocated in these pages last month as above all things necessary. Our readers will remember that we took the ground that the question of relations between the two countries ought to be a matter of careful negotiation, which



MR. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

(Secretary to the President.)

would require for its perfection probably several months. This view prevailed at Washington, and was expressed by Congress in an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill offered by Senator Platt of Connecticut on behalf of the Committee on Relations with Cuba. The Senate adopted the amendment by a vote of more than two to one, and it had a good majority in the House. There is no point in these resolutions that abridges the practical independence of Cuba in the slightest degree, so long as Cuba exercises independence for her own safety and well-being. It is provided that Cuba must lease or sell coaling-stations to the United States, a measure of such obvious propriety that it needs no discussion. It is also provided that the new Cuban Constitution is not to extend to the Isle of Pines. This island will remain for the present under the jurisdiction of the United States. Whether or not it should ultimately belong to Cuba is a matter left for future decision. For reasons that we have often pointed out, it is the duty of the United States to make sure that the sanitary administration of Cuba is carried on properly, and this is so declared in the Platt amendment. The acts of the United States during its period of occupancy are to be respected, and protection is to be accorded to all rights growing out of such acts. Cuba is not to contract any debts beyond the limits of her financial ability, nor to make any treaties with foreign powers that would subject her in any way to foreign control. Finally, the United

States reserves the right to intervene if the Cuban Government cannot protect life and property, maintain its authority, or fulfill the international obligations that the United States assumed in the Treaty of Paris.

*A Treaty
to Be
Framed.*

All these principles, moreover, are to be worked out in the form of a treaty between Cuba and the United States; and the making of this treaty is just as much the business of the Cuban convention as the framing of the constitution for the domestic government of the island. It will become the duty of the President, with such assistance of the War Department or other executive officers as he chooses to employ, to formulate a treaty in coöperation with representatives of the Cuban convention that shall embody the principles of the Platt amendment. When this has been done it will have to be adopted by the full convention at Havana, and then submitted by President McKinley to the United States Congress. The clauses of the Platt amendment merely state honestly and frankly a set of facts and relationships that would have force in any case, through compulsion of circumstances. Everything contained in this amendment is as much for the interest of the people of Cuba as for that of the United States. Cuba is left at perfect liberty to make her own laws, elect her own officers, send and receive consuls and ministers, manage her own finances, and, in short, live her own life in her own way, exactly as Mexico does. But we shall never allow bad sanitary administration to threaten us with epidemics, nor shall we allow bad financial management to give European nations the opportunity to pounce down and make forcible collection of debt or damages, as has happened very recently in the case of several Latin-American republics. Nor do we allow the slightest leeway for violent revolutions. If the Cuban people should show that they cannot accept peaceably the rule of the majority, we shall interfere. This, of course, is the greatest possible kindness we could render them, because the knowledge of our attitude will tend to keep majorities from tyranny and minorities from turbulence.

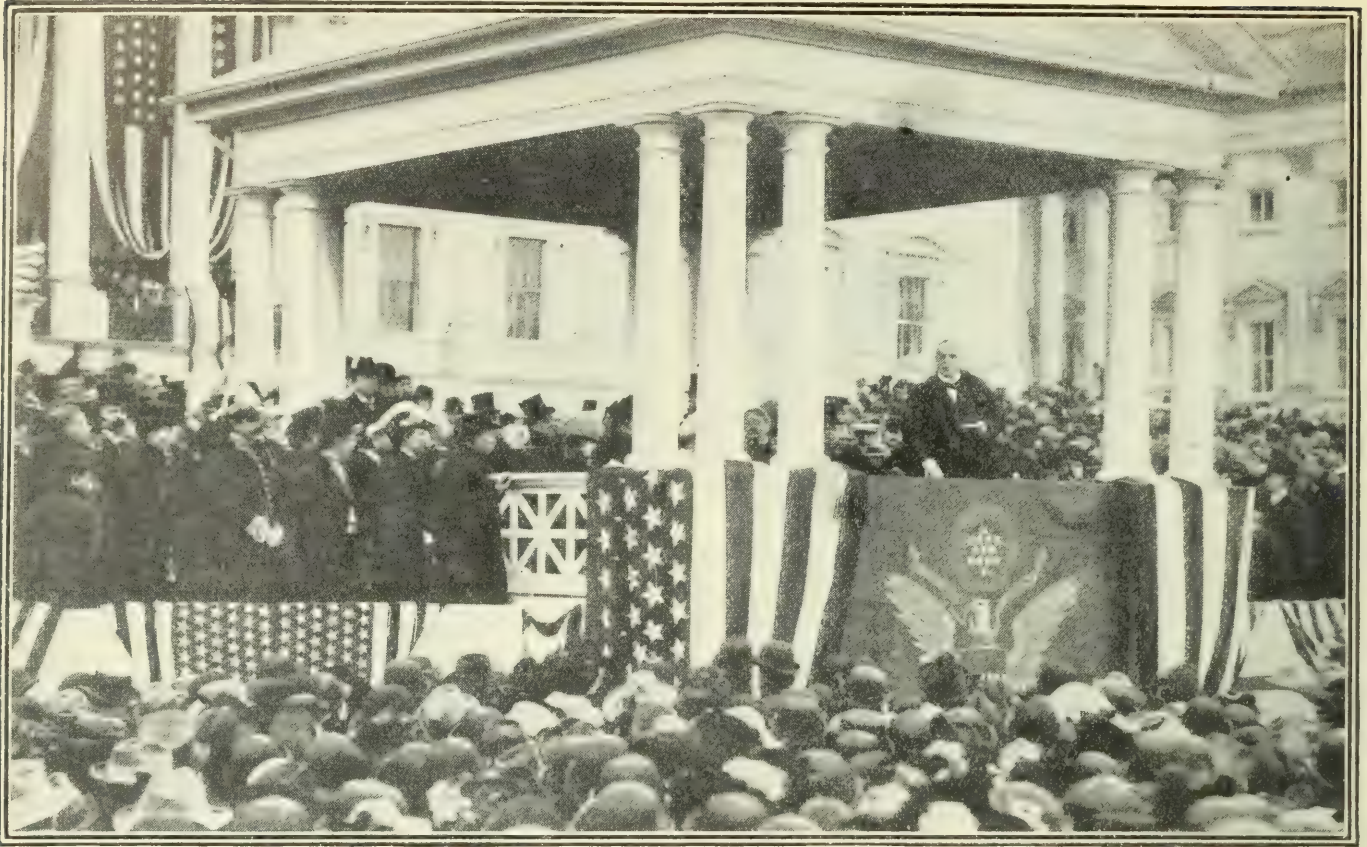
*A Just and
Advantageous
Plan.*

For Cuba to denounce this arrangement is to value the shadow above the substance, and to argue in the field of abstract theories. Unwillingness to accept it, in short, would prove incapacity and irresponsibility, and show that the time has not come for us to withdraw. Cuba is left with all the freedom and independence that she could possibly make use of for any good purposes whatso-

ever; and her future officials are restrained from nothing except from certain acts that would be harmful to the interests of the Cuban people themselves. Until this arrangement is embodied in a treaty that has been duly ratified on both sides, the American occupation of Cuba will very properly continue. As we remarked last month, there is no reason for haste, and the Cuban elections ought not to be held until some time next year. In the theoretical sense, Cuban independence subject to the Platt amendment would be a limited independence. But it would not be limited to the extent of making the United States a suzerain, and it simply gives security to an independence that would be recognized by the world as having a great deal more real dignity and sovereignty than that of Haiti, San Domingo, or any of the Central-American republics. Most of the limitations would exist in fact, whether expressed in words or not. The Cuban convention had at first adopted resolutions on the subject that were wholly inadequate. Although the apparent sentiment of Cuba has been loudly hostile to the action of Congress, the real opinion of the substantial and property-owning people is not represented by the clamorous opposition. After the Cubans understand what is really meant, they will accept the excellent arrangement proposed, and try self-government until in due time they may wish to enter our Union as a State.

*Inauguration
Events.*

The second inauguration of President McKinley on the 4th of March was characterized as the greatest military and civic pageant our national capital has ever witnessed. There was a brilliant parade, with Gen. Francis V. Greene as grand marshal. There being no retiring President to ride with the President-elect, he was accompanied by Senators Hanna and Jones,—chairmen, respectively, of the two great parties. The parade was reviewed by President McKinley, Vice-President Roosevelt, General Miles as head of the army, Admiral Dewey as head of the navy, and Adjutant-General Corbin. There was a great and brilliant scene in the Senate chamber when Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office as Vice-President. After the Vice-President's admirable five-minute inaugural address, adjournment was taken to the east portico of the capitol, where President McKinley faced 80,000 people under umbrellas in a pouring rain, took the oath of office, and delivered his second inaugural address in a clear and resonant voice. It was an optimistic speech, but not vain-glorious nor extravagant. It justified American good faith and our present policies; and, like all of Mr. McKinley's recent documents and utterances, it was exceedingly well phrased. Mr.



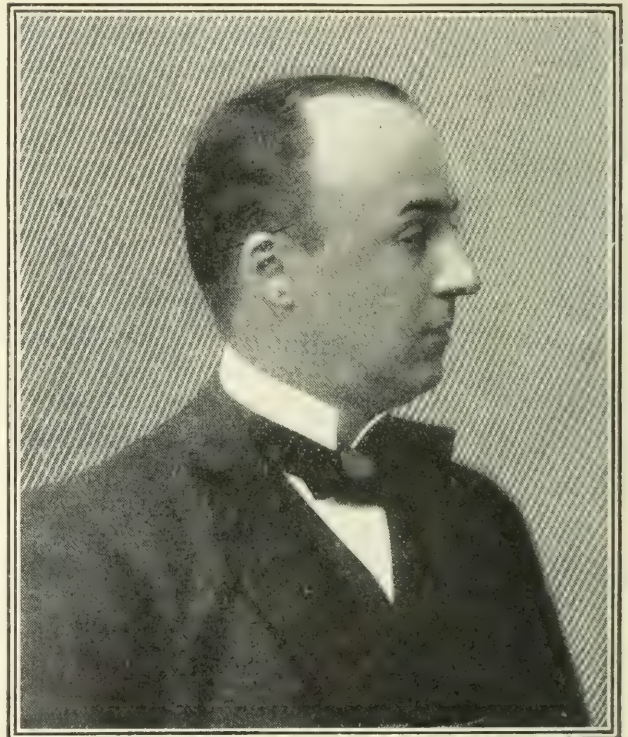
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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY, MAKING HIS SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS, FROM A TEMPORARY PAVILION, EAST OF THE CAPITOL.

McKinley's second term of office was entered upon with no break in the group of his Cabinet advisers. The names of the Cabinet members were sent to the Senate and immediately ratified. It is understood, however, that the Attorney-General, Mr. Griggs, is to retire almost immediately on account of private affairs demanding his attention; and unofficial report, to which we give credence, has it that the vacant place is to be filled by the Hon. Philander C. Knox, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg. There has been much talk of the possibility of the retirement of Secretary Hay on account of ill health, but it is not believed that Mr. Hay has any thought of giving up his great office.

An Auspicious American Outlook. Probably no administration has ever opened under more auspicious circumstances. There seems no cloud whatever on the fair sky of the nation's industrial prosperity; the public revenues are ample; we are at peace with all nations; our prudent policy in the Chinese troubles is making it certain that we shall have no more military work to do in that quarter; and the Government now makes known its confident belief that the troubled condition of the Philippines will improve quite rapidly. The action of Congress in passing the Spooner bill as an amendment to the army ap-

propriation measure gave to the President full authority to proceed with the establishment of civil government in the Philippines. As one of many similar incidents, it is to be noted that on

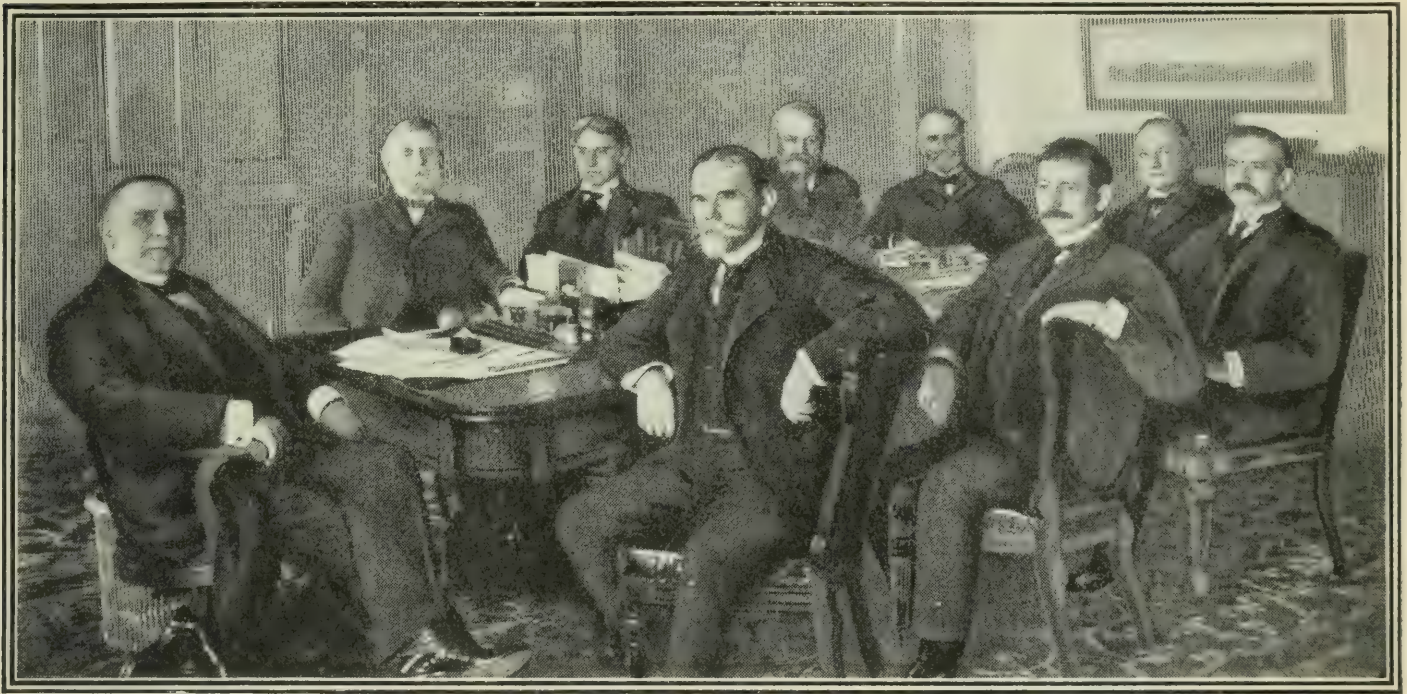


HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX, OF PITTSBURG.
(Said to be chosen for Attorney-General.)

the 9th and 10th of March nearly 30,000 residents of a district in northern Luzon took the oath of allegiance. The chief Filipino general who had been holding out against our troops—namely, Lieut.-Gen. Mariano Trias—voluntarily surrendered last month, and there seems little left of organized military opposition, although there will be trouble for a long time to come with small insurgent bands. The Taft Commission is busy organizing provincial civil governments, making use of native appointees wherever possible. It

*Some
Domestic
Topics.*

Several important municipal campaigns, especially those in Cleveland, Ohio, and in Chicago, have been turning to a considerable extent upon street-franchise questions; and the tendency everywhere in the country is toward the disregard of mere party lines in municipal affairs. The city of New York has continued to be much vexed with vicious police conditions. The new legislative act, under which the bi-partisan police commission is abolished, resulted in the appoint-



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President McKinley.

Lyman J. Gage.

John W. Griggs.

John Hay.

John D. Long.

James Wilson.

Elihu Root.

Charles E. Smith.

Ethan A. Hitchcock.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

is declared at Washington that by the middle of May civil government will have been inaugurated throughout the Philippine Archipelago. Further important announcements are that Judge Taft will be appointed Civil Governor; and that General Chaffee, who has served us so well in China, will succeed General MacArthur at Manila as Commanding General of the Military Division of the Philippines, with no civil functions. The volunteer regiments are being brought back to this country as rapidly as possible, and recruiting under the new army law seems to be proceeding successfully, though not with a rush. The President is planning for a great tour of the Western part of the country, and it is expected that the trip will begin toward the end of April. About twenty-four States and Territories are to be traversed in the course of the Presidential itinerary. Conditions are so favorable that Mr. McKinley's prestige on this tour will be almost unexampled, and his reception will be enthusiastic.

ment by the mayor of a single commissioner who made the former chief of police his principal deputy. Under these circumstances, Governor Odell was strongly urged to accept Senator Platt's idea that the police system should be brought under direct control of the State. The crusade against gambling houses under direction of the citizens' Committee of Fifteen proceeded last month with exemplary vigor. Tammany's Committee of Five has definitely given up its work. Mr. Lewis Nixon, its chairman, the well-known designer of the *Oregon*, found no real encouragement; and his sympathies are not unlikely to bring him into active coöperation with the Committee of Fifteen. The Bellevue Hospital scandals, to which we referred last month, call for a further word. It was not proven against the indicted nurses that their severities had caused the death of the insane patient, and they were acquitted. We are glad to say that information obtained from Hon. John W. Keller, the Com-

missioner of Charities, has convinced us that the conditions at Bellevue were at no time as black as the newspapers had represented, and that the grand jury in making its criticisms had to some extent probably been misled. It may be added that there was no thought in these pages of connecting Mr. Keller with the alleged abuses or solecisms at Bellevue, except as endeavoring to get at the facts and promote needed reforms.

The Race Question.

The negro question in various phases has claimed attention during the past month. Numerous lynchings have been reported, among them another horrible instance of burning at the stake, this time in Corsicana, Texas. We have received letters from readers in Florida, explaining more fully the lynching to which we made reference last month. Our newspaper information had been to the effect that the negro lynched in the middle of January had merely attempted to wreck a train, whereas in point of fact he had actually succeeded in the dastardly crime,—to the extent at least of throwing the engine of a passenger train over an embankment, resulting in the death of the engineer and the injury of a number of passengers. There was no doubt as to the guilt of the negro. But for this very reason the lynching was inexcusable. Without the shadow of a doubt the criminal would have been promptly tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed, under due process of law. The revised facts simply strengthen the point of our discussion. The negroes are mistaken, however, in regarding all this lynching mania as essentially one of their race grievances. It is seldom that a lynched man gets more than his due. The harm done is not to one race alone but to the community at large, for which the law-abiding spirit is a prime condition of civilization. Maryland and Virginia have been in the thick of disfranchisement measures, with the prospect that both States will find a way to exclude illiterate negroes,—and perhaps some white men, too,—from the polls. Meanwhile, the best leaders of the negro race keep their heads, give little thought to politics, and preach the advancement of the individual as a worker and a man. The colored people are making progress, and are gaining respect in about the proportion of their achieved merits. Mr. Booker T. Washington has arisen, providentially, at this time, as a negro leader of an almost infallible sagacity and common sense. Southern education needs the country's help.

England's Pre-occupations. There was a prevailing impression last month that the war in South Africa was practically ended. It was announced repeatedly that General Botha, as a re-

sult of direct conference with Lord Kitchener, was about to surrender all his forces; and De Wet's raiders were said to be scattered in all directions. Ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State seems to be the leader of the irreconcilables. The English methods under Kitchener have been exceedingly drastic; and if the fighting continues much longer there will be no farm-houses left in the country. A considerable body of British reinforcements started for South Africa last month. Meanwhile, the chief subject of discussion in England has been the increased taxation made necessary by the continuance of the war. Already the war has cost in excess of \$600,000,000. The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, has explained the plans of army reorganization, which, in turn, Lord Wolseley, who preceded Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief, has exhaustively criticised. A considerable friction was caused last month by the parliamentary aggressiveness of the Irish members; and during the next year or two the Irish land question will be kept before the public. It is to be hoped that the friction between England and Russia over so small an affair as the occupation of a railway siding at Tientsin in China will have been removed before this allusion to the matter is in the hands of our readers. King Edward's eldest son and heir, the Duke of Cornwall, started with his wife for their trip to Australia on March 15. It has been settled that the coronation ceremonies will not take place till June of next year. The Glasgow exhibition will be opened early in May; and while it will be on no such scale of importance as this year's exhibition at Buffalo, it will undoubtedly be attractive.



JOHN BULL: "Hi'guess Hi'll 'ave to put on the new wheel."
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

The Chinese Situation.

Allusion has been made to Russia's position in Manchuria, based upon separate and secret negotiations with China. The English opposition to this proceeding, great as it is, compares feebly with that of the Japanese, whose preparations of late have been distinctly warlike. The American troops are to leave Peking by the end of April, except for a legion guard of 150 men. This country is now represented at Peking by Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Conger being on his way to this country on leave of absence. Although it is not announced that Mr. Conger has any thought of resigning from his post as Minister to China, there is a chance that he may not go back. He is one of the leading public men of Iowa, and his name is mentioned for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in that State. On March 16 an interesting dispatch from Count von Waldersee was read in the Reichstag, giving the strength of the allied forces in the province of Pechili, China, as a total of 63,850, divided as follows: Germans, 17,750; French, 14,050; British, 12,850; Russians, 9,000; Japanese, 6,000; Italians, 2,350; Americans, 1,600; Austrians, 250.

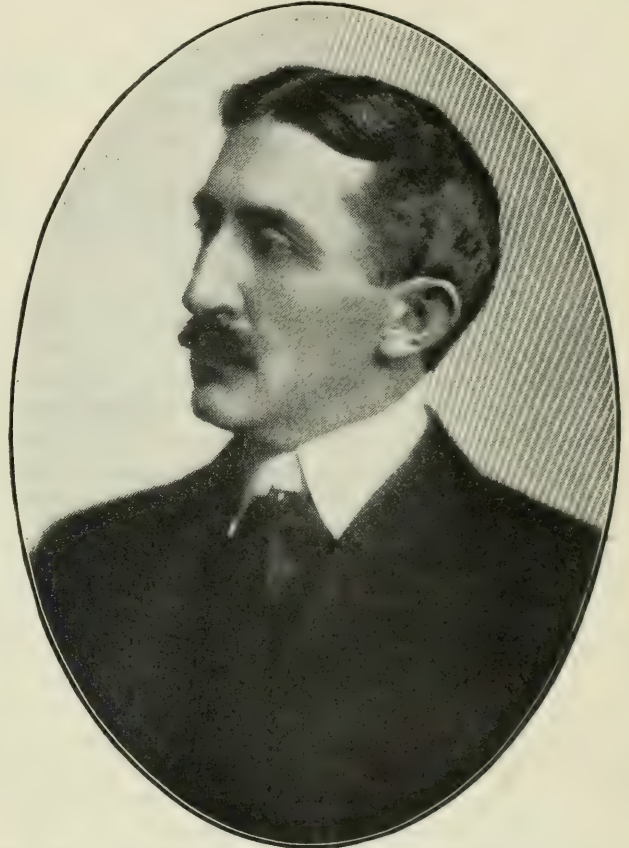
Some Other Foreign Notes.

Elsewhere we publish a valuable article from the pen of the Baron Pierre de Coubertin on present political conditions in France. It has the advantage for American readers of showing things from the standpoint of a fair-minded French republican. The Spanish disturbances have resulted in a new cabinet with the veteran Sagasta at its head and with General Weyler, whom Sagasta had recalled from Cuba, as Minister of War,—a rather unexpected combination. The universities of Russia have been in a state of extraordinary disturbance for many weeks past, and students' riots have been general and daring. The principal theme in Germany last month was an attack upon the Kaiser by a man of apparently disordered mind, who threw a missile and cut the face of royalty. The new German census shows a population of 56,000,000, a figure that surprises no one who has made note of population statistics. Italy's new census shows 35,000,000 people, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 have left Italy for North and South America since 1880.

Educational Items.

On March 12 Dr. Edwin A. Alderman was inaugurated as president of the Tulane University at New Orleans, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Col. William Preston Johnston. Dr. Alderman has been president of the University of North Carolina for the past four years. His fame as an educator is national rather than local, and he is

not yet forty years of age. Tulane is an institution of great importance and brilliant prospects, with a student enrollment of nearly 1,200 members. The resignation of Professor Howard and other members of the Stanford University faculty as a sequel to the dismissal of Professor Ross has been much discussed in the educational world, and we shall probably at another time



PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

give further space to this California topic. The Johns Hopkins University experiences a great loss in the retirement on account of ill health of Professor Herbert B. Adams, who has directed the department of history for so many years.

Obituary Notes.

The death of ex-President Benjamin Harrison occurred at his Indianapolis home on March 13 after a brief illness from pneumonia. Elsewhere in this number Gen. Thomas J. Morgan sums up President Harrison's career, and pays a just tribute to his memory. General Harrison was sixty-seven years of age, and in the very fullness of his great intellectual power. As a lawyer, statesman, and orator he was in the foremost rank, and it is well to note that in all the high tributes paid to his memory the thing most dwelt upon is the purity and integrity of his character in all relations, public or private. Elsewhere we recount phases of the career of the late William M. Evarts, another American lawyer and statesman of great distinction.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 16 to March 18, 1901.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 16.—The Senate debates the oleomargarine bill and passes private pension bills....The House considers the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 18.—The Senate considers the post-office appropriation bill....The House passes the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

February 19.—The Senate, by a vote of 18 to 42, rejects the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill, objection being made to the penalty provided for hazing....The House debates the sundry civil appropriation bill.

February 20.—An amendment in the Senate to the post-office appropriation bill providing \$500,000 for pneumatic-tube service is ruled out on a point of order....The House passes the sundry civil appropriation bill and begins consideration of the general deficiency bill.

February 21.—The Senate, by a vote of 26 to 37, defeats an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill appropriating \$225,000 for the pneumatic-tube system in cities....The House passes the general deficiency appropriation bill.

February 22.—The Senate passes the post-office and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills and rejects the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill....The House passes private claim and pension bills.

February 23.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation bill and the bill granting \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition, with amendments providing for Sunday closing and appropriating \$250,000 for a government exhibit at the Charleston Exposition of 1901-2....The House adopts a resolution to investigate the pay of its employees, and a committee for the purpose is appointed; several appropriation bills are sent to conference.

February 25.—In the Senate an amendment to the army appropriation bill defining future relations of the United States with Cuba is introduced by the Committee on Relations with Cuba; the Philippine amendment of Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) is discussed....The House approves the Senate's action in striking out from the naval appropriation bill the provision for two battleships and two cruisers.

February 26.—A modification of the Spooner Philippine amendment to the army appropriation bill, offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), is accepted in the Senate; in executive session the naval nominations for promotion, except those of Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley to be vice-admirals, are confirmed....The House sends back the Indian and naval appropriation bills to conference.

February 27.—The Senate, by a vote of 45 to 27, adopts the Spooner Philippine amendment to the army appropriation bill; the Cuban amendment to the same bill is adopted by a vote of 43 to 20.

February 28.—The Senate passes the river-and-harbor appropriation bill (\$21,598,830 for the year and authorizing contracts amounting to \$28,565,696; total, \$50,164,526—a reduction from the House bill of \$9,770,889).

....The House adopts conference reports on the diplomatic and consular and the agricultural appropriation bills, and sends back the post-office appropriation bill to conference; the special committee to investigate compensation of House employees makes a report sustaining charges of unjustifiable payments and other abuses....Both branches adopt the conference report on the war-revenue-reduction bill.

March 1.—The Senate considers the sundry civil appropriation bill and transacts routine business....The House, by a vote of 159 to 134, Messrs. McCall (Mass.), Loud (Cal.), Driscoll (N. Y.), and Mann (Ill.) voting with the Democrats in the minority, concurs in the Senate's Philippine and Cuban amendments to the army appropriation bill.

March 2.—The Senate passes the general deficiency and the sundry civil appropriation bills, the latter with amendments appropriating \$500,000 for the Pan-American Exposition, \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and \$250,000 for the Charleston Exposition; the bill making additional appropriations for public buildings is also passed....The House passes the legislative appropriation bill, and bills for a national standardizing bureau, for conferring medals on enlisted men of the navy and marine corps, to amend the Chinese exclusion laws, and making additional appropriations for public buildings.

March 3.—The Senate agrees to the final conference report on the naval appropriation bill, receding from the amendment authorizing the construction of three additional Holland submarine torpedo boats....The House refuses to concur in the Senate amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for appropriations to the Pan-American, the St. Louis, and the Charleston expositions.

March 4.—With the exception of the river and harbor bill, which fails in the Senate, all the general appropriation bills become laws, together with the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition, and the Fifty-sixth Congress comes to an end; the total appropriations made by this Congress amount to \$1,440,062,545.95, as against a total of \$1,568,212,637.84 appropriated by the Fifty-fifth Congress.

CALLED SESSION—SENATE.

March 4.—The Senate of the Fifty-seventh Congress meets to act upon President McKinley's nominations, Vice-President Roosevelt presiding; the members take the oath of office.

March 5.—The nominations of the members of President McKinley's cabinet are received and confirmed; Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) offers a closure resolution.

March 6.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) speaks in favor of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

March 7.—Mr. Frye (Rep., Maine) is unanimously re-elected president pro tempore of the Senate.

March 8-9.—After confirming the nominations received from President McKinley, the extra session comes to an end.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 17.—The veto of the New York police-commission bill on the ground that the clause conferring on the governor summary power of removal is unconstitutional, is announced by Mayor Van Wyck.

February 18.—In default of bail, Mrs. Carrie Nation is sent to jail at Topeka, Kan., charged with destruction of property....District Attorney Philbin raids a New York pool-room....The American Philippine Commission establishes civil government in the province of Tarlac, Luzon.

February 19.—Philip J. O'Connell (Dem.) is elected mayor of Worcester, Mass....Cleveland (Ohio) Democrats nominate Tom L. Johnson for mayor....The Denver Fire and Police Board, after investigation of charges of receiving bribes, demands the resignations of a police captain and several detectives.

February 20.—The New York Legislature passes the police-commission bill over Mayor Van Wyck's veto, and it is approved by Governor Odell.

February 21.—The Cuban constitution in its final form is signed in duplicate by the delegates at Havana; one manuscript copy of the document is delivered to General Wood to be forwarded to Washington....The Joss railroad-consolidation bill, giving the right of eminent domain to any foreign railroad company which buys or leases Indiana roads, is passed by the Indiana Legislature.

February 22.—Under the new police law for New York City, Mayor Van Wyck appoints Michael C. Murphy to be commissioner of police; Mr. Murphy at once names ex-Chief Devery as his first deputy.

February 23.—President McKinley calls an extra session of the Senate to meet on March 4.

February 24.—The Oregon Legislature elects John H. Mitchell (Rep.) United States Senator on the fifty-third ballot.

February 25.—Mrs. Nation accepts bail and is released from jail at Topeka; in a raid on a saloon a citizen is shot and probably fatally wounded....The Tammany vice committee announces the completion of its labors; the report of the New York Tenement Commission is made public.

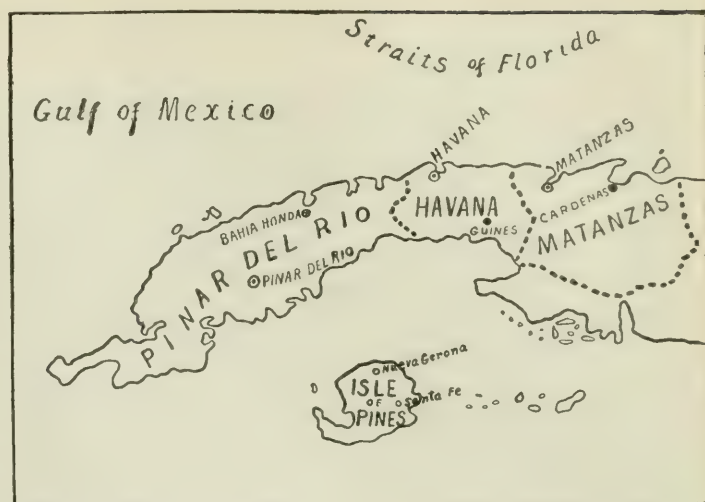
February 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip resigns and is succeeded by Milton E. Ailes, of Ohio....The New York Court of Appeals declares the Prevailing Rate of Wages law unconstitutional.

February 27.—The New Jersey Legislature passes a bill abolishing spring elections....The New York Legislature passes a bill for a bi-partisan bureau of elections for New York City....Governor Durbin, of Indiana, vetoes the Joss railroad bill recently passed by the legislature....The United States Philippine Commission appoints José Serapio, an uncle of Aguinaldo, governor of the province of Bulacan.

March 1.—President McKinley vetoes the House bill to refer certain claims for Indian depredations to the Court of Claims....The members of President McKinley's cabinet tender their resignations.

March 2.—Judge Elbridge Hanecy is nominated by the Republicans of Chicago for mayor.

March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, are inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States.



MAP SHOWING ISLE OF PINES, RESERVED BY UNITED STATES IN ARRANGING WITH CUBA.

March 5.—President McKinley nominates the members of his cabinet as it stood at the completion of his first term: Secretary of State, John Hay, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; Secretary of War, Elihu Root, of New York; Attorney-General, John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; Postmaster-General, Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa....The Maryland Legislature meets in extra session....Chicago Democrats renominate Carter H. Harrison for mayor; St. Louis Republicans nominate George W. Parker for mayor.

March 6.—As United States Commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition President McKinley appoints ex-Senators Carter of Montana, Thurston of Nebraska, Lindsay of Kentucky, and McBride of Oregon.

March 7.—The grand jury of Anderson County, South Carolina, finds that many negroes are illegally enslaved in convict stockade camps, never having been convicted of any felony....The Cuban Constitutional Convention decides to refer the amendment to the army bill adopted by the United States Congress to the special committee on Cuban-American relations.

March 8.—President McKinley issues an order abolishing the export duty on Cuban tobacco, to take effect on April 1....The Delaware Legislature adjourns, having failed to elect Senators to represent that State....The Montana Legislature elects Paris Gibson (Dem.) for the short term in the United States Senate.

March 9.—Republican primaries in 50 Kansas cities give majorities against saloons and "joints;" women vote in large numbers.

March 12.—The New York Legislature passes bills taxing insurance companies and savings banks....The United States Philippine Commission establishes civil government in Tayabos, southern Luzon.

March 13.—Governor Odell, of New York, signs the bill creating a bureau of elections for New York City.

March 14.—President McKinley appoints William Cary Sanger, of New York, Assistant Secretary of War, to succeed George D. Meiklejohn, resigned....The New York Legislature passes a bill for the repeal of the Ramapo Water Company's charter....Governor Wells, of Utah, vetoes a bill passed by the legislature, regu-

lating prosecutions for polygamy and rendering them practically impossible....The Maryland Legislature passes a bill for ballot reform.

March 15.—Governor Odell, in a message to the New York Legislature, advocates the submission to the people of the plan to complete the improvement of the canals at a cost of \$25,000,000.

March 18.—The United States Philippine Commission decides to make a separate province of the island of Marinduque.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 16.—The Italian census shows a population of 35,000,000, the ratio of increase being greater than in any other country of Europe.

February 18.—In the British House of Commons, on a question put by Mr. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, regarding China, which Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, refuses to answer, Mr. Dillon moves the adjournment of the House and the motion is defeated by the small majority for the government of 45.

February 20.—The first Territorial Legislature of Hawaii begins its sessions in Honolulu; J. A. Akina, Hawaiian-Chinese member from the island of Kauai, is chosen Speaker of the House, and Dr. Nicholas Russell, of Hawaii, white, President of the Senate.

February 21.—The Manitoba Legislature opens.

February 22.—The Newfoundland Legislature meets.

February 26.—Premier Azcarragua, of Spain, tenders the resignation of himself and his cabinet....The British House of Commons, by a vote of 297 to 78, adopts the address in reply to the King's speech, after the amendment objecting to house-burning and the imprisonment of women and children in South Africa has been rejected by a vote of 91 to 243.

February 27.—M. Bogoliefoff, the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, is shot at and fatally wounded by Peter Karpovich, a student at Russian and German universities.

March 4.—After a stormy debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, the names of the exiled Deputies, Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, are ordered stricken from the rolls.

March 5.—The Irish members of the British House of Commons refuse to leave the House when a division is ordered on a question in which the closure has been enforced; they are carried out by force.

March 6.—A new Spanish cabinet is formed, as follows: Premier, Señor Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar del Rio; Minister of Finance, Señor Urzaiz; Minister of War, General Weyler; Minister of the Interior, Señor Moret; Minister of Marine, Duke of Veragua; Minister of Public Works, Señor Villameva; Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Romanones....In the British House of Commons, Mr. Balfour gives notice of a motion for the suspension during the session of members guilty of disorderly conduct....The St. Petersburg police break up a students' meeting.

March 11.—In the German Reichstag Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, attacks the administration of the German colonies in Africa....The Spanish elections result in the choice of a large Liberal majority.

March 12.—There is an increase of over \$2,000,000 in the British naval estimates, chiefly for new war-ships.

March 15.—Census returns show the population of India to be 294,000,000.

March 16.—Owing to the rioting caused by university students' demonstrations, the Russian Government proclaims a state of siege at Odessa, Kieff, and Kharkoff.

March 18.—A students' demonstration at St. Petersburg is held in check by Cossacks with whips.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 16.—Russia retaliates on the United States for raising the tariff duty on bounty-fed Russian sugar by placing additional custom duties of 30 per cent. on certain American goods, especially on articles of iron and steel.

February 20.—Prince Radolin succeeds Count Münster as German Ambassador to France.

February 27.—The Newfoundland Legislative Council passes the bill continuing the *modus vivendi* of the French Shore controversy for another year.

February 28.—The Turkish Government orders 50,000 troops to the Bulgarian frontier as a precaution against brigandage.

March 5.—In the German Reichstag Chancellor von Bülow defines the imperial policy toward foreign nations, particularly England and Russia.

March 6.—Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, is nominated and confirmed as United States Minister to Austria-Hungary.

March 9.—The following members of the commission to carry into effect the stipulations of Article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain (relating to the adjudication of claims) are nominated and confirmed: William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Gerrit J. Diekema, of Michigan; James Perry Wood, of Ohio; William A. Maury, of the District of Columbia, and William L. Chamber, of Alabama.

March 11.—Great Britain's reply to the United States, declining to accept the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, is delivered to Secretary Hay.

March 14.—In the British House of Commons Lord Cranborne says that the British Government will consider in a friendly manner any new proposals relating to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that the United States may wish to make.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

February 18.—The buildings and gardens in Peking occupied by Sir Robert Hart for twenty-two years are appropriated by the Italian Legation....Count von Waldersee announces his intention to commence a fresh campaign in China.

February 19.—The United States Government protests against any further military expeditions by Count von Waldersee in China, declaring that no American troops shall join any expedition outside Peking.

February 20.—The Germans report that they are attacked at Paoting-fu; they kill 200 Chinese, they themselves lose 1 killed and 7 wounded.

February 21.—At the instance of the United States Government the powers accept the principle that no Chinese territory be acquired by any power without international assent....The handing over of the North China Railway to the British begins.

February 22.—Count von Waldersee postpones his intended expedition.



Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly*.

THE PRESBYTERIAN REVISION BOARD, OF WHICH GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON WAS A MEMBER.

Names of those standing in back row are as follows (from left to right) :

Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, D.D. Mr. John R. Parsons. Mr. Daniel R. Noyes. Rev. George B. Stewart, D.D. Mr. E. W. C. Humphrey. Rev. William McKibbin, D.D. Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D. Mr. Elisha A. Fraser. Mr. William R. Crabbe.

Names of those sitting in front row are as follows (from left to right) :

Rev. Daniel W. Fisher, D.D. Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D. Rev. Samuel P. Sprecher, D.D. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Rev. Charles A. Dickey, D.D. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D. Justice John M. Harlan.

February 24.—Sir R. Hart sends a strongly worded protest to the foreign ministers at Peking against the seizure of his property....United States Minister Conger obtains leave of absence; Mr. Rockhill succeeds him temporarily.

February 27.—Ten thousand persons in Peking witness the execution of Chi Hsin and Hsu Ching Yu.

March 1.—The German Minister proposes to the peace commissioners at Peking a series of resolutions looking to the hastening of negotiations.

March 2.—A Russian column is defeated near Moukden by a Chinese force, losing 20 men killed and 30 wounded.

March 7.—Count von Waldersee reports a fight between German and Chinese troops, in which 50 of the Chinese are killed.

March 8.—The Germans capture the Chung-Shun Pass, between the provinces of Pe-Chi-Li and Shan-Si, after seven hours' fighting; the Chinese troops leave 100 dead on the field.

March 14.—The Chinese object strenuously to the limitations of the Manchurian convention respecting the importation of arms, the reorganization of the army, and the practical control by Russia over Chinese officials.

March 15.—In the German Reichstag Chancellor von Bülow makes a statement regarding the progress of the negotiations in China....Railroad property at Tientsin in dispute between Russia and England is guarded by Russian troops....Orders are issued for the withdrawal of the American troops from Peking, leaving only a legation guard of 150 men.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

February 16.—De Wet's force crosses the railway at Baartman's siding north of De Aar; Crabbe and ar-

mored trains engage enemy while crossing; Boers cut lines north and south of place of crossing; British capture some wagons, horses, and prisoners.

February 18.—De Wet is reported to be moving north from west of Hopetown; a train is derailed between Vereeniging and Johannesburg.

February 19.—A supply train is blown up by the Boers at Klip River, south of Johannesburg, in front of Lord Kitchener's special....The *Rhodesian Times* is stopped by martial law for criticising General Carrington, and its staff forcibly evicted by the military authorities.

February 22.—De Wet is bearing southwest toward Prieska; General French at Piet Retief forces the Boers, about 5,000, to retreat.

February 23.—De Wet is overtaken by Colonel Plumer at Disselfontein, on the banks of the Orange River; his force is broken up and he loses a gun and some ammunition; fifty of his men are taken prisoners.

February 25.—De Wet and Steyn are still south of the Orange River, which is in flood; General Botha with 2,000 men is reported to have gone in the direction of Komati Poort.

February 26.—De Wet is moving in the direction of Petrusville; General French, at Middleburg, captures one 19-pounder Krupp gun, one Maxim, ammunition, rifles, horses, cattle, sheep, wagons, and carts; 300 Boers surrender.

February 27.—The cost of the Boer war to date is estimated at \$650,000,000.

March 1.—Lord Kitchener reports De Wet driven north of the Orange River, losing over 200 men captured, and also the capture by the Boers of 80 men from a British scouting force, after a hard fight.

March 8.—Lord Kitchener grants to General Botha an

armistice of seven days to enable him to communicate with other Boer commanders.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 16.—At a meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association held at Charlotte, N. C., 450,000 spindles are represented.

February 18.—The first class at the West Point Military Academy, 73 in number, is graduated.

February 19.—A British punitive expedition of 500 men in the country of the Somalis, on the east coast of Africa, is attacked at Sannasa and loses 17 men killed; the Somalis are repulsed with a loss of 150 men killed.

February 22.—The Pacific mail steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro* sinks off the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco Bay, in a dense fog, and 128 lives are lost, including Consul-General Rounseville Wildman and his family, from Hongkong; the loss on vessel and cargo exceeds \$1,000,000.

February 25.—Articles of incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation are filed in New Jersey.

February 26.—Four hundred deaths from the plague in two days are reported at Bombay.

February 27.—A decision is rendered by Judge Brown, of the United States Circuit Court, against the Bell Telephone Company in the Berliner patent case.

March 1.—It is announced that 21 insurgent officers and 120 bolomen have surrendered to the Americans in the province of Albay, southern Luzon....A combination of American tin can manufacturers is formed and \$10,000,000 deposited.

March 2.—The official announcement of the new United States Steel Corporation is published by J. P. Morgan & Co.

March 9.—Count Tolstoy is formally excommunicated by the Orthodox Greek Church....Most of the anthracite mining companies operating in Pennsylvania announce that the wage-scale adopted in the fall of 1900 will be continued till April, 1902.

March 13.—Andrew Carnegie offers to give \$5,200,000 to build 65 branch libraries for New York City, provided the city will furnish sites and maintenance; he also gives \$4,000,000 as a fund for disabled and superannuated employees of the Carnegie company, and \$1,000,000 for the maintenance of the Carnegie libraries at Braddock, Homestead, and Duquesne, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa....A negro is burned at the stake in the public square of Corsicana, Texas, for murdering a woman.

March 14.—Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$1,000,000 for a public library in St. Louis is made public.

March 16.—The coal-mine workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite district vote to strike on April 1 if no satisfactory agreement with the operators is reached, and if the operators refuse to confer with representatives of the union.

OBITUARY.

February 16.—Commodore Martin Rivadavia, Minister of Marine of Argentina, 50....Col. Peter S. Michie, professor of natural philosophy in the Military Academy at West Point, 60.

February 17.—Ethelbert Nevin, the American song composer, 39....Col. William H. Stevenson, of Connecticut, 54....Sir Francis Cook, 83.



COLUMBIA MOURNS A GREAT AMERICAN.

(From the Philadelphia *North American* of March 14, 1901.)

February 18.—Admiral Sir George Willis, 77.

February 19.—Dr. William H. Egle, a prominent genealogist and historian of Pennsylvania, 71....Paul Armand Silvestre, the French poet and critic, 64.

February 20.—George L. Clough, a well-known American landscape artist, 77.

February 21.—Ex-United States Senator Stephen M. White, of California, 48.

February 22.—Rounseville Wildman, consul-general of the United States at Hongkong, 37.

February 28.—Ex-Senator William Maxwell Evarts, of New York, 83 (see page 435).

March 2.—John R. Beecroft, a well-known hymnologist, 53.

March 4.—Maj. Daniel W. Whittle, the well-known evangelist, 51.

March 5.—Peter Benoit, the composer, founder of a Flemish school of music, 67.

March 6.—Canon William Bright, the Oxford theologian, 77....Prof. Karl Biedermann, a member of the famous Parliament of Frankfort in 1848, 89.

March 8.—Christopher L. Magee, the Pittsburg politician and financier, 53....Rev. Mark Trafton, preacher, author, and formerly member of Congress, 90.

March 13.—Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, 68 (see page 430).

March 15.—M. Bogoliefpoff, Russian Minister of Public Instruction, 58.

March 16.—Representative Marriott Brosius, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the last House, 58.

March 17.—Rev. Elijah Kellogg, author of many boys' books and of the popular recitation, "Spartacus to the Gladiators," 88....Patrick Donohoe, founder of the Boston *Pilot*, 90.

March 18.—United States Civil Service Commissioner Mark S. Brewer, 63.



Now he cannot escape!

CONCERNING THE SEVEN GENERALS AND DE WET.

From the *Amsterdammer*.

THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

THE cartoonists have been less strenuous in the past month than usual, and their attention has been given more largely to miscellaneous and local issues. China as a stock topic begins to pall a little; although Russia has figured prominently in cartoons in connection with the Manchuria question. Industrial development and the relation of industry to politics have begun to engage a good deal of the talent of the caricaturists, and this tendency will probably not grow less in the near future. Three of the cartoons on this page bring into striking contrast the present positions, respectively, of England and the United States. England is increasing her taxes heavily, while her industry is declining, and is imperiling her rank in the commercial world for the sake of a useless war in South Africa, where her army of 200,000 or 300,000 men is chasing the elusive raider, De Wet.



AMERICA IN LONDON.

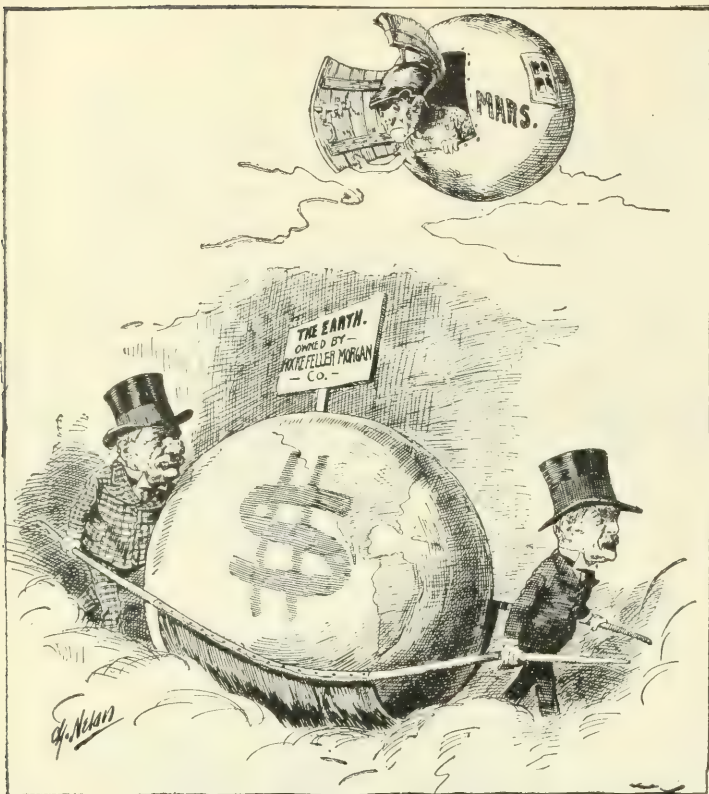
MADAM LONDON (to Uncle Sam): "Excuse me, sir, but are you running this metropolis or am I?"

UNCLE SAM: "Well, madam, unless your sons hustle a bit I guess I'll get more than a look in."

From *Moonshine* (London).



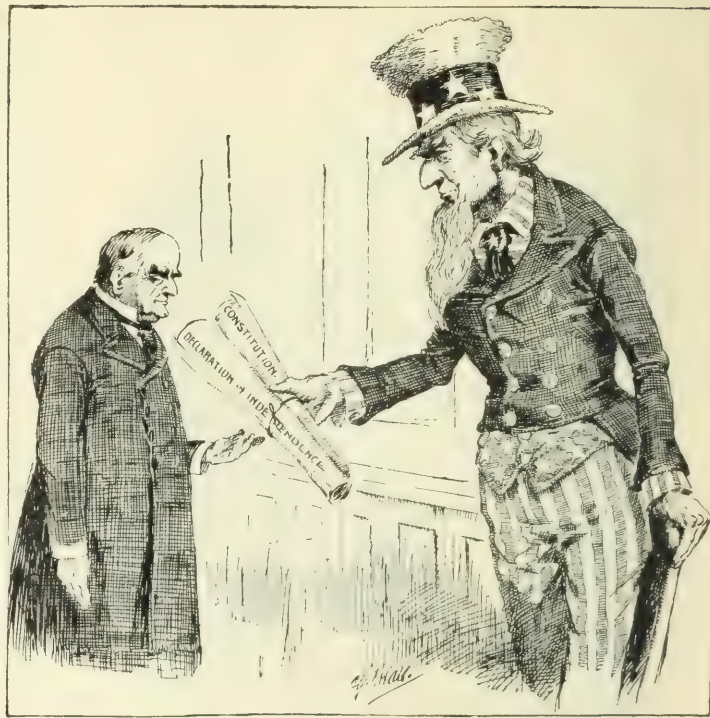
CORONATION DAY IN WASHINGTON.—From the *Journal* (New York).



THE INTERESTS JUST COMBINED HAVE AN AGGREGATE CAPITAL OF MORE THAN \$1,000,000,000.

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

Unquestionably, the prospect of another four years of William McKinley in the White House has added greatly to the sense of security in the business world, and in that way has contributed to the successful accomplishment of the large amalgamations now going



"I INTRUST YOU WITH THESE FOR FOUR YEARS MORE, WILLIAM."—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

on in the industrial world. The most potent personal factor in these combinations, unquestionably, is Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, while the largest industrial interests have been controlled, respectively, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The basis of the great amalgamations has been the entire absorption of the Carnegie interests, and the union of the Rockefeller interests, in so far as they relate in any way to Mr. Morgan's undertaking.



GOING BACK FOR A NEW START.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



A STEEL CINCH ON THE WORLD.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



RUSSIA: "If you are going to clip that little plant of mine, Uncle Sam, I'm afraid I shall have to use the axe."

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

On this page are set forth, by five different cartoonists, some of the problems and perplexities of your Uncle Samuel in his dealing with folks who live in foreign parts. We have spoken elsewhere in this number of the retaliation that Russia is making against our extra tax upon her bounty-fed sugar. A Minneapolis cartoonist suggests as a remedy for that, and for some other commercial difficulties, the necessity of lowering our tariff wall,—perhaps on the reciprocity plan. The suggestion is a perfectly sound one, and ought to be followed. All of our cartoonists are inclined to praise Uncle Sam's prudence in declining to get any deeper in the Chinese mire, although there is a certain humorous aspect about his "skedaddling" that has been exploited by more than one clever pencil.



RUSSIA: "It's your move, Uncle Sam."

From the *Tribune* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Don't you think, Johnnie, it's about time for us to get out of this blamed place?"

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



UNCLE SAM: "I think it's about time for an honest man to start for home."—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



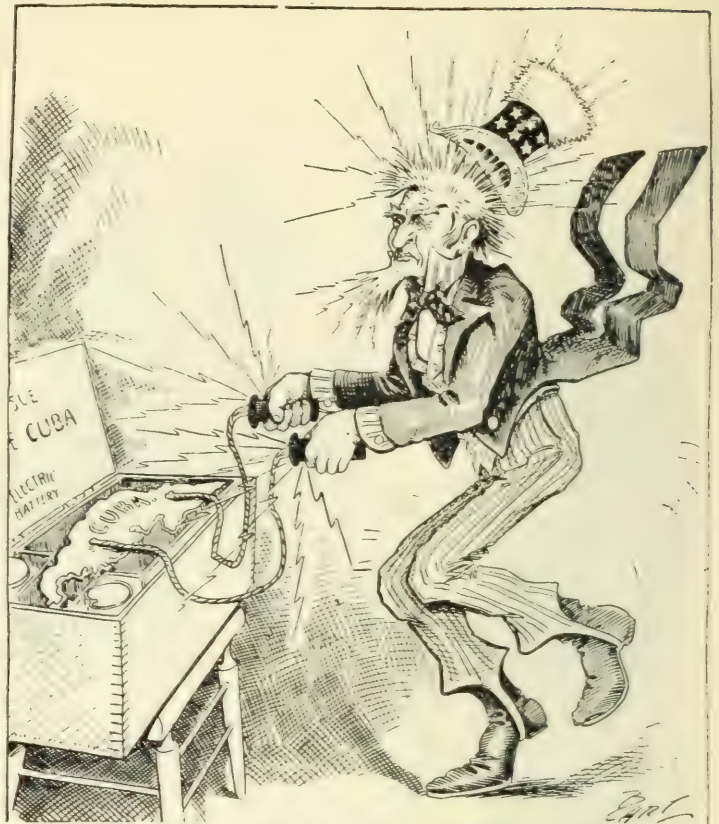
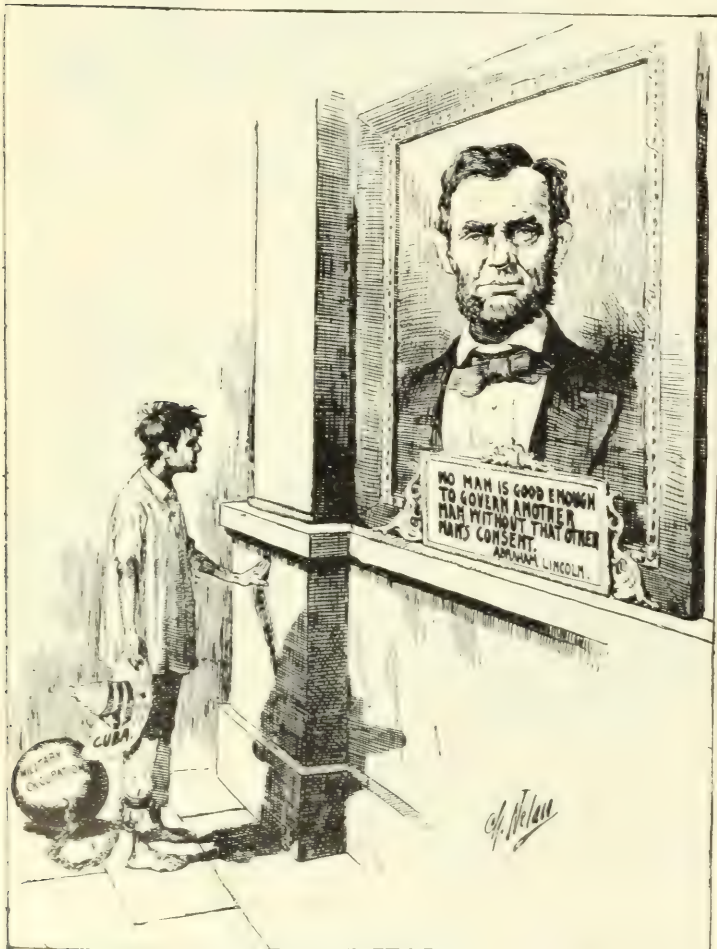
UNCLE SAM: "Looks like I'd have to knock off a few layers of my wall to stop those other fellows."

From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

CUBA: "Do you insist on being kicked out?"
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

CAN'T LET GO.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

CUBA: "Lincoln practised what he preached. Why don't the leaders do so now?"

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



VARIUM ET MUTABILE.

UNCLE SAM: "Ef I could trust you not to get talkin' to strangers, I'd put my traps on board and git. But as it is, I'll just hang round the reservation a while."

["Nor is there any probability that the American forces will be withdrawn from the island, while, etc., etc."—New York correspondent in the *Times*, March 1.]

From *Punch* (London).



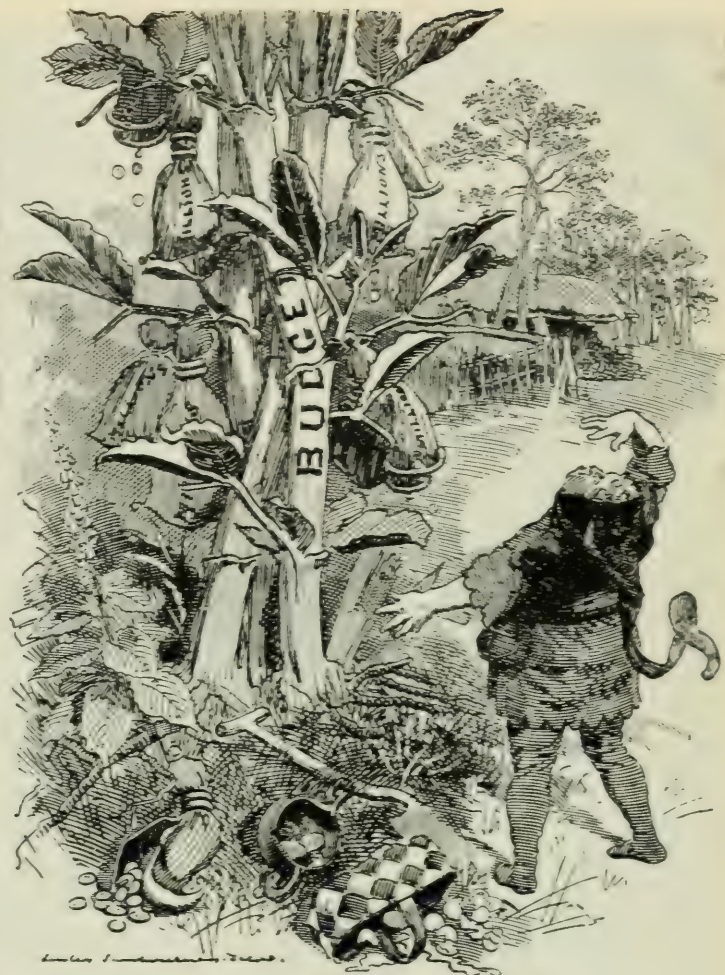
HIS MAJESTY EDWARD VII.

He is very stout, but the burden is too heavy for him.

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

The relation of the United States to Cuba is a subject that the cartoonists must necessarily have discussed not a little. The four drawings on the preceding page explain themselves, and no comment on them is necessary. Uncle Sam's sense of fairness, justice, and duty was never in better working order than in connection with this subject of Cuba's future; and those who find fault with him are using words without knowledge in a very irresponsible manner. There is not an instance in recorded history where one nation has treated another so handsomely as the United States has treated and is continuing to treat Cuba.

The Parisian cartoonists, who even took liberties with



JACK BULL AND THE BEANSTALK.

From *Punch* (London).

the personal appearance of the late Queen Victoria, have not the slightest idea of dealing indulgently with his Britannic Majesty Edward VII. *Le Grelot* represents him with the load of the Transvaal on his back, and with Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes clinging to the top of the burden. Mr. Sambourne, *Punch's* principal political cartoonist, gives a new version of the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. John Bull, here represented as Jack, is marveling at the growth of war expenditures.

ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE. From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT HOME.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA I.: A CHARACTER SKETCH

BY W. T. STEAD.

IT is impossible to strike the keynote of this sketch better than by quoting Dean Stanley's impressions of Princess Alexandra in the year of her marriage. On the evening of Easter, he wrote: "The Princess came to me in a corner of the drawing-room with her prayer-book, and I went through the Communion service with her. She was most simple and fascinating." When describing his Sunday at Sandringham, he wrote: "I read the whole service, preached, then gave first English sacrament to this angel in the palace. I saw a great deal of her, and can truly say that she is as charming and beautiful a creature as ever passed through a fairy tale."

As the newly married bride of the Prince of Wales was in 1862, so Queen Alexandra is today—Queen Alexandra, be it noted, and not Queen Consort. She is the King's wife, she is not his consort; and although in her simple and contented life she had no ambition for lofty station, she wisely and firmly vetoed any attempt to lower her from the dignity of wife to the position of consort. It is of good augury for the new reign that her majesty was so resolute to maintain her rightful position, and to stand side by side with the King as Queen of England. As long as she is there the old version of the national anthem, which has been familiarized to our people by the unbroken use and wont of sixty-three years, may still be followed without impropriety. "God Save the Queen" say all of us, including some of those who either sing "God Save the King" with wry faces or sing it not at all.

The enthusiastic devotion excited by the youth, the beauty, and the innocent inexperience of "the sea-king's daughter from over the sea" has been deepened by the unbroken experience of nearly forty years. As Princess of Wales the Queen went in and out among us, fulfilling almost from the first many of the obligations which, had the Prince Consort lived, would have been discharged by Queen Victoria. For as wife, as mother, as daughter-in-law, she realized, and more than realized, the ideal of her subjects. It is true that she has not been a woman of great initiative or of dazzling genius. No resolute self-assertion has ever left a clear-cut impression of a commanding personality upon the minds of her people; but what they knew and revered, what

they loved and respected, was the gentle and gracious and beautiful woman who made the land of her adoption her own to such an extent that it required an effort to remember she was not born and bred on English soil. During all the thirty-eight years of her sojourn among us, she has never on a single occasion given rise to ill-natured gossip or unkind criticism. In the midst of the eagles, the hawks, and even the vultures of society, she has lived and lives unharmed, like a beautiful white dove whose plumage was neither soiled nor marred by the wires of its gilded cage.

Whoever set himself to write the life of the Queen would find it summed up in the daily round, the common task, which falls to the lot of happy women in every station in life. A dutiful daughter, brought up, if not in penury, at least in the severe economy practised by the frugal court of Copenhagen, she passed as if to the manor born to be the wife of the heir to the English throne. Married when eighteen to a husband who had but attained his majority, she became at a time when other women would have been left alone to revel in the delicious fantasies of a bride, the cynosure of every eye, the center of universal attention. She went through the ordeal with sweet and smiling serenity; nor did the pomps and vanities of a courtly world disturb the idyllic happiness of the prolonged honeymoon. She flung herself with almost childlike zest into the duties of a young housewife and into the amusements of her adopted country.

The novitiate of the bride was speedily succeeded by the joys of the mother, although the arrival of her first-born was so precipitate as to take every one, including its father and its grandparents, by surprise. The Princess had been watching the skaters at Virginia Water on January 8, never dreaming that her confinement was so near at hand. On the evening when the Duke of Clarence was born, the familiar story goes that so little preparation had been made to receive him that the new-comer had to be wrapped in swaddling-clothes improvised by a resourceful duchess, who, like many another person in similar circumstances in humbler life, found a soft flannel petticoat an invaluable substitute for the elaborate layette which had been prepared for the expected arrival in Marlborough House. "I was aghast," said the Princess Alice, writing to

the Queen next morning, "on receiving Bertie's telegram announcing the birth of their little son." The youngster was none the worse for his premature appearance, and in the time-honored phrase, the doctors were able to announce that "mother and child were both doing well."

Even the joy of a mother with her first-born child could not altogether dispel the gloom which hovered over Marlborough House when it became evident in early spring that the long-dreaded war was about to break out between Denmark and the German states. The Princess was a child in years, but her sympathies were passionately with her own country. The Princess Royal, now the Empress Frederick, had married the Crown Prince of Prussia, and *Punch* happily hit off the feeling in England when he represented John Bull sitting between the Princess Alexandra and the Princess Royal, each of whom was imploring him to speak, the one to her father to prevent the war, and the other to speak to her father-in-law with the same object.

The fateful decision, however, did not lie in



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN 1863).

(From a painting by R. Lauchert in the Crimson Drawing-room, Windsor Castle)



QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN 1862.

(From a photograph taken on her majesty's eighteenth birthday, in the possession of the King of Denmark.)

John Bull's keeping, for the star of Prince Bismarck was then beginning to rise in the northern sky, and it soon became evident that war was inevitable. At this time there was an absolute divergence of opinion between Queen Victoria and Queen Alexandra. Queen Victoria was resolutely determined to oppose any English intervention in favor of Denmark. She saw with the eye of a trained stateswoman that the attack on Denmark was but one inevitable step toward the realization of German unity.

Her daughter-in-law, weeping by the side of her baby's cot, could see nothing beyond the attack upon her fatherland by the overwhelming forces of the allied German powers. According to the popular report, the young wife would have rejoiced if the sager counsels of her mother-in-law had been overruled; but Queen Victoria was on the throne, and the sentimental sympathy of the young Danish princess was not allowed for a moment to divert her from averting the disaster of an Anglo-German war. In the handsome illustrated volume which Grant Richards published in 1898, entitled "H.R.H. The Princess of Wales," a new and enlarged edition of which, under the title of "The King," is now in press, two anecd-

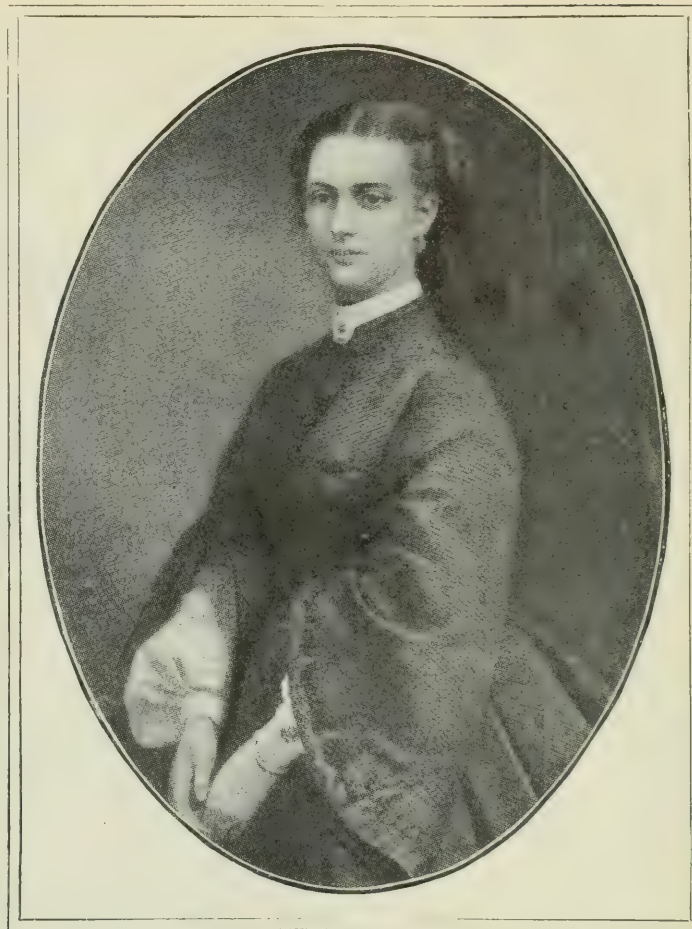
dotes are told about this troubled time which may be quoted here. At breakfast one morning, a foolish equerry read out a telegram which announced the success of the Austro-Prussian forces, whereupon her royal highness burst into tears, and the Prince, it is said, thoroughly lost his temper for once, and rated the equerry as soundly as his ancestor Henry VIII. might have done. An amusing story went the rounds of the clubs at that time. It is said that a royal visitor at Windsor asked the Princess Beatrice what she would like for a present. The child stood in doubt, and begged the Princess of Wales to advise her. The result of a whispered conversation between the two was



THE QUEEN IN 1877.
(From a painting by Olrik.)

that the little princess declared aloud that she would like to have Bismarck's head on a charger.

As soon as the war was over, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their first-born, crossed over to Denmark from their Highland home at Abergeldie. The Princess was naturally delighted to be once more among her own people, but their stay was brief. From Denmark they went to Stockholm, and then returned



QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN THE YEAR OF HER MARRIAGE.
(From an engraving by William Holl.)

to England by way of Germany and Belgium. The rest of the time was spent at Sandringham. Her second child was born in May of the following year, and Marlborough House was nearly burned down when the present Duke of York was only a month old. A young woman who was married when she was eighteen and was the mother of two sons before she was one-and-twenty might well be excused from taking part in public affairs; but the time soon came when she took her first step in the turmoil of royal functions. Her first public act was to open a Cambridge school of art in 1865. It was in the beginning of the following year that she made her first appearance in the House of Lords. The Queen opened Parliament in February, 1866, and was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and two of her daughters. The Princess of Wales was seated on the Woolsack, facing the throne. Great wars come and great wars go, with scant regard for the sympathies and domesticities of those royal personages across whose life they cast a lurid shadow. The war between Austria and Prussia was almost a civil war to the royal household. The Austro-Prussian war, however, was soon over, and the Prince and Princess of Wales had the pleasure in the au

turn of visiting Dunrobin Castle, the charming seat of the Duke of Sutherland. They returned to Sandringham to welcome her mother, and spent some time in England with her elder daughter, while her younger, the Princess Dagmar, was being married to the Czarewitch at Moscow. This year is notable as being the first occasion in their married life on which the Prince and Princess of Wales were separated. The Prince went to Moscow; the Princess of Wales remained at home with her mother. It was the first occasion—by no means the last—on which the royal couple were unable to make a journey together. On the last occasion on which they visited Russia, they went a tour by swift express across Europe on a sad errand. The Czarewitch, who had been married at Moscow in 1866, was dying at Livadia.

In the following year, 1867, the Princess of Wales, then expecting the birth of her third child, now Duchess of Fife, fell ill with acute rheumatism, which was accompanied by an inflammation of the knee-joint. The baby arrived on February 20, but the rheumatic affection continued for months, and it was not until July that the Princess was able to take carriage exercise. One result of this illness was that the Princess of Wales was unable to walk excepting with a stick, and when she walked she limped. Man is an imitative animal, a characteristic which he shares with woman. No sooner was it known that the young and charming wife of the heir-apparent was unable to walk without limping than it became the fashion—a fashion which extended even down to the lower strata of the factory girls—to imitate what was commonly known as the "Alexandra limp." As when Richard III. was on the throne crook-backs came into fashion, it is not surprising that a slight halt in the gait, which could be easily simulated, became the passing craze of the hour.

After her fourth child, Princess Victoria, was born, her health still left much to be desired, and it was decided to see what could be done by a

prolonged tour in the East. The Prince and Princess left England in November, visited the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne, where the Prince and his host were nearly run over by a stag, which, suddenly bolting across their path, caromed against the Prince's horse

and knocked them both completely over. From France they went to Denmark, where the Princess spent her birthday on December 1. From France they traveled to Berlin, and thence to Trieste, where they took ship for Alexandria. Thence they traveled up the Nile, little dreaming how few years would pass before the whole of the Nile Valley would be under the protection of the English flag. They were entertained royally by Ismail Pasha, who with all his faults never hesitated to spend the bondholders' money in providing lavish entertainments for his royal guests. They went up the Nile on a splendid dahabeah, making excursions to the various points of interest in the vicinity of the river. One



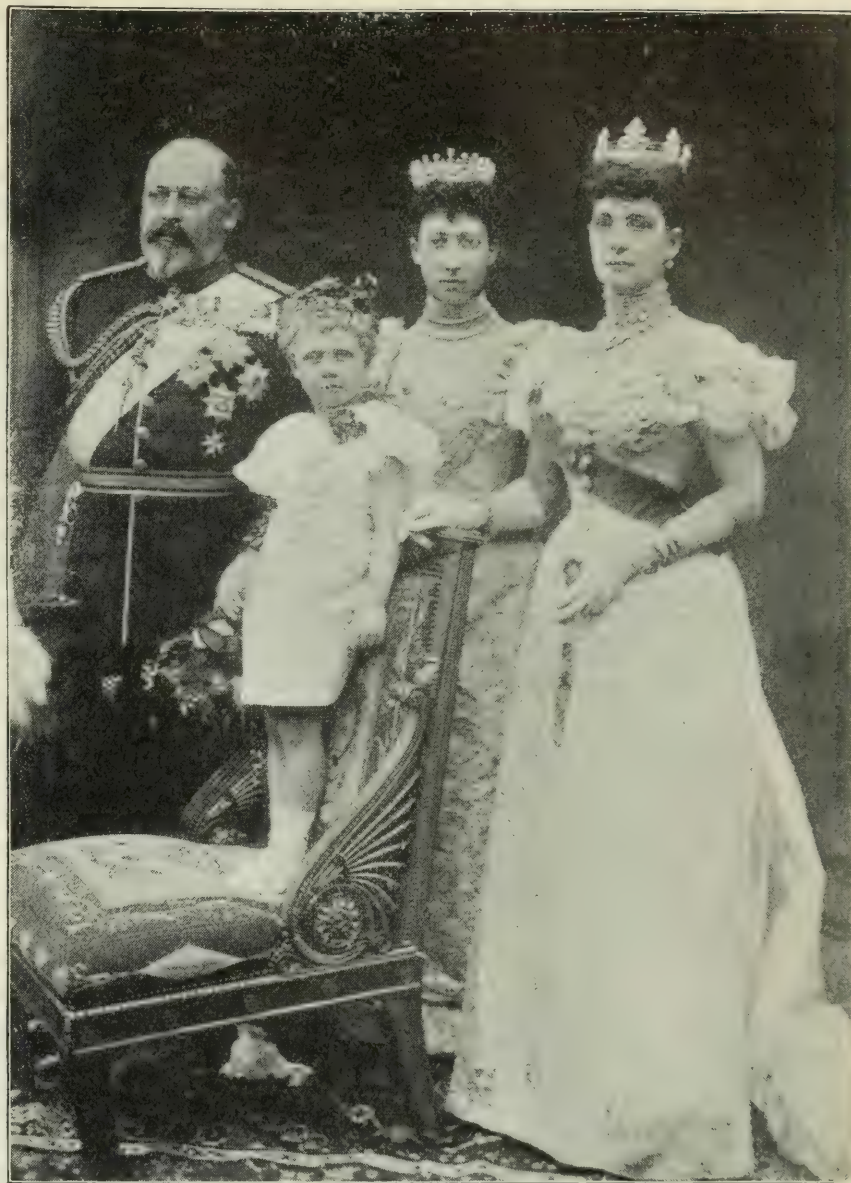
QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(A picture of the date of 1864.)

of the excursions which the Princess most enjoyed was that which she made to the royal tombs at Karnak. It is recorded that she rode on that occasion a milk-white ass, caparisoned in crimson velvet and gold, while the Prince was mounted upon a gray mule. The young pair must have made a pretty picture in their picturesque Oriental setting, but whether any artist or photographer preserved the scene I do not know. On their return to Cairo, where they were escorted by M. de Lesseps through the Suez Canal, they rejoined the *Ariadne* and sailed for Constantinople. In those days the Sultan had not yet fallen out of favor with the English public, although the sands in the hour-glass were running rapidly down. Before seven years were over, Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian atrocity pamphlet had shattered the Anglo-Turkish alliance and completed what the failure to pay the Turkish coupon had already begun. In those days also the Sultan was accustomed to keep the infidels at a distance, but he relaxed the severity of his rule so far as to give a state dinner to the Prince and Princess at

the Palace. At Constantinople for a time the Princess ceased to be Royal Highness, and became plain Mrs. Williams, and with her husband, "Mr. Williams," walked through the bazaars of Stamboul. Still more interesting was the visit which the Princess paid to the ladies of the Sultan's harem,—that strange, mysterious place so seldom visited by a Christian foot. After bidding cordial adieus to the Commander of the Faithful, they sailed for Sebastopol, and visited all the battlefields of the Crimea, and then returned via Constantinople to Athens, where they were received by King George, and one of those family reunions took place which were of but rare occurrence, so scattered were the Danish princes and princesses. After a short rest at Corfu they returned to England. The six months' cruise was a great success, and the Princess found her health quite reëstablished.

Unfortunately, as often happens, no sooner was the wife quite well than the husband took ill. The memorable illness of the Prince did not, it is true, immediately follow the return from abroad; but in the record of the royal household there is no event of supreme importance between the return of the royal pair from the East and the attack of typhoid fever which made Sandringham the center of the world's interest for many weeks. It was a great ordeal, and one which for many days seemed likely to result in the death of the heir-apparent. During the whole of that long agony, the gracious form of the Princess of Wales nursing at the sick-bed—which it was feared would soon be the death-bed—of her husband photographed itself indelibly upon the mind of the nation. Before the Prince's illness, the Prince and Princess had been like other princes and princesses, objects of admiration and of sympathy. After that illness, they were taken into the heart of the nation as no prince or princess had been since the days of Princess Charlotte. It is only occasional glimpses which the outside public can gain of the interior of a sick-room, but every such glimpse always revealed the Princess of Wales doing what she ought to have done, saying what she was expected to say, and acting in every respect as a tender wife and loving mother. Two episodes in the whole of that trying period stand out still vividly. One was her message to the clergyman at the church at Sand-



THE KING AND QUEEN, WITH THEIR GRANDSON AND HIS MOTHER.

ringham, when she wrote: "My husband being, thank God, somewhat better, I am coming to church. I must leave, I fear, before the service is concluded, that I may watch by his side. Can you not say a few words of prayer in the early part of the service, that I may join with you in prayer for my husband?"

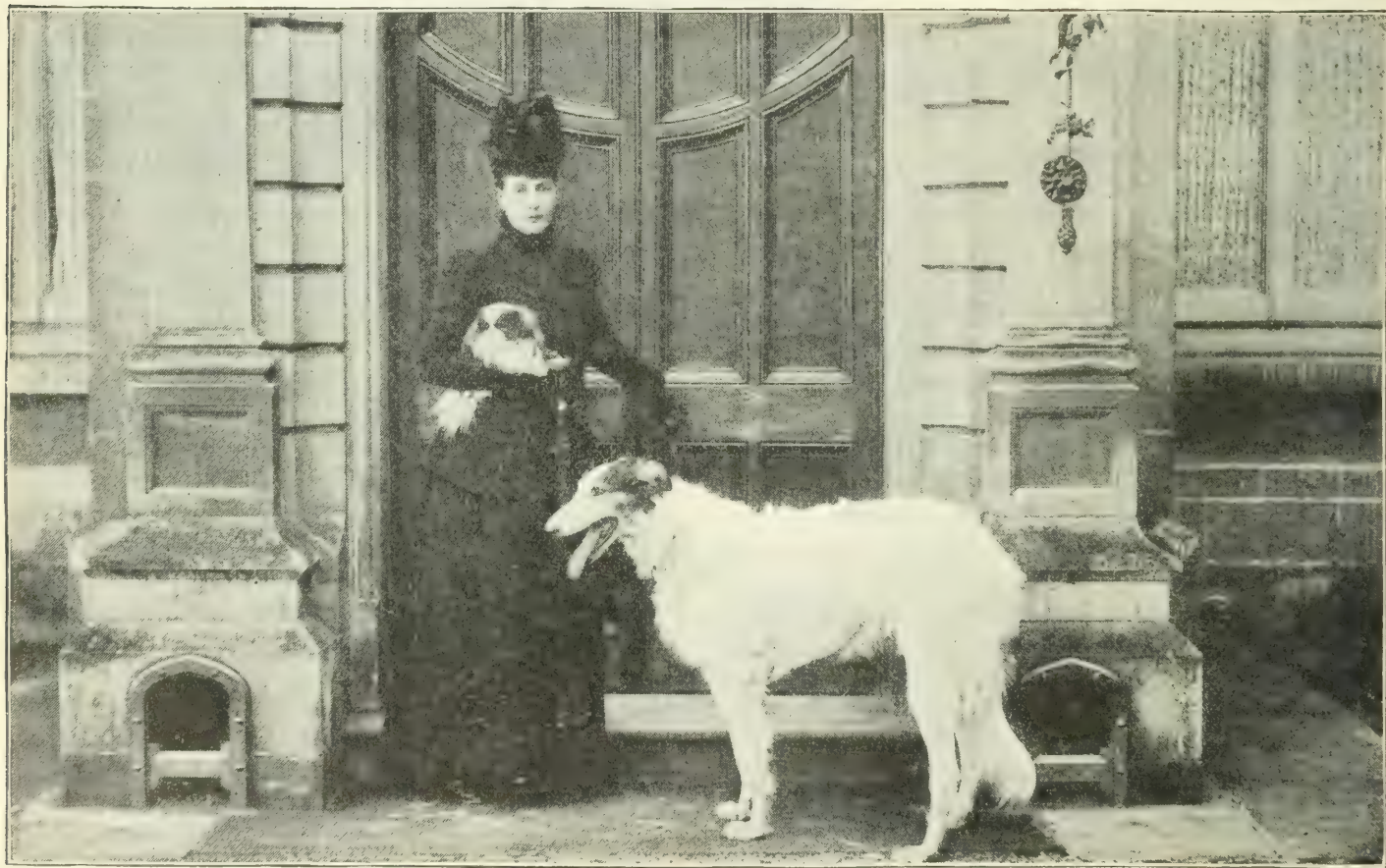
The other relates to the groom who was smitten with the same illness as that which laid low his master. Every day, messages were sent to the bedside of the humble patient. She visited him when she could spare time from her husband's bedside, and when at last the poor fellow died, she erected a tombstone over his grave in the churchyard with the inscription, "One was taken and the other left." Together with her husband she attended the great thanksgiving service at St. Paul's on February 27, walking down the cathedral on the left hand of the Queen. The national anxiety concerning the illness of the

Prince of Wales had caused almost every one to forget that just before the Prince took ill, the Princess' last child was born, and died, living for only twenty-four hours. The death of this little one of one day old was the only occasion on which death had entered the Sandringham household.

Happy are those nations that have no history. Happy are those families whose life runs on unbroken by any of the great tragedies which make their existence visible to mankind. There is little in the life of the Princess between the all but fatal illness of her husband in 1871 until twenty years later, when the death of the Duke of Clarence made the sorrowing and bereaved mother once more a center of national sympathy. She was devotedly attached to her eldest boy, and was almost heartbroken when he was suddenly cut down and she was left desolate. Her preface to the sermon written by Canon Fleming is notable as almost the only thing she has ever written that has been printed.

From that time onward, there has been but little to record of the Queen's life. Her majesty has hitherto practically not existed, so far as English politics is concerned. Her life has been that of a wife, a mother, a housekeeper, and the head of English society. It is impossible, therefore, in writing of her, to describe any long series

of circumstances in which she directly or indirectly affected public life or imperial development. Yet it would be absurd to say that she has lived a suppressed life. She has spent nearly forty years in the reflection of the fierce light that beats upon a throne, and she has probably been the occasion for fewer newspaper paragraphs than any conspicuous lady in the land. She has come to be regarded as a kind of negative abstract of all the virtues and all the graces, a stately and beautiful figure in the masque of modern life, a charming hostess, a devoted mother, one who attracts the love of all who know her, and who has apparently no enemy in the world. When that is said, nearly all is said. If the veil of privacy behind which her life in this country has been spent could be lifted, no doubt there would be an endless store of anecdotes illustrative of character, sayings full of the quiet good sense which dominates her, and letters any one of which would give the reader a better glimpse into her real nature than any amount of writing by other people. But the Queen, although compelled to live very much in public, has ever cherished the privacy of her home life. Still, there are some things of which it is possible to speak, even in the domesticities of the semi-regal domain in which she has reigned as queen at Sandringham, to which allusion may be made without offense.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA WITH SOME OF HER PETS.



SANDRINGHAM, WHERE THE QUEEN HAS LIVED MANY YEARS.

more especially as the subject has been repeatedly dwelt upon by writers in English periodicals.

Life at Sandringham has been so frequently described, and the interior and exterior of Sandringham House have been so repeatedly photographed, that the public has long ere this been familiarized with the furnishing of almost every room and the aspect of almost every nook and corner of the grounds. Without traversing this very well beaten path, it may be useful to recall one of the most interesting articles ever written about Sandringham, which appeared some eight years ago, and which probably has been forgotten even by most of those who read it. I refer to the charming paper contributed by Mr. Frank Jessop to the *Idler* in 1893 concerning the pets of the then Princess of Wales. It is a good thing for human beings to have pets, and few things afford a better insight into character than the affection which human beings bestow upon their friends in fur and feather. The range of Queen Alexandra's pets is very wide, wider even than the range of those of the late sovereign, whose menagerie of four-footed pets at Windsor has frequently been described. In one very essential particular there is a difference between the two queens. Her late majesty could never tolerate the harmless necessary tabby. When she could bring herself to stroke a kitten, that was the extent of her connection with the cat tribe. Her love for dogs, on the other hand, was

very catholic and intense. Queen Alexandra divides her affections equally between dogs and cats, and extends her devotion to horses, cockatoos, and doves. Mr. Jessop, who seems to have visited Sandringham with *carte blanche* to see and describe everything that he could find on the premises in the shape of either bird or beast, was delighted to see, before he entered the house, a light wire aviary, inhabited by about twenty pure white doves, who looked lovely against a background of scarlet geraniums. In another cage on the left were some more doves, and some very beautiful, shy-looking Australian birds, of small size and deliciously soft coloring. All these, he says, were special pets of the Princess, who always fed them with her own hands. Proceeding further in his researches, Mr. Jessop came upon a curious character of a bird in the shape of "Cocky," the cockatoo who for from fifteen to nineteen years had been the privileged occupant of the Princess' dressing-room. He was a somewhat disreputable bird, who in warm weather persisted, despite all persuasions to the contrary, in denuding himself of every feather on his person, with the exception of those on his head, neck, and tail. In 1892, his voice acquired such extraordinary stridency, and his screams became so ear-piercing, that the Princess reluctantly banished him to the outer court of the Tabernacle.

Of four-footed pets, the Princess has three

favorite cats, four favorite ponies, and one favorite mare. Her cats are said to be remarkably large, handsome, long-haired Angoras, of brownish-black color, with an occasional mixture of dark tan in their splendid ruff and tails. The names of these beauties are Bobby, Jock, and Ruff, and the Princess brought them up from their earliest kittenhood. The cats, however, are by no means so conspicuous at Sandringham as the dogs, of which the Princess has over three-score.

But whether with bipeds or with quadrupeds, the Queen was a universal favorite. Mr. Jessop says :

Every horse seems to know and love her. It is her kindly habit to constantly visit each stall and feed its occupant with her own hand from a basket of carrots or similar dainties carried by an attendant. And a pretty sight it is to see the long rows of horses turning their heads at the sound of her voice in anticipation of their accustomed tidbit. Much do I hear also of the Queen's interest in these model stables during her visits here. One circumstance, for instance, seems always fresh in the attendants' memories. This is, that when the Prince lay for so long a time at death's door, a stable-lad, stricken by the same dread complaint at the stables, was visited every day by her majesty, until death put an end to his sufferings. In the midst of her own sad trouble she forgot not the poor and the lowly. Such things dwell long in men's minds.

Another great Sandringham institution which Mr. Jessop visited was the model dairy, a charming little rustic building, almost overgrown with climbing plants. The Queen, coming from the great butter-making country of Denmark, always took the keenest interest in training her daughters in dairying.

The princesses are all expert butter-makers, and their royal mother has a thorough technical knowledge of all matters connected with dairy-work. She at once notices any defect in the products of the dairy, and suggests efficient remedies.

Another writer gives a glimpse of her home life long ago, when she says :

When Prince Eddy was a baby there was one delight which the Princess seemed unable to deny herself, and that was the luxury of giving him his nightly bath. A commodious flannel garment was kept in his nursery ready to put on over his mother's fine dinner dress, so that, slipping away from the brilliant rooms, she might run up to his nursery, and without damage to her finery, give him his nightly wash and have her nightly play with him.

According to a writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, she excels as a letter-writer. When she was a girl and first married, her friends at home used to remark with amusement that her first letters from England were nearly filled with stories of her marvelous dresses. She is said to have remarked that her wedding trousseau cost as much

as two years' income of her father. But although, girl-like, she reveled in her frocks, the Queen has never been what may be regarded as a devotee of fashion, nor have her tastes ever led her to spend fortunes with her dressmakers. A leading Paris dressmaker recently remarked that she was the best-dressed royal lady in Europe and flung away least money on her clothes. Essentially artistic in her tastes, she has good judgment in her dress as well as in everything else. The writer previously quoted says :

Gifted with great good taste, Queen Alexandra during her career as Princess of Wales has given untold pleasure by that which she herself takes in the study and collection of water-color drawings and other works of art. An accomplished musician, she could interpret and enjoy the best compositions of Wagner, Chopin, Schubert, and the other masters of melody and harmony.

The Queen never had any sympathy with the extravagant ostentation which is the bane of so many families in these plutocratic days. Although at the head of society and the center of the court, she has lived as simply as possible, and has always taught her daughters the same lessons which she learned in the frugal days of her youth. She is expert with her needle, and taught her daughters to cut out and make their own frocks, and is said to have excited the admiration of Sandringham cottagers by the skill with which she has heeled stockings. Her extravagance—for every one has extravagances—is in the direction of personal charity, and in giving away things. One who knew her well said : “If you give her £10,000 a year to live upon, she will spend £2,000 a year upon herself and give the other £8,000 away.” It is the note of her disposition.

Another note of the Queen's character is that of motherhood. She is quite as careful a mother as was Queen Victoria, and quite as scrupulous in the care with which she brings up her daughters. Although not of English birth, she has acquired in a double measure the views of that excellent person, the British matron, as to things that are not proper for the young to read, and so far as her influence goes the young person will not be allowed to regale herself upon “poisonous honey stolen from France.”

The Queen is a woman of common sense, of good average ability, of sound principles, and of exceptional personal grace and beauty. That she will ever be a great queen may be questioned, but no one can dispute that she will be a good queen. She has had her trials, some of which are public, and others, perhaps even worse to bear, are those into which the public has never been taken into her confidence. Her health has

been nothing like so robust as that of her predecessor, who hardly knew what illness was, and although she is not yet sixty, and has experienced no decay of her physical powers, she has suffered for some time from a difficulty of hearing, which is one of the most annoying of the minor miseries of life. That she will take a part in politics is not very much to be expected. There was an extraordinary story current in some newspapers that she had personally telegraphed to Lord Kitchener, imploring him to stop the house-burning in South Africa, but that is the only political action which, either truly or falsely, has ever been attributed to her. That the Queen did not sympathize with the house-burning may be taken for granted, but that she never telegraphed to Lord Kitchener may be regarded as not less certain.

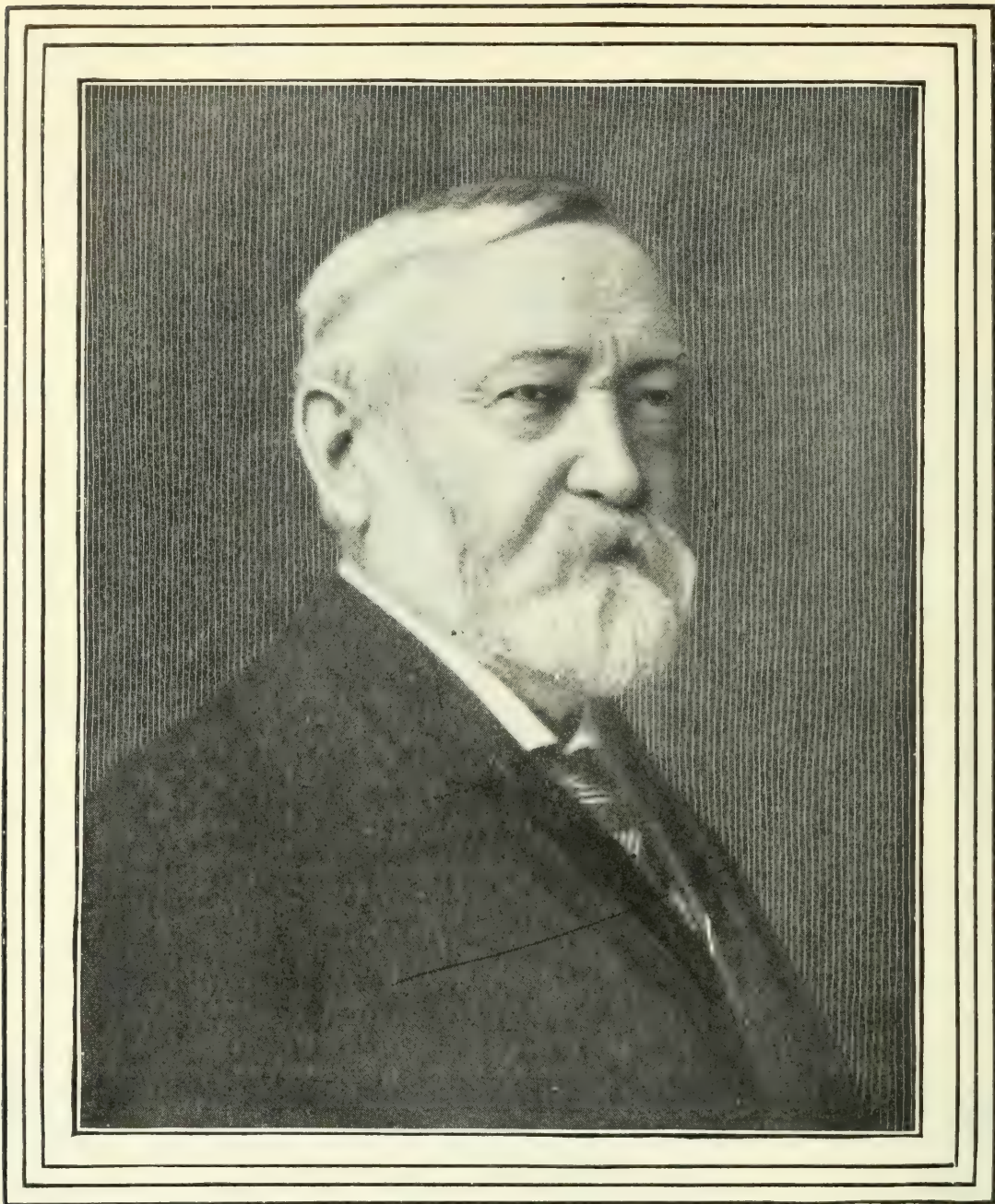
But the question of what kind of queen her majesty will make still remains to be answered. Those who have watched her career from her childhood upward, and who have seen the fidelity with which she discharged the duties belonging to each station in which she found herself, have the best justification for the confidence which they express, that she will prove herself a monarch not unworthy of the illustrious position to which she has been called. That she has no ambition for the gewgaws of royalty, is no doubt true. That she has never concerned herself actively in political affairs, is equally true; but it does not follow on that account that when she is elevated to a supreme position she will not apply

herself with patient, earnest assiduity to the discharge of the duties of her new position. It is not an easy one. It is indeed one of exceptional difficulty and delicacy. Queen Victoria for the last thirty years of her life confined herself almost exclusively to the duties of a sovereign. She was a stateswoman, and lived a life of statesmanship. To her, for years, court and society were practically non-existent.

It is, however, different with Queen Alexandra. Upon her falls the onerous burden of restoring the Queen of this realm to her proper and rightful position as the leader of society, as the living center of a brilliant court. It goes without saying that in all great ceremonials her majesty, with her inimitable grace and her still youthful beauty, supplies all that the most exacting idealist could desire. Queen Victoria, with all her many and great qualities, was, in her old age, of homely appearance, and her features were pathetic rather than beautiful. But the task which lies before her majesty is far more important than that of being the beautiful center of a radiant spectacle. It will depend upon her to keep up the high moral traditions of Victoria's court, and at the same time to make the Queen a living personal force in two great directions—as the constant counselor upon whose inspiration and stimulus the King will ever surely rely, and as a leader in society whose influence will be felt in the discouragement of all that is vulgar and ostentatious, and of everything which jars upon her own refined nature and womanly instincts.



MEDAL STRUCK BY THE CITY OF LONDON ON OCCASION OF THE RECEPTION OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA IN 1863.



Courtesy of the Indianapolis News.

THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BY GEN. THOMAS J. MORGAN.

A GREAT man has fallen. Benjamin Harrison was one of America's foremost citizens. Tested by any standard by which we are accustomed to measure men, he commands our respect and admiration; in his private life, personal character, and public services he exemplified the highest type of manhood. In an address made to some of those who called to congratulate him upon his nomination for the Presidency, he used these words: "Kings sometimes bestow decora-

tions upon those whom they desire to honor, but that man is most highly decorated who has the affectionate regard of his neighbors and friends." This highly prized decoration was his in full measure, for those who knew him best loved him most, and the circle of his admirers and friends has steadily extended as the years have passed.

He belonged to a family which for generations was conspicuous for public service; his great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, one of the

signers of the Declaration of Independence, was three times elected Governor of Virginia; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, a man largely occupied in varied and honorable public positions and a soldier of some renown, was the ninth President of the United States; his father, John Scott Harrison, a farmer, and preferring the quiet of country life, was for two terms a member of Congress from the Cincinnati, Ohio, district. This was a rich inheritance, and undoubtedly had its influence in shaping his future career, making of him an aristocratic democrat; a man conscious of his own dignity and responsibility, while in thorough sympathy with the masses of the people, from whom he sprang.

He was born on his father's farm, near North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and spent the first fourteen years of his life in the plain, simple country home, where there was comfort, but no luxury. His childhood was not embittered by pinching poverty, such as that which distressed the youthful days of Lincoln. His father's industry and thrift and his mother's good management supplied the table with abundance and the wardrobe with plenty, while books were not wanting for his improvement and recreation. Under these favorable conditions, he developed a strong, healthy body, which was able to endure the stress and strain of an active, eventful, responsible, and successful life of nearly sixty-eight years. His health was never impaired by neglect, nor weakened by abuse, and his naturally strong constitution was reinforced by his systematic habits and moderation in living. He early learned the invaluable lesson of systematic, persistent industry; he never was an idler, hard work was ever a pleasure, and this was one secret of his usefulness, success, and greatness. Familiarity with the homely duties of choring and farming gave him a keen sympathy with the poor, who must toil that they may live, and made labor, in his eyes, perennially dignified. His youthful experience of splitting wood and kindling the fire that was to cook his breakfast, and of dipping the candles by whose light he could spend his evenings in reading and study, was of practical use to him in later years while establishing himself in his professional career. How invaluable would such an experience now be to King Edward VII. as he enters upon his august duties as ruler of a mighty empire!

Young Harrison, like many other successful men, was particularly fortunate in his mother. She was the center of that simple Christian home, and by her instruction and example developed in him a noble, manly character, laying broad and deep the foundations of future success by inculcating those principles which became

dominant in his after life. His youthful sports, including duck-shooting, for which he ever retained a special fondness, were simple, harmless, and helpful; and as horses and cattle ranged the well-kept farm, horseback riding doubtless added to his health and happiness. The memories of these childhood days aided him many years afterward in drawing this beautiful sketch:

The American home, where the father abides in the respect and the mother in the deep love of the children that sit about the fireside; where all that makes us good is taught, and the first rudiments of obedience to law, of orderly relations one to another, are put into the young minds. Out of this comes social order; on this rests the security of our country. The home is the training-school for American citizenship. There we learn to defer to others; selfishness is suppressed by the needs of those about us. There self-sacrifice, love, and willingness to give ourselves for others are born.

At fourteen years of age, after graduating from the little log schoolhouse, he entered an institution near Cincinnati to fit himself for college. While there, in addition to the routine of studies, he read Scott, Dickens, Hume, Gibbon, and other well-known authors, and thus acquired a taste for good literature, a love for history, and a familiarity with style which laid the foundation for that felicity of diction which has made his public utterances models of good English. After two years he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated at nineteen years of age. In this, one of the smaller colleges, he had the immense advantage of a closer fellowship with his teachers than is possible where classes are so large as to substitute the officialism of the instructor for the personality of the professor, and where the individuality of the pupil is merged in that of the mass. While at college he achieved two great accomplishments: the ability to think clearly, and the power of extempore speaking.

In 1854, at twenty-one years of age, with a young wife, and with one year's preparation in a Cincinnati law office, he removed to Indianapolis, which became his permanent home, and began the practice of his profession. Without money, experience, prestige, or acquaintances, and in spite of the obstacle of youth, and a still more youthful appearance, he won his way to recognition, and gradually established himself as a sound lawyer, an able attorney, and a wise and safe counselor. At the end of six years his legal ability and attainments secured for him the honorable position of reporter for the Supreme Court, to which position, by the way, he was reelected after his return from his service in the army.

In August, 1862, he entered the army as colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infan-

try, and after an active and very honorable service of nearly three years, he was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. As a commanding officer he was a close student of tactics and army regulations, and a strict disciplinarian; but by his irreproachable habits, his regard for the welfare of his men, and his superb courage, he won the respect of his subordinate officers and soldiers, and the confidence of his superiors. Although he had little taste for military life, and no thirst for glory, he had the qualities that go to make up an able commander, and had circumstances favored it, would have risen to high rank. His military career, which he modestly alluded to as "inconspicuous," was characterized by patriotism and devotion to duty; he became a soldier, not because he loved fighting, but because he loved his country. When the integrity of the Union was imperiled, he turned his back upon his professional duties, tore himself from home, wife, and children, and endured the trials, hardships, and dangers of campaign and battle, willing, if need be, to die that the republic might live. He paid the same conscientious attention to the efficient discharge of his duties as an officer that he had been accustomed to give to his professional work, and which he afterward gave to the discharge of his high duties as President.

Upon his nomination to the Presidency, in response to the greetings of the soldiers of his old command as voiced in the address of Major Grubbs, he assured his comrades that the congratulations of no other body of men would touch his heart so tenderly as had theirs; and when at his inauguration, a few months later, the surviving members of his old regiment were invited to serve as his personal escort, they gladly accepted the honor, counting it a light thing to expose themselves for five hours to the pitiless beating of a heavy March storm. No more sincere mourners outside of his immediate family are found anywhere than those comrades who served with him during the war.

When mustered out of the service, he returned to his home and resumed his professional duties, which he prosecuted with increasing success and little interruption until 1881, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He had little taste for political life, and a positive aversion to the restraints and requirements which a successful political career seemed necessarily to impose. He loved his home and the amenities of private life; he loved his profession and the independence it allowed him; he loved his church and Sunday-school work; he was in no sense a demagogue. He had a keen sense of the great responsibility of public office—a responsibility that attaches to

the personality of the office-holder, and that cannot be relegated to a party; a supreme contempt for those who desired it for the sake of its rewards, and little patience with men who sought to thrust either themselves, their friends, or their followers into official positions, regardless of their fitness. This led him to shrink from the proffered leadership of his party in his State, which was urged upon him, and influenced him in declining a seat in the cabinet of President Garfield.

While a Senator, he devoted all his energies to the efficient discharge of his new duties, and to the acquisition of that acquaintance with public men and measures, that knowledge of political history and philosophy, and that insight into the fundamental principles of government which ripened into broad statesmanship and secured for him a permanent place in the first rank of able Senators.

When, in 1888, he was elected President, he was perhaps as well equipped for the position by his native endowments, his lofty character, his varied experience, his wide acquaintance, and his practical knowledge of governmental affairs as any man who has ever occupied the office. The favorite cartoon of his political opponents was that of a little man almost hidden under his grandfather's hat, and the favorite prophecy was

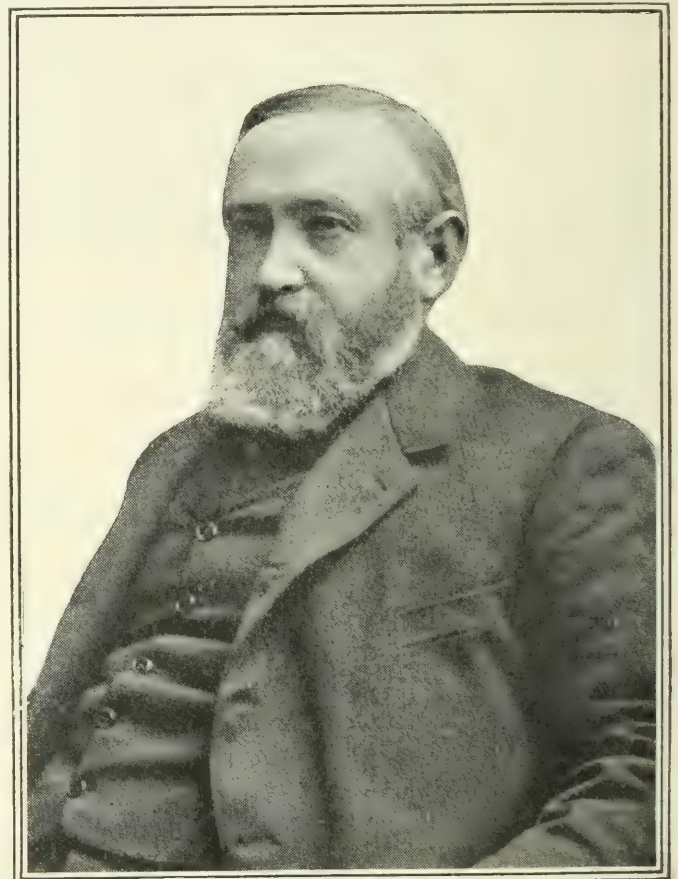


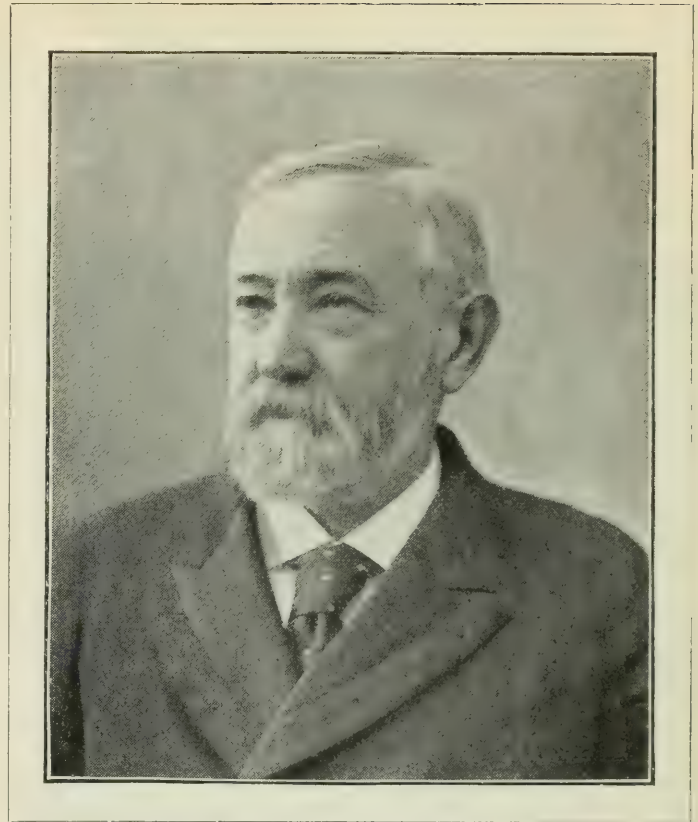
Photo by Bell, Washington.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

(From a photo taken while he was President.)

that the dominant figure of the administration would be James G. Blaine, his Secretary of State, which proved to be about as correct as was the prophecy which made Seward the central figure of Lincoln's administration. Abraham Lincoln was President in 1861; Benjamin Harrison in 1889. In a quiet, unassuming way, he exhibited his independence, self-reliance, and complete mastery of the situation. While according to his official advisers the authority and dignity that attached to their offices, he gave to the country an administration that bore in every part of it the strong impress of his own individuality. Those who knew him best and were most familiar with the machinery of the Government did not hesitate to declare that the President was prepared to administer efficiently, not only any one of the great cabinet departments of the Government, but also the duties of the general of the army, or those of the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Indeed, during the illness of the great Secretary of State, at a very critical time, the responsibilities of his office were practically assumed by the President. No man has appeared in our history with larger administrative ability than Benjamin Harrison, a fact which the country came slowly to recognize while he was still in office, and which the passing of time since has only served to accentuate. His place in the national Valhalla is secure.

His term of office was distinguished not so much by any one or more great features as by its general average. The men whom he selected for high office at home and abroad were for the most part men of excellent character and special fitness for their positions; those whom he appointed as judges added new dignity to the bench; the country passed from a period of great depression and unrest to a high stage of industrial prosperity and peace; the public debt was reduced in amount and partially refunded at a low rate of interest; advantageous reciprocal trade relations were established with foreign countries; the integrity and stability of the national currency were maintained; new States were admitted into the Union; a treaty was negotiated for the admission of the Hawaiian Islands; the navy was modernized, enlarged, and strengthened; the administration of the War Department was improved; the civil service was largely extended; a public-school system was established for the Indians; the vicious Louisiana Lottery was destroyed; and the first Pan-American Congress drew into closer fellowship the sister republics of the Western Continent. His administration was in keeping with his personal character—clean, able, conservative, dignified, and patriotic. Its general tone was im-



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GENERAL HARRISON AS HE APPEARED AFTER HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

parted to it by its chief, and there were no great scandals, defalcations, or other stains to mar its good name. The search-light of political investigation seeking campaign ammunition brought to light nothing worthy of criticism; the failure to reelect him was due to no defect of character or failure of administration, but was rather occasioned by a combination of circumstances which, rightly interpreted, in no way mars his fame.

During the eight years which have elapsed since his retirement from office, he has contributed largely toward the solution of the vexed question as to what we shall do with our ex-Presidents. Returning to his home in Indianapolis, resuming the practice of law—being retained in cases of great national or international importance—refraining largely from participation in local or party politics, and yet discussing in a dignified way, on proper occasions, great national issues; taking part in important religious functions, such as serving on a national committee for the revision of church creeds; presiding with grace and dignity over the greatest ecumenical council on missions ever held; delivering lectures before leading universities,—he has always and everywhere, both at home and abroad, commanded respect and admiration, and has won for himself the increasing affection of his fellow-countrymen. His selection by President McKinley as a member of the great international court of arbitration met

with universal approval, and his acceptance was received with general satisfaction.

The only significant criticism made upon him which had any basis in fact was that he was cold and repellent; illustrative incidents, told, repeated, and exaggerated, for a time seriously affected the estimation in which he was popularly held, and was undoubtedly one of the forceful factors that prevented his reelection. The popular mind is quickly responsive to epigrammatic statements, and accepts for logic what is only meant for wit. When a fire was discovered in the Church of the Covenant, a wag in the crowd of onlookers asserted that "the church was safe as long as it contained the President's pew;" a citizen of the West, returning from a visit to Washington, on being asked how he found things at the Capital, replied that he had been told "the President was so cold that grass would not grow in the White House grounds;" while the second campaign was in progress, a prominent Republican statesman, advised to mount the Harrison band-wagon, replied that he "did not care to ride in an ice-wagon." These and many other such witticisms passed current, and, repeated half seriously and half in jest, wrought great injustice to a really warm-hearted man; for when occasion called it out he exhibited the tenderness of a woman.

When the great calamity overwhelmed the family of his Secretary of the Navy, he was almost the first to enter the bereaved circle and the last to leave it; when Secretary Blaine was ill and in sorrow, he was a frequent caller, bearing sympathy and encouragement; when Secretary Windom fell dead in New York, it was the President's tender voice that broke the terrible tidings to the stricken widow. When his friends were assailed and needed his support, his sympathy became a wall of granite around them; and those of us who served with him in the army have an affectionate remembrance of his kindness to his soldiers. It was not uncommon to see him relieve some tired or sick man of his burden, or place him upon his horse while he

himself walked; and one of the most noticeable traits during his life at the White House was his devoted fondness for his little grandchildren. Coldness was in the manner, not in the man.

It is too much to claim perfection for any human being; to err is human, and all men are fallible. Benjamin Harrison was an exceptional example of a full-orbed man; his native endowments were of a very high order, including a vigorous constitution, a large brain, a strong will, and a sensitive conscience. His attainments were liberal and substantial, gathered from history, poetry, philosophy, and a study of men and things. His intuitions were keen, his logical processes severe and trustworthy, and his foresight well-nigh prophetic. His love of truth was a very prominent trait, and his power of expression phenomenal. Though profoundly serious and conscientious, he had a keen sense of humor, and was charmed with the beautiful in art and nature. Religion with him was synonymous with high thinking, generous feeling, and right living. Statesmanship meant the embodiment in governments of the tried results of man's best thought on human rights and obligations; its supreme tests, justice, and liberty. He regarded politics as an honest endeavor to induce the majority to vote wisely; political parties, as an imperfect means for the attainment of the noblest ends; and leadership, as responsibility. He was a masterful orator because he "was a good man who understood speaking." After a life well spent, he has passed beyond, leaving to us a striking example of an upright man of inherent nobility; a husband and father, affectionate, considerate, and faithful; a citizen, responsive to every call of duty; a soldier, brave, efficient, and free from vanity; a statesman, wise and practical; an executive, independent, self-reliant, just, and far-sighted; a Christian, devoted to God and charitable to all mankind. Loved by his friends, honored by his country, respected by the world, he wears an imperishable crown and leaves to the race an indestructible heritage.

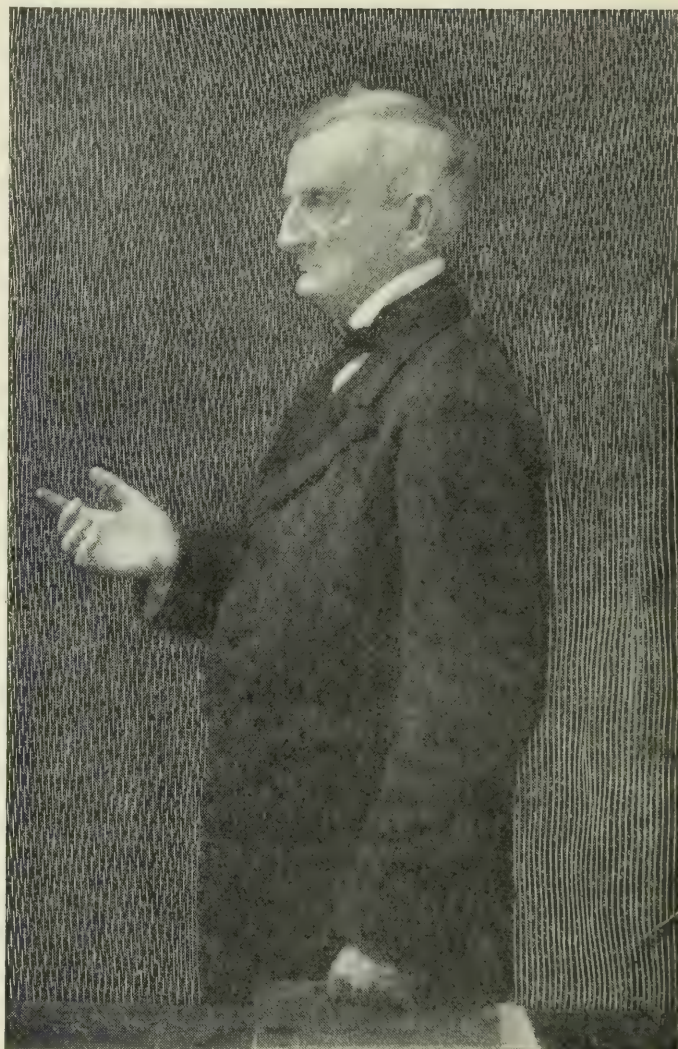


THE CAREER OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

THE mother of William M. Evarts was the daughter of Roger Sherman. A sterling patriot was Roger Sherman, a Massachusetts handicraftsman in his young days, who became a man of education, an able lawyer, an honored citizen of New Haven, treasurer of Yale College, mayor of the town, assistant governor of the State for a long period, a member of the Continental Congress and one of the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence, an active member of the Constitutional Convention, a prominent figure in Congress till the day of his death, and, more than all these things, a man of remarkable traits of personal character, in whom were blended the classical Roman virtues and the purest Christian faith. The daughter of Roger Sherman was qualified by inheritance and training to rear a remarkable son. The father of William M. Evarts was a distinguished graduate of Yale College who studied law, but subsequently left the bar to become an editor in Boston, and a power in the moral and religious world. The paper which Jeremiah Evarts for some time edited in Boston, the *Panoplist*, was merged in the *Missionary Herald*, which he thenceforth conducted as the organ of what was the foremost missionary body of this country, the famous American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. For a long time Mr. Evarts served as one of the principal executive officers of the American Board. His scholarship was ample, and his sympathies were broad. Several of the secretaries of the American Board have been men of statesmanlike talents and of wide knowledge of affairs at home and abroad. Jeremiah Evarts was a great citizen of this type. He died in 1831 at the age of fifty, when his son William was thirteen years old.

Jeremiah Evarts had been precocious, and it is said of him that reading was his favorite amusement before he was three years old. His son William was predisposed toward books and study, and entered the Boston Latin School at the age of ten. He entered Yale College at fifteen, it having been his father's wish that he should be sent to his own college at New Haven rather than to Cambridge. This would naturally also have been his mother's wish, in view of the very great prominence of her family at New Haven, where she herself had grown up. Mr. Evarts graduated in the class of 1837. He was, of course, a good scholar, ranking well in his



From a photograph by G. C. Cox.

MR. EVARTS IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

studies. He was not one of the three men who took highest honors, but he came next, and was one of the three "high oration" men. The other two were Morrison R. Waite, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, and Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, who became United States Minister to England, and was eminent in other ways. It has some significance that the three highest honor men of that class were afterward quite eclipsed by the three men who stood next below them. Evarts, Waite, and Pierrepont, instead of concentrating wholly upon class work, were gaining a broader foundation for life.

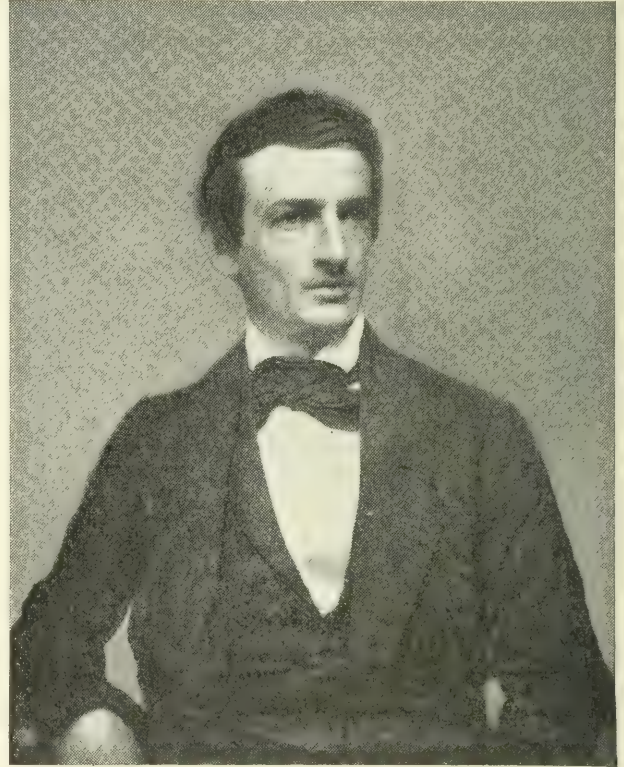
Thus Evarts while in college was the principal founder and editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and gave systematic attention to acquiring the art of public speech and debate, and to the writing

of essays and the formation of a facile style. He had inherited the type of mind that in those days found its appropriate place at the bar and in public life. The son of Jeremiah Evarts and the grandson of Roger Sherman was so manifestly destined to study law and to take a high rank that he was not hampered by any of the disadvantages of uncertainty as to a career. He entered the Harvard Law School after his graduation at Yale, and left Harvard two years later when twenty-one years of age to take a place in the office of an eminent New York lawyer, Mr. Daniel Lord, a Yale alumnus whom Evarts had met at New Haven. Two years later he was admitted to the New York bar, and two years later still, in 1843, at the age of twenty-five, he was married to a daughter of Governor Wardner of Vermont. His own father, Jeremiah Evarts, had been born in Vermont, and circumstances had early attached him to the neighborhood of Windsor, on the Connecticut River. With his slight frame and his intense and arduous professional life, it is not unlikely that the maintaining of his beautiful home at Windsor as a summer residence had not a little to do with the conservation of his forces to a great age.

Mr. Evarts' advancement in public life was due in no sense to the practice of the arts of the politician. He was even less the politician, if possible, than the late President Harrison. Like this distinguished son of Indiana, Mr. Evarts made his way by sheer force of professional and intellectual superiority. It was evident almost from the beginning of his career that he was destined to become a great leader of the American bar. He had no occasion to use the smaller arts and devices of the legal profession, because he handled with such unerring skill the higher and greater means of success. He had the gift of incessant application, the habit of deep study, a grasp of first principles, the power of analysis, and a retentive memory that gave him ready use of a large fund of classical, literary, and historical knowledge and allusion, as well as the lore of a technical and professional nature. All this equipment was made available by remarkable gifts of public speech and a flow of dry wit and quaint humor that never failed on any occasion. Mr. Evarts' utterances were elaborate and complex, but never either heavy or dull. If, like certain machinery, they were intricate, there was system rather than confusion in it all, and every word or qualifying phrase had its use and meaning. Thus, in Mr. Evarts' arguments and public addresses, quite as in those of Mr. Gladstone, there was rare dignity and stateliness, and no lack of lucidity. Such a style, however, serves better its primary purpose—that of impressing the listen-

ing audience—than any subsequent purpose of print.

Though always interested in public affairs and a member of the Republican party from its foundation, Mr. Evarts was content to build his career solidly upon a profession which, rightly considered, is of itself a public rather than a



WILLIAM M. EVARTS AS A YOUNG MAN.

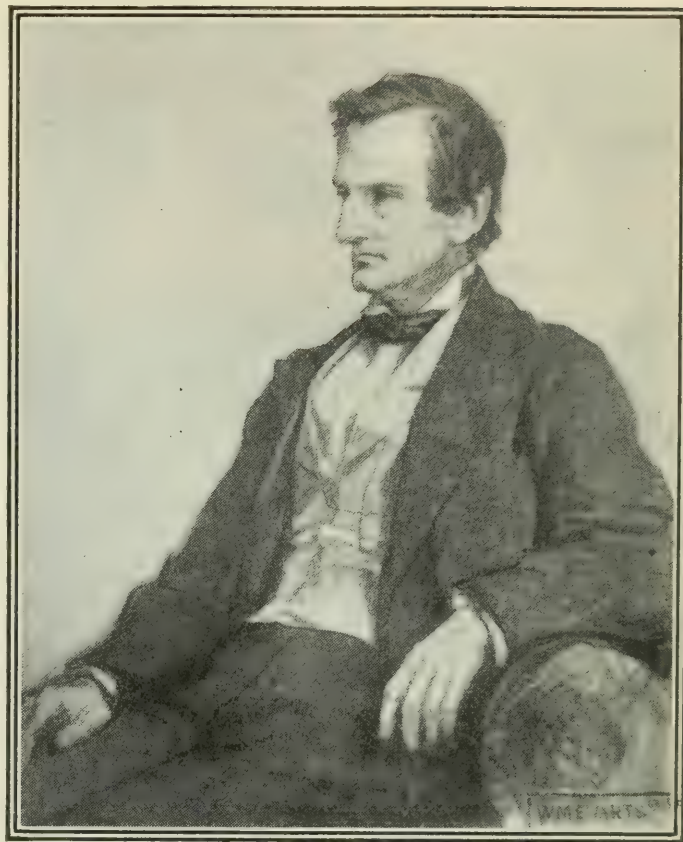
(From a daguerrotype.)

private calling. He had been made Assistant United States District Attorney at New York in 1849, only eight years after his admission to the bar; and two years later, at the age of thirty-three, in 1851, he had been promoted to the post of United States District Attorney. To be the legal representative of the Government of the United States at New York in those days was to come into close relation with affairs of a wide range of political and general importance. One of his most celebrated cases had to do with the prosecution of the leaders of a filibustering enterprise against Cuba, a matter involving many principles of international law and relationship. Another and still more famous case had to do with the right of Southern slave-owners to take slaves in transit through New York. Mr. Evarts opposed the contention of the slave-owners, and Mr. Charles O'Connor supported it. Mr. Evarts was victorious. Such cases were of great value for the young lawyer in preparing him for the still greater legal battles that lay before him.

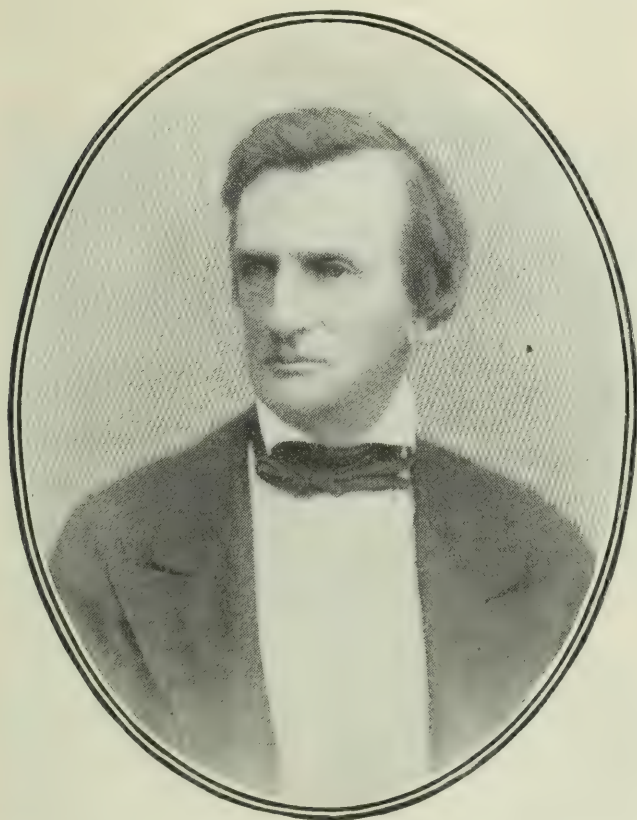
Without knowing anything about the facts, one could have reasoned infallibly to the conclu-

sion that Evarts must have been a supporter and friend of William H. Seward. Mr. Seward's talents were of a kind that Mr. Evarts would naturally have appreciated. A great lawyer and scholar, a statesman of lofty ideals and bold imagination, the foremost figure in the Republican party, and the leader of the anti-slavery forces in the United States Senate, Mr. Seward was worthy of the admiration and support of the Republican lawyers of New York. In the convention at Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln, William M. Evarts led the New York delegation, worked faithfully for the nomination of Seward, and made the nominating speech. But the honorable duty fell to his lot of moving to make the nomination of Abraham Lincoln unanimous.

In the following year, when on his inauguration Mr. Lincoln wisely placed Seward at the head of the cabinet, Mr. Evarts was properly regarded as the most suitable man to take the vacant seat in the Senate. But Horace Greeley was also a candidate, and as a compromise the prize fell to a third man of comparatively little note. Although in the Senate at that time Mr. Evarts might have been a more conspicuous



FROM A PORTRAIT PAINTED BY W. M. HUNT IN 1872.



MR. EVARTS AS HE APPEARED DURING THE ALABAMA CLAIMS ARBITRATION.

(From a photograph taken at Geneva.)

figure before the country, it is likely enough, if the truth were known, that he was of more use to the Government in his professional capacity than he would have been as a member of Con-

gress. His legal knowledge and advice were always at the service of the Administration, and he conducted many important cases on behalf of the Government in which necessary principles affecting the conduct of the war were established.

Probably, however, the very greatest personal service that William Maxwell Evarts rendered to the people of the United States was that which he performed as principal counsel for President Johnson in the great impeachment trial in 1868. Whatever policy Mr. Lincoln in his second term might have chosen to pursue in dealing with the South after the termination of the war, it is likely enough that he could have carried with him the public opinion of the country and the support of Congress. But his assassination resulted in elevating to the Presidency an ill-qualified and stubborn man between whom and the great Republican majority in Congress there was an ever-widening breach. This reached its climax when Johnson summarily removed Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. Congress had previously passed a tenure-of-office act, requiring the consent of the Senate to the dismissal of any such high official as a cabinet officer. The House of Representatives immediately resolved upon impeachment, and, as provided by the Constitution, the Senate prepared to hear the charges under the presidency of Chief Justice Chase. Nearly all the members of the Senate were Republican, and the sentiment in favor of sustaining the charges

was overwhelming. There followed the greatest impeachment trial in all history.

Congress was impelled in its action against Johnson by sincere conviction, and its leaders were men of such unity and force of purpose as we have not seen in Congress at any time since then. A two-thirds vote of the Senate was required to convict. This outcome failed by a single vote. It is reasonable to say that to Mr. Evarts was due a result that all Republicans have since learned to regard as most wise and fortunate. Andrew Johnson's behavior was unbecoming and vexatious, but he was not guilty of "high crimes;" and to have removed him from office would have been a triumph of political feeling over that calm, judicial spirit and that forbearance in critical emergencies that are essential to the carrying on of our system of popular government. Mr. Evarts' argument was on the loftiest grounds, and it was he who succeeded in infusing something of the judicial spirit into what might otherwise have been strictly a political proceeding.

A vacancy just then occurred in the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Evarts went into President Johnson's cabinet for the remaining year of the term. The period was one of important negotiations with England, Mr. Evarts' friend

Seward still remaining at his post as Secretary of State. The new Attorney-General was in these matters in close association with the Secretary of State,—as in every well-constituted American cabinet the Attorney-General always is and must be. Hamilton Fish, as Seward's successor, was able to complete negotiations with England which led to the most memorable arbitration proceedings in all history,—those before the Geneva tribunal, for settlement of the so-called Alabama claims of the United States against England. Mr. Evarts was appointed as the leading counsel of the United States, and associated with him were his college classmate, Morrison R. Waite, and Caleb Cushing.

It is enough to say that Mr. Evarts' conduct of the case for the United States entitled him to rank as the foremost international lawyer of his generation,—his conduct of the case of Andrew Johnson having fixed his place as our own foremost constitutional lawyer. We were on the verge of a war with England before the arbitration project had been agreed upon; and England's attitude and conduct at more than one stage of the subsequent proceedings threatened abrupt termination and the resort to arms. Through this anxious period Mr. Evarts' services were of incalculable value for law and for peace, and he exhibited the rarest diplomatic skill.



MR. AND MRS. EVARTS IN THEIR HOME AT WINDSOR, VERMONT.

His honors at the hands of the Republican party never made him acquiescent in what he thought to be wrong in practice or in principle. Thus he came forward in a great speech in January, 1875, to protest against the highhandedness of the Republican party in Louisiana in counting out Democratic votes and seating a Republican State government by aid of federal soldiers. The next year came the Presidential election of 1876, followed by contests over the result of the election in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana,—upon the decision of which rested the question whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden should be President of the United States. Tilden was then governor of New York, and, as it happened, he had been for a time in Mr. Evarts' class at Yale. As governor he had recently made Mr. Evarts head of a commission to report on the better government of cities.

Some writers upon the career of Mr. Evarts have held that his position as chief counsel for the Republican party before the electoral commission that settled the Presidential dispute was not consistent with the great Cooper Union speech he had made in January, 1875, denouncing Republican interference with elections in the Southern States. The *New York Evening Post* makes the mistake even of saying that Mr. Evarts was one of the so-called "visiting statesmen" who went to Louisiana in 1876 just after the Presidential election to "give aid and advice," as the *Post* declares, in the practical work of subverting the decision that the people of Louisiana had rendered at the polls. Mr. Evarts did not go to Louisiana, but he was chief counsel before the Electoral Commission at Washington; and it was his legal argument that brought about a peaceable solution at a moment of intense and perilous strain of national feeling.

The truth is that Mr. Evarts' argument before the Electoral Commission was in its basic principle exactly the same as the contention he had made in his Cooper Union speech. It was a great constitutional argument for our permanent American idea that the sovereign States must carry on their own elections and govern themselves without federal interference. In 1874 the Democrats had won in the State elections of Louisiana on the face of the returns; and with this result, Mr. Evarts contended, President Grant's administration had no right to interfere. In 1876 the regular and legal electoral return sent to Washington from Louisiana declared the choice of Hayes electors rather than Tilden electors. Behind this return, Mr. Evarts argued, Congress could not safely go to ascertain what measure of irregularity there might have been in the polling or the counting of votes. His view

embraced the future as well as the immediate emergency; and he stood on the solid rock of constitutional principle.

Mark the result. Mr. Hayes was made President on the face of the returns, and Mr. Evarts, with the utmost propriety, was made Secretary of State. On the firm advice of his eminent Secretary, and against much party protest, Mr.



MR. EVARTS' LAST PORTRAIT.

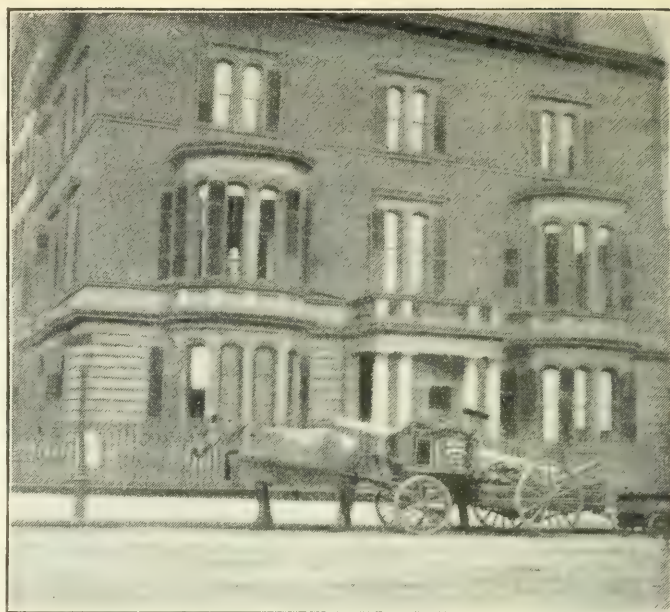
(From a photograph taken in 1896 at Windsor, by a grandchild.)

Hayes removed the federal troops from the South and left the Southern States in possession of their constitutional liberties, free to work out their anxious and painful problems as they alone could solve them. A different decision in 1876 would have involved endless future strife and confusion; and, far from being of benefit to the South in the assertion of its demand for non-interference, exactly the opposite consequences would have ensued. It is time that this should be understood.

Mr. Evarts was perfectly qualified for the office of Secretary of State, and he filled it with dignity, prestige, and brilliancy, but above all he filled it with that sanity of judgment and that large and serene outlook on the world and its affairs that had always characterized him. One of the best pieces of work he ever did was the report he made in 1880 upon the whole subject of the American control of any trans-isthmian canal that might be built, whether at Panama or at Nicaragua. On Mr. Evarts' advice, President

Hayes took the clear, uncompromising, American view of the necessity for our exclusive political control of such a canal that all leading American statesmen have always taken since the Civil War, and that Congress must now assert.

Four years after his retirement from the State Department, namely in 1885, Mr. Evarts was elected to the United States Senate. He made speeches that adorned the Senate chamber; but his greatest work for the country had already been done. The details of legislative work at Washington were not especially to his taste. With the ending of his Senatorial term in 1891 he was seventy-three years of age, and was losing his eyesight. His public appearances after that date became infrequent; and in the last years of his life he had completely retired from all active professional work, although he retained his place as nominal head of the great law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman until his death on the last day of February of the present year. Mr. Choate, of this distinguished firm, is now ambassador to England, and has been strongly urged by many Republicans at different times for the positions of Attorney-General and Secretary of state. Mr. Beaman, of the firm,—another great lawyer and illustrious citizen,—was Mr. Evarts' son-in-law. He died on December 15 of last year. Mrs. Evarts and eight children, four sons and four daughters, survive, and all were gathered at the death-bed of the venerable statesman in the large, old-fashioned New York mansion where the family had lived for thirty-two years. He died on February 28, and was buried at Windsor. He had entered his eighty-fourth year.



THE MANSION AT CORNER OF SECOND AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Evarts had made so many great addresses on important occasions that it would be of little avail to single out one or more of them for mere allusion. He had not been at pains to write books, and had cared very little about appearing in print as an author. Nor had he, so far as the public is aware, set down any reminiscences of his career or any biographical data. It is to be hoped that an adequate and full biography may soon be written. The larger public will be interested to know that one of his sons is a member of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, of which firm, as lawyers know, there are a number of surviving partners.

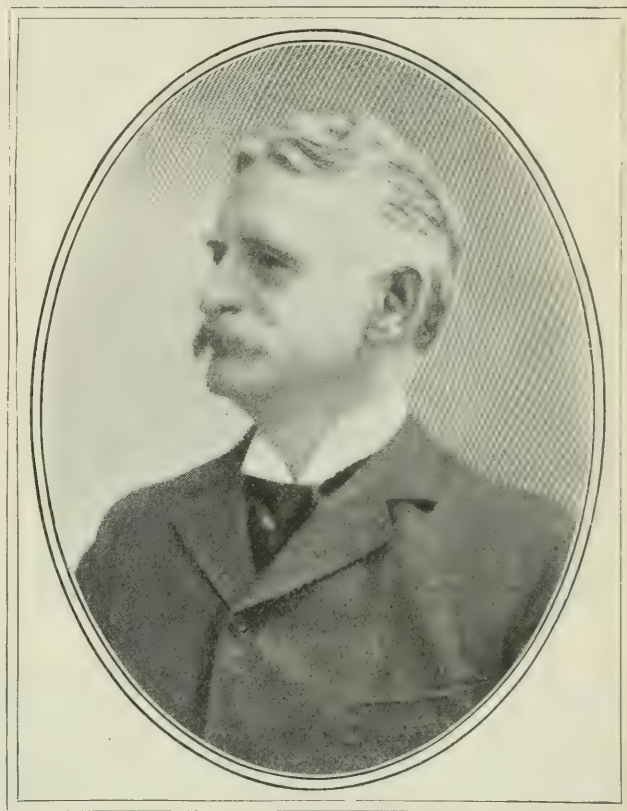


GLIMPSES OF THE HOMESTEAD AT WINDSOR, VERMONT.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS BENEFACTION.

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.

A UNIQUE instance of what might be called secondary public ownership of a public-service monopoly occurs at Fairhaven, Mass., in the gift of the town water-works to the public library, just made by Mr. Henry H. Rogers, the multimillionaire and Standard Oil magnate. Fairhaven is a suburb of New Bedford, and just across the river from that city. It is the native place of Mr. Rogers, who, long a citizen there, takes the deepest interest in its public affairs. He has given three beautiful monumental buildings to the town: a town hall, a schoolhouse, and a public library. Another valuable gift, or series of gifts, consists of many miles of superb macadamized roads. For some years Mr. Rogers has served as superintendent of streets, and each year he adds a goodly stretch of smooth new highway to his official charge. This activity is particularly appreciated, for the roads are naturally poor in the soft gravel and sand of southeastern Massachusetts, and the annual road appropriations by the town are not enough to keep the ways in repair. In these benefactions the giver, while contributing to the public welfare, has also enhanced his own pleasure and comfort by sur-



MR. HENRY H. ROGERS.



THE MILLICENT LIBRARY, AT FAIRHAVEN, MASS.

rounding his home with beautiful objects, and making the general environment so attractive as to draw people of wealth and refinement to make their home in Fairhaven, either permanently or as summer residents.

The public library, which is called the Millicent Library, was given by Mr. Rogers in the name of his children as a memorial to their sister, the late Millicent G. Rogers. The building is a handsome edifice of Dedham granite. A memorial hall, adjoining the great public reading-room, has a beautiful stained-glass window, with the Muse of Poetry as its central figure, the features portraying the one whose name the building honors. The cost of the



THE ROGERS SCHOOL.

building was about \$100,000, and there is an endowment fund of the same amount. This fund, which yields an income of \$5,000 a year, was placed in the hands of the State treasurer as custodian by special act of the legislature. The library is managed by an incorporated board of trustees, self-perpetuating—ten men and five women, elected for life. The public has free access to the book-stacks, and the average cir-



THE FAIRHAVEN TOWN HALL.

ulation is the largest, per capita, in the State. The library is open every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The gift of the water-works represents a value of \$100,000 to \$125,000, and they yield an annual income of about \$8,000. The library income is thereby considerably more than doubled. Mr. Rogers established the water-works in 1893, the same year that the library was dedicated. The plant is called a model one, with a handsome pumping-station of brick and a stand-pipe 225 feet high. The water, taken from wells driven in the gravelly drift of the region, is pure, soft, and abundant. The library trustees thus have had their functions increased by the management of another important public utility. Although



THE PUMPING-STATION OF THE WATER-WORKS.

the water-works will continue to be conducted for the sake of profit, instead of for furnishing water to the public at the lowest possible rate, as is commonly the case with water-works directly owned by a municipality, the profit is now devoted to another public purpose. The laws of Massachusetts provide conditions under which municipalities can take over privately owned water-works. Secondary public ownership of this sort might be regarded as private ownership, since the water-works are held as a source of income, just as stock in any corporation might be. But since the people know that their water-rates go toward the support of another public institution, it seems doubtful if they would ever take steps of the kind in this case.

NEIGHBORHOOD COÖPERATION IN SCHOOL LIFE,—THE “HESPERIA MOVEMENT.”

BY KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

THE gulf between parent and teacher is too common a phenomenon to need exposition. The existence of the chasm is probably due more to carelessness, to the pressure of time, or to indolence than to any more serious delinquencies; yet all will admit the disastrous effects that flow from the fact that there is not the close intellectual and spiritual sympathy that there should be between the school and the home.

Whether or not this failure of teacher and parent to come to a close and perfect measure of sympathetic coöperation is more prevalent or less prevalent in city than in country is not of great importance in this discussion. The purpose of this article is to describe very briefly an attempt which is being made in the State of Michigan to bridge the gulf—to create a common standing-ground for both teacher and parent—and on that basis to carry on an educational campaign that it is hoped will result in the many desirable conditions which, *a priori*, might be expected from such a union. At present the movement is confined practically to the rural schools. It consists in the organization of a county “Teachers and Patrons’ Association,” with a membership of teachers and school patrons, properly officered. Its chief method of work is to hold one or more meetings a year, usually in the country or in small villages, and the programme is designed to cover educational questions in such a way as to be of interest and profit to both teachers and farmers.

So far as I can discover, this movement is unique; at least, no educator in this State has been able to point me to successful organizations with similar purposes in other States. But even if such associations do exist elsewhere, there is no question that the movement is indigenous to Michigan,—its founders worked out the scheme on their own initiative, and to this day its promoters have never drawn upon any resources outside the State for suggestion or plan. But if the friends of rural education elsewhere shall be attracted by this method of solving one of the vexed phases of their problem, I hope that, instead of referring to it as “the Michigan plan,” they will describe it as “the Hesperia movement.” For the movement originated in Hesperia, was developed there, and its entire success in Hes-



THE SCHOOLHOUSE AT HESPERIA, MICHIGAN.

peria was the reason for its further adoption. Hesperia deserves any renown that may chance to come from the widespread organization of Teachers and Patrons’ Associations.

And where is Hesperia? It lies about forty miles north and west of Grand Rapids—a mere dot of a town, a small country village at least twelve or fifteen miles from any railroad. It is on the extreme eastern side of Oceana County, surrounded by fertile farming lands, which have been populated by a class of people who may be taken as a type of progressive, successful, intelligent American farmers. Many of them are of Scotch origin. Partly because of their native energy, partly, perhaps, because their isolation made it necessary to develop their own institutions, these people believe in and support good schools, the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as the Grange, and many progressive movements.

For several years there had existed in Oceana County the usual county teachers’ association. But, because Hesperia was so far from the center of the county, and because it was not easily accessible, the teachers who taught schools in the

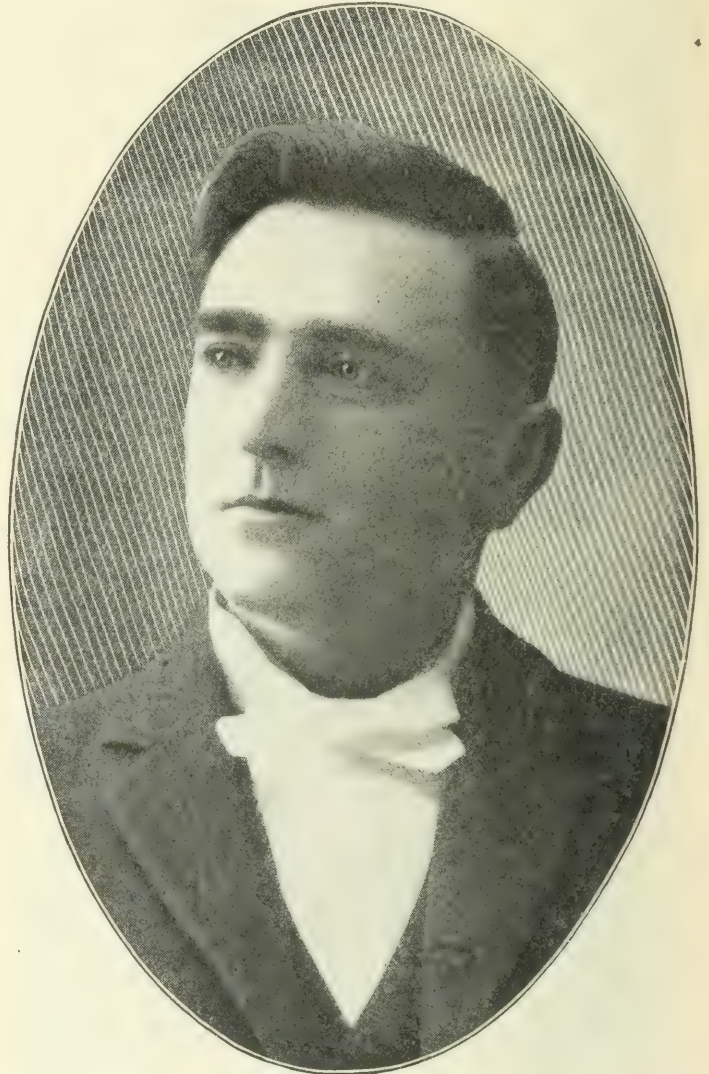
vicinity could rarely secure a meeting of the association at Hesperia; and in turn they found it difficult to attend the meetings held in the western part of the county. A few years ago it chanced that this group of teachers was composed of especially bright, energetic, and original young men and women. They determined to have an association of their own. It occurred to some one that it would add strength to their organization if the farmers were asked to meet with them. The idea seemed to "take," and the meetings became quite popular. This was during the winter of 1885-86. Special credit for this early venture belongs to Mr. E. L. Brooks, still of Hesperia and an ex-president of the present association, and to Dr. C. N. Sowers, of Benton Harbor, Mich., who was one of the teachers during the winter named, and who was elected secretary of the Board of School Examiners in 1887. Mr. Brooks writes:

The programmes were so arranged that the participants in discussions and in the reading of papers were about equally divided between teachers and patrons. An active interest was awakened from the start. For one thing, it furnished a needed social gathering during the winter for the farmers. The meetings were held on Saturdays, and the schoolhouse favored was usually well filled. The meetings were not held at any one schoolhouse, but were made to circulate among the different schools. These gatherings were so successful that similar societies were organized in other portions of the country.

In 1892, Mr. D. E. McClure, who has since (1896-1900) been Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, was elected County School Commissioner of Oceana County. Mr. McClure is a man of great enthusiasm and made a most successful commissioner. He conceived the idea that this union of teachers and patrons could be made of the greatest value in stimulating both teachers and farmers to renewed interest in the real welfare of the children, as well as a means of securing needed reforms. His first effort was to prepare a list of books suitable for pupils in all grades of the rural schools. He also prepared a rural lecture course, as well as a plan for securing libraries for the schools. All these propositions were adopted by a union meeting of teachers and farmers. His next step was to unite the interests of eastern Oceana County and western Newaygo County (Newaygo lying directly east of Oceana), and in 1893 there was organized the "Oceana and Newaygo Counties Joint Grangers and Teachers' Association," the word "Granger" being inserted because of the activity of the Grange in support of the movement. Mr. McClure has pardonable pride in this effort of his, and his own words will best describe the development of the movement:

This association meets Thursday night and continues in session until Saturday night. Some of the best speakers in America have addressed the association. Dr. Arnold Tompkins, in speaking before the association, said it was the greatest association and the only one of its character in the United States.

What was my ideal in organizing such associations?



HON. D. E. MCCLURE.

(The chief promoter of the "Hesperia Movement.")

1. To unite the farmers who pay the taxes that support the schools, the home-makers, the teachers, the pupils, into a coöperative work for better rural-school education.
2. To give wholesome entertainment in the rural districts, which from necessity are more or less isolated.
3. To create a taste for good American literature in home and school, and higher ideals of citizenship.
4. Summed up in all, to make the rural schools character-builders, to rid the districts of surroundings which destroy character, such as unkept school-yards, foul, nasty outhouses, poor, unfit teachers. These reforms, you understand, come only through a healthy educational sentiment which is aroused by a sympathetic coöperation of farm, home, and school.

What results have I been able to discover growing out of this work? Ideals grow so slowly that one cannot measure much progress in six or seven years. We are slaves to conditions, no matter how hard, and we

suffer them to exist rather than rouse ourselves and shake them off. The immediate results are better schools, yards, outbuildings, schoolrooms, teachers, literature for rural people to read.

Many a father and mother whose lives have been broken upon the wheel of labor have heard some of America's orators, have read some of the world's best books, because of this movement, and their lives have been made happier, more influential, more hopeful.

More than eight thousand people have been inspired, made better, at the Hesperia meetings.

Mr. McClure not only revived and extended the movement in his own bailiwick, but the success of the idea as carried out at Hesperia, together with Mr. McClure's ardent advocacy of similar work in other communities, has resulted in the extension of the plan to several other counties. Mr. McClure is a member of the Grange, and he has usually found the members of that organization quite ready to take the lead, from the farmers' side, in the union work. The counties of Kent, Washtenaw, Berrien, Mecosta, Montcalm, Lenawee, Clinton, and Eaton have taken steps more or less well organized along the lines suggested.

It remains to describe the work of the Kent County association (Kent is the county in which the city of Grand Rapids is situated), for at present that association is thoroughly organized and has been signally successful in arousing interest in all parts of the county. Besides, it made a departure from the Oceana-Newaygo plan which must be considered advantageous for most counties. The Hesperia meeting is an annual affair, with big crowds and abundant enthusiasm. The

Kent County association is itinerant, and holds several meetings during the year. It was organized in 1897. The membership includes teachers, school officers, farmers generally, and even pupils. An attempt has been made to hold monthly meetings during the school year, but for various reasons only five or six meetings are held. The meetings usually occur in some Grange hall, the Grange furnishing entertainment for the guests. There are usually three sessions—Friday evening and Saturday forenoon and afternoon. The average attendance has been nearly five hundred, about one-tenth being teachers; many teachers as well as farmers go considerable distances to attend. There are more invitations from Granges than the association can accept.

So far, the Kent County association has not imposed any fees upon its members, the Teachers' Institute fund of the county being sufficient to provide for the cost of lectures at the association meetings. Permission for this use of the fund was obtained from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Some counties have a membership fee; at Hesperia, the fee is 50 cents, and a membership ticket entitles its holder to a reserved seat at all sessions. The Kent County association also suggests a reading course for its members.

The success of the work in Kent County is due to several factors. Mr. G. T. Chapel, the County School Commissioner, is in very close touch with the farmers. The Grange is strong in the county. The energetic Lecturer of the State Grange, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, lives in Kent County, and in

addition to being a well-known Grange worker, was formerly an efficient teacher. So, in this county, the educators and the farmers and their leaders are in especially close sympathy. And right there is the vital element of success in this work. The initiative must be taken by the educators, but the plan must be thoroughly democratic, and teacher and farmer must be equally recognized in all particulars. The results of the work in Kent County are thus summarized by Commissioner Chapel:

To teachers, the series of meetings is a series of mid-year institutes. Every argument in favor of institutes applies with all its force to these associa-



SCHOOL AT LOWELL, MICHIGAN.



A RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE IN KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

tions. To farmers, they afford a near-by lecture course, accessible to all members of the family, and of as high grade as those maintained in the larger villages. To the schools, the value is in the general sentiment and interest awakened. The final vote on any proposed school improvement is taken at the annual school meeting, and the prevailing sentiment in the neighborhood has everything to do with this vote. And not only this, but the general interest of patrons may help and cheer both teacher and pupils throughout the year. On the other hand, indifference and neglect may freeze the life out of the most promising school. There is no estimating the value to the schools in this respect.

The Kent County association has a very simple constitution. It is appended here for the benefit of any who may desire to begin this beneficent work of endeavoring to draw more closely together rural schools and country homes.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This association shall be known as "The Kent County Teachers and Patrons' Association."

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become a member of this association by assenting to this constitution and paying the required membership fee.

ARTICLE III.—OBJECTS.

The object of this association shall be the promotion of better educational facilities in all ways and the encouragement of social and intellectual culture among its members.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.

At least five meetings of the association shall be held each year, during the months of October, November, January, February, and March, the dates and places of meetings to be determined and announced by the execu-

tive committee. Special meetings may be called at the election of the executive committee.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee composed of five members to be appointed by the president.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall occur at the regular meeting of the association in the month of October.

SEC. 3. The duties of each officer shall be such as parliamentary usage assigns, respectively, according to Cushing's Manual.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to arrange a schedule of meetings and to provide suitable lecturers and instructors for the same on or before the first day of September of each year. It shall be the further duty of this committee to devise means to defray the expenses incurred for lecturers and instructors. All meetings shall be public, and no charge for admission shall be made, except by order of the executive committee.

ARTICLE VI.—COURSE OF READING.

SECTION 1. The executive committee may also recommend a course of reading to be pursued by members, and it shall be their duty to make such other recommendations from time to time as shall have for their object the more effective carrying out of the purposes of the association.

Whether the Oceana County plan of a set annual meeting or the Kent County plan of numerous itinerant meetings is the better one depends much on the situation. It is not improbable that itinerant meetings, with an annual "round-up" meeting of the popular type as the great event of the school year, would be very satisfactory. Ingenuity and circumstances will suggest many combinations of the two plans and many departures from both plans. It has already been suggested that township organizations be formed; or, at least, that township meetings be regularly held in addition to the county meetings.

This work of uniting more closely the interests, sympathies, and intelligence of the teachers and patrons of the rural school has had a test in Michigan of sufficient length to prove that it is a practicable scheme. No one questions the desirability of the ends it is prepared to compass, and experience in Michigan shows not only that where the educators have sufficient enterprise, tact, enthusiasm, and persistence the necessary organizations can be perfected, but that substantial results follow. For the sake of better rural schools, then, it is sincerely to be hoped that the "Hesperia movement" may find expression in numerous Teachers and Patrons' Associations in at least the great agricultural States.

FRANCE ON THE WRONG TRACK.

BY PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

THAT French politics have lately been undergoing great changes, nobody who lives in France can deny; but from the outside these changes are far less conspicuous. Not only does our foreign policy maintain its wise and quiet appearance, the more so since it is in the hands of so clever and thoughtful a man as is M. Delcassé, but the rather brilliant period of the Exposition has done much to lessen the interest awakened at other periods by problems of internal administration. I am not speaking of the Dreyfus case, which proved dramatic enough to arouse universal excitement, but Thiers' efforts to start the Republic, Gambetta's work and premature death, Jules Ferry's colonial ambitions, Grévy's resignation of the Presidency, Carnot's life and assassination, the Panama affair, the quarrel between protectionists and free-traders, the rise and fall of Boulangerism, Lavigner's initiative, and many other facts—caused the world to be attentive to what was going on in France. At present the world is busy considering what the consequences may be of the South African war or the Chinese rebellion; what attention it can give to French affairs is largely taken up by Waldeck-Rousseau, who is supposed to be fighting for the good of the country and the maintenance of the Republic against a coalition of powerful Clericals and unsubdued Monarchists.

NO PLOT AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

There may be such a coalition somewhere, for it has been in existence ever since the beginning of the century; and during the first fifteen years of its life the third Republic had more than once to deal with the combined efforts of Clericals and Monarchists. Her leaders, then, ought to be very well acquainted with the management of such a war; and having fought it successfully so many times, ought to know how to grasp victory once more, especially if, as the case seems to be, the struggle has lost much of its importance and violence. One would fail to understand how the death of the Comte de Paris and the Pope's call to French Roman Catholics in favor of the Republic could have had no effect upon anti-republicanism. The truth is, that since both events took place the believers in the superiority of monarchical solutions became few in number and less influential than they had ever been before. Conservative Republicans began to organize them-

selves, and, one after the other, the Roman Catholic bishops were led to utter words of peace and tolerance. How did it happen, then, that suddenly the government should have been shaken strongly enough to feel bound to call even on Socialists for help? The answer is easy and clear. Such a fact never happened. The Republic has not been for five minutes in danger of being upset for many and many years. Not only did Déroulède's attempt to carry on a *coup d'état* on the day of President Felix Faure's funeral prove a complete failure, but his aim was to reorganize the Republic according to his own well-known ideas and not in the least to overthrow it. Déroulède never was a Monarchist and very likely will never be one for many reasons; the chief one being perhaps that he can hope to become the head of a Republican administration, while he has no chance of ever laying a crown on his valuable forehead. Less unsuccessful in a way but purely grotesque and inoffensive was Baron Christiani's *attentat* on Derby Day at Auteuil. A few people belonging to what is supposed to be the highest social circles in Paris made it clear that they were able on some occasions to behave like roughs, and that was all.

The so-called *procès de la Haute Cour* was a rather ridiculous experience. The Nationalists, Legitimists, Imperialists, and anti-Semites prosecuted on the ground of having joined in setting up a conspiracy against the Republic were found to have acted quite apart from one another, without a plan, almost without money, and not even knowing exactly what they were hoping for.

THE PREMIER'S MISTAKE.

Waldeck-Rousseau's initial and probably irreparable mistake was to make the Dreyfus case the pivot of his policy, and to consent to heavy sacrifices in order to bring forth a more peaceful time, when the great peace-maker, the World's fair, was near at hand. Waldeck-Rousseau entered political life long ago, for he was Gambetta's co-worker; but, as a politician, he displayed more power than ambition. His profession, that of a lawyer, seems to have been of far greater interest to him: when President Casimir Perier resigned, he might have been his successor, but did not appear eager to secure this high position. He was a wealthy man, enjoying life thoroughly, having many friends, and glad to receive them in his house, where artists and writers were always sure

to meet with a hearty welcome. Thus it was that Waldeck-Rousseau, having become acquainted with many *intellectuels*, was led to share their passionate appreciation and bitter condemnation of Méline's policy. Other circumstances of smaller moment helped in urging him to the front, perhaps quite against his own will. He was declared the needed man, the one who could restore the nation's moral unity.

Frenchmen are always fond of summing up a whole stock of facts in a short and mighty sentence. If Abraham Lincoln, when the frightful secession war came to an end, had pointed out the necessity of restoring the moral unity of the American people, nobody would have dared to find any exaggeration in his words. But that the Dreyfus case should have ruined the moral basis of French nationality, the work of so many centuries, is an idea that may spring out of disturbed minds during a crisis, but that ought not to outlive the circumstances through which the crisis has developed itself. Whether Waldeck-Rousseau really believed that France had been morally injured to the very depths of her soul, or for some other reasons which he did not care to tell, he undertook the repairing of our "moral unity."

LOSING INFLUENCE IN THE EAST.

The first thing he did was to charge royalism and Roman Catholicism with having corrupted the public mind all round. Notwithstanding the failure of a previous attempt to prove the strength and power of the monarchical party, it was insisted upon that the Republic was still in great danger of being upset—an argument by no means rational coming from republican leaders—and that it would remain so until royalism should have been crushed all through the country. The religious orders were the object of fiery denunciations because of their backward tendencies and their enormous wealth; the amount of the latter, as well as their membership, was systematically exaggerated; popular excitement was raised artificially by unscrupulous arguments, and finally a law was introduced which, under pretence of regulating the right of association, provided for the destruction and confiscation of all religious orders, whether they be devoted to the care of the poor and the sick or to the education of youth.

This made the Pope's interference a necessity, especially as, cleverly enough, the progress of these orders had been presented as unfavorable to the Church's true interests. Leo XIII.'s letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, while preserving the writer's usual moderation and showing his lasting friendliness to France, included a warning which the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet ought not to overlook. Conservative or

radical, every French administration during the nineteenth century proved eager to enjoy the advantages which belong to France as "the eldest daughter of the Church," and which constitute in the East her most valuable endowment. In China as well as in the Holy Land, the right of representing and protecting the Roman Catholic missions strengthens greatly the influence of French envoys; other nations are of course dissatisfied with such a privilege, and have often objected to its maintenance. The German Emperor is particularly anxious to see it suppressed, but up to this day the Pope has not given his consent. That he will give it if the anti-religious tendencies prevail in France, is quite certain; he will not even have the alternative of doing otherwise, because missionaries of other nationalities will, in a short time, take the place of the French, weakened and disorganized by the hostility against them at home.

UNDOING GAMBETTA'S, FERRY'S, AND CARNOT'S WORK.

Together with Roman Catholicism, military institutions and colonial expansion were denounced as the Republic's most dangerous enemies. Gambetta, Ferry, and Carnot had taken great pains to improve the former and to start the latter: they had worked hard and perseveringly in order to raise the army above any discussions and to make the colonies popular. The "État-Major" was Gambetta's favorite work. He considered that, in a democratic state where no hereditary principles provide the army with permanent and undisputed commanders, the General Staff is the only warranty of order and stability. He claimed also that the heads of the army ought to be chosen according to their personal knowledge and technical accomplishment, rather than to their political opinions. This was no theory on his part, for he used his wonderful influence in forcing General de Miribel into the position of chief of the army staff, very much against the will of the Republicans, who knew that the general's republicanism was not very ardent. Gambetta's choice proved excellent, and Miribel's services were as loyal as they were valuable. Carnot followed in these steps, and during his seven years' term of office his efforts in the same direction were numerous and effective. He had wisely and thoughtfully considered Tocqueville's words on the anti-military spirit that usually rises in a democracy; he knew that the chiefs of a great army cannot be asked to show much enthusiasm in submitting to elected representatives of the civil power; therefore, he had for them flattering attentions and used kind words toward them. The result was great. The republic had a splen-

did and powerful army to support her peaceful plans, and this army was loyal; nobody can doubt it, since otherwise the imperialist and royalist leaders would have succeeded in securing its help to restore the Bonapartes or the Orleans, while they failed constantly. This, however, did not seem sufficient, and, imprudently enough, the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet undertook to develop Jacobinism among the army officers and under-officers.

Colonial expansion is, more especially, Jules Ferry's work. The great statesman foresaw the necessity of opening a wide area of new land before such a country as was France after 1870—beaten, but far from broken, and anxious to make a fresh start and to act. He knew that her vitality could not be suppressed, and that her strength would have to be used in distant colonization, if not in European agitation. His troubles and pains were still greater than Gambetta's and Carnot's. Having lost India, Canada, and Louisiana by the fault of inefficient rulers, France had been told so often that this misfortune was owing to her lack of colonizing power that she firmly believed it, and certainly the Algerian experience was not meant to undeceive her; she was therefore obstinately opposed to further steps in Tunis, Tonquin, and Madagascar; and, not satisfied with having upset the Ferry cabinet on account of its wise but resolute policy in Asia and Africa, she bestowed upon the ex-prime minister the most bitter and unjust unpopularity. But facts were stronger than prejudices, and Frenchmen at last opened their eyes to the beauty and wealth of their new empire. Yet, sedentary as they are now, it needs time and repeated encouragement to induce them to settle in lands so distant. Any anti-colonial movement, then, is to be feared, and its effects on the prosperity of the empire would be ruinous and immediate.

UNPRACTICAL REFORMS.

The theories which are to be found at the bottom of these imprudent undertakings of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet are of a strikingly unpractical character. Such Utopias had not come to the front since the days of 1848, when Cabet, Saint-Simon, Fourier, and their half-lunatic followers were busy describing the charms of the future social golden age. Armed citizens may reach just the kind of military standard that Switzerland requires, or perhaps Belgium; volunteers may, in such countries as England, the United States, Australia, and Canada, where the strong Anglo-Saxon traditions prevail, give a powerful help to a regular army; but nowadays, and unless Germany, Italy, and Austria do the same, to change the French military organiza-

tion into a republican militia system would be for France to abdicate her control in European politics and to give up her influence as a world power. The militia theory is noble and humane, and it has also an economical superiority, because it is, doubtless, the cheapest way of preparing the nation's defense. But the present state of things is such that for a big country to be prepared only to defend itself means no true prestige and no real power.

Another theory, that of equal rights for all human races, leads to a policy contrary to any colonial progress. Without indulging in even the most lenient form of serfdom, not to speak of slavery, the superior race is justified in refusing to extend several privileges of civilized life to the lower one. A fair treatment, justice to all, and special protection to the natives against the possible cruelties and encroachments of their rulers are enough, in many cases. Of course, it is the duty of the latter to try and raise the lower race to their own standard; but such an educational work is very slow, and to hasten it is simply to injure it and, at the same time, to straiten colonization and weary those who are busy at it.

A BLIND ALLEY.

To carry on these unwholesome plans, Waldeck-Rousseau had to find support elsewhere than in the ranks of the Moderate Republican party. He wanted Socialist help and secured it by asking one of the more clever Socialist leaders, Millerand, into the cabinet. Socialists are, as a rule, much too practical in their ways, if not in their aims, to be contented with hoisting to the top one of their foremost men. They claimed more than that, and the premier had to concede many of their claims, and therefore to give up many of his former views and principles. The result was, in one word, that Waldeck-Rousseau and his followers, while non-Socialists themselves, were harnessed and bound to drag the Socialist cart. The great danger of such an experience lies in this, that France is perhaps of all nations the most anti-aristocratic, but at the same time the most anti-communistic. At the bottom of French civilization lies propriety, the cornerstone of the whole building. No Frenchman will ever consent, if he is a proprietor, to cease to be one; or, if he is not, to give up hope of becoming one. Thus, it is impossible for communism to conquer France without civil war breaking out. Any one who leads her toward socialism leads her in a blind alley whence she won't be able to escape quietly; blood will have to be shed, time and money lost, space won on rivals given up. This is no prophecy, but the result

of past experiences ; history provides us with serious warnings. Even with far less genius, Napoleon I. would have succeeded, all the same, in making the "Dix-huit Brumaire ;" and, with none at all, Napoleon III. succeeded in restoring the Empire ; in both circumstances, the trump in the Bonapartist cards was propriety, damaged already by Utopian laws and threatened with a still worse treatment. How is it that a man like Waldeck-Rousseau does not remember such things ? Thiers, who knew France better, said thirty years ago : "*La République sera conservatrice ou elle ne sera pas.*" After thirty years, his word remains true ; the Republic has lived, progressed, and got strong ; no other foe is to be feared but socialism ; socialism alone can kill her.

MORE HARM DONE.

A twofold result of the Waldeck-Rousseau policy is already conspicuous. In striving to master the French nation and force it into certain ways against the will of a great part of the people, the cabinet has been led to treat unjustly, and to denounce as enemies of the Republic, all the Republicans who did not approve its views and refused to support its plans. Passionate ill-feeling was thus aroused between Frenchmen at the very moment when it became possible for them to forget the Dreyfus quarrel, and it was most necessary to try to soothe its bad effects. However ridiculous may be the statements that ex-Premier Ribot has turned a Monarchist and that ex-Premier Méline seldom dreamed of anything else than of betraying the republican cause, such statements, when printed daily in the papers and uttered even in the House of Parliament, end in misleading public opinion. Lies and slanders, sad to say, are never inoffensive.

One result, therefore, is to sow hatred in the French soil ; the other is to give France a heavy handicap in the race of nations. Concord and harmony are necessary to any people whose foreign policy is at all active and daring. On the contrary, if agitated and busy with quarrels, a nation cannot do more than defend its rights, and must not look forward to increasing its shares and profits. France would not lose much by following for a short time a purely defensive policy (indeed, she has done so for a long time—since the Franco-German war), if Europe were to-day what it was some twelve years ago. But circumstances have changed radically ; "pushfulness" is to be found everywhere. England conquers South Africa, Germany builds up a powerful fleet, Russia settles in North China, Australia celebrates her coming of age as a nation, Austria progresses in the Balkans, the

United States assume a world policy, the Prince of Bulgaria means to become a king, Greece wants Crete, and Japan, Korea ; even Spain seeks strength and wealth by trying to unite with the Spanish-speaking American republics. France alone is fettered, and cannot even take up her own African Hinterland without giving way to sharp discussions between Frenchmen. From the French point of view, and without in the least approving the perfectly absurd idea of an interference in the Anglo-Boer conflict, it is safe to say that a better occasion for deciding the Newfoundland and the New Hebrides questions will never be found. England paid the price that was asked elsewhere for preserving neutrality (such bargains are regrettable, but sentiment is out of the question in modern politics) ; she did not pay France anything, because she had nothing to fear from her, seeing that France had too much trouble at home to be attentive to developments outside.

IS IT TOO LATE ?

France's prosperity is threatened by two kinds of men—conquerors and ideologists. During the last centuries, particularly during the last one, some of her rulers have led her to believe that she was God's soldier, and that her fate was to be raised above all nations and to govern Europe. At other times she was taught that the light of the world lies in her hands, and that the laws she makes, the ways she tries, the principles she proclaims, are to extend finally everywhere, and to be found superior to any others. All this is nonsense ; and by adopting such childish views France has never failed to lose what she had gained and to run very serious risks.

The present Republic, however, showed obvious signs of wisdom and resisted the conquering spirit on several occasions ; we must now resist the Utopian spirit. So far, we have unfortunately given way to it ; but I do not think we shall go much farther. France is simply on a wrong track, and nothing is easier, when she perceives it, than to go back and take the other track. We shall have lost time and money, that's all. Of course, the risk would become great if the reign of Utopia were allowed to continue for some years more ; but young Frenchmen have been brought up during the last fifteen years in a somewhat different manner than their fathers. I myself have done something to make manly games popular among them, to make them go abroad, to make them long for freedom and initiative. A young man who has played football and has traveled is not, as a rule, prompted to claim state help or to shut himself up in the dreamy castle of Utopia.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—ITS STATUS, DEVELOPMENT, AND FUTURE.

BY COL. RICHARD J. HINTON.

NEARLY four hundred thousand white and colored Americans are living within the borders of an unorganized territory which belongs in fee simple to another race (but under the Government of the United States), with but the barest shadow of a right to remain anywhere upon the scant twenty million acres it contains. Its owners are about 68,000 persons of more or less Indian blood, with some 16,000 colored people, who were once in slavery to them, or are the direct progeny of their former chattels. There are 100,000 whites—business men with some sort of “permit to reside;” workmen for Indian landowners; employees of railroads that enter and pass through; coal miners or cattlemen who work on or have leased lands from the landowning race. The Americans remaining there have the barest shadow of a legal right, and even now the large majority might be removed by force as trespassers if it were deemed wise or necessary to attempt it. Yet there is, on the whole, no more peaceable community upon this continent. There are no soldiers there. Policemen are strangers; militia is unknown. *There is not a liquor saloon or dealer, wholesale or retail, lawfully to be found within the confines of the Indian Territory.* Liquor may be obtained, of course, but at the sharp risk of the well-enforced Indian intercourse laws; wholly on the sly, at a large price, and with the probability of summary imprisonment—for the seller, at least.

The territory proper has no governor or legislature—runs itself, almost—has no free schools, and until within two years had lawfully not a single municipality. That is, of course, outside such simple organization as the five civilized nations—Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, with a little fistful of tribal remnants bearing names to conjure up a graphic historical record, located in the north-east corner—have provided for themselves, under missionary influences chiefly, during the past sixty-five years of their residence west of the Mississippi River. The only officials for the “intruders” are five federal judges, serving supreme and district courts, with a lot of patchwork laws, and part of a civil and criminal code borrowed by Congress from Arkansas, the neighbor State

to the east. These courts have district attorneys, marshals and deputies, and about twenty commissioners, who in each district have the powers of justices of the peace and other petty courts. There are no capitol or government buildings as yet. Some are hired, and their owners are usually Indians. The tax collector has no place, except as a United States revenue officer, and that concerns the Indian as well as the white man. The “nations,” as the Indian communities are termed, being the owner of all the lands, though under federal supervision, require certain small annual payments for permission to live upon their lands, to labor, or to do business therein.

There is large historical interest and a high romantic feeling to be invoked. What a record it is, and how dramatic read the pages! The Oklahoma Indians are nearer our day, for their names build again the story of the vast movements which since 1850 have made the newer West free and secure to industrial life; adding such enormous impetus to our growth as by leaps and bounds has placed the Republic at the apex, almost, of national powers. In the Indian Territory itself, the tribal names are older and fainter in the ears of this generation. But they bring back to every reader of early American history the long stretch of blood-marked pathways across the now dull lines of pioneering.

It was the central and southern movement from the coast plane and the Appalachian range that, creating Tennessee and Kentucky, led across to the Mississippi and the Missouri, and then diverged southwest until over Texas the borders of Mexico were reached, that made this territory. Along the associations thus formed come trooping the fiery suggestions of the struggle over slavery. All of the Indian peoples, whose descendants are now to emerge from tribal isolation and are to be merged with the general body of citizenship, were removed here to make a new slave State, and to prevent, as in the case of the Northern Indians, the coming of those opposed to chattelism. Oh, the irony of events! All has come to naught. The breaking of faith—the corruption of headmen—open hostilities, and the heavy cost of removals made, amounting, according to Benton's charge in the Senate, to

not less than \$40,000,000 in the case of the Cherokees and Creeks; the intrigues which divided them in Civil War times; the demoralization of intelligence and common honesty which for years seems to have followed; the merging of the freed people with them, and now, the great changes that are rapidly culminating, that will make them either a rich band of dependent people or a marked body of self-sustaining citizens, who begin a new career with economic security, and will be encouraged as they grow, not only by official aid, but by the generous good wishes of the entire nation.

WORK OF THE DAWES COMMISSION.

The outcome is largely due to the skilled knowledge and sagacious patience of a public man who, seeing events and their drift, has formulated action and policy alike in evolution, therewith bringing authority and opinion to act in concert with him. Ex-United States Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, now a venerable figure that still links the days of Webster with those of Lincoln and Grant, is the central figure, for he is the originator and organizer of the present transformation. He served for years on the House and Senate committees on Indian Affairs, and thereby obtained that incisive knowledge which convinced him and has since converted the country to the conviction that the most advanced form of semi-independent tribal and communal life our country held, and which the Indian administration was sedulously protecting, was in complete peril of falling to pieces from interior rather than exterior causes. The mixed-bloods and their white married associates rapidly grew unscrupulous in their greed for the power that wealth and property can bestow. The story is too long to tell here, but the Indian Commission, over which Mr. Dawes has presided since 1893, epitomized by a few words in one of its early reports the actual situation, when it stated that—"in short, almost everything of tribal property in which every citizen Indian has of right an equal share has, if of any value, been appropriated to the use and gain of the few, while the real full-blood has been left destitute and crowded out upon the mountains and unproductive land, to take care of himself as best he can."

The tribal or "nation" governments were, when this was published, practically under white and full-blood control, and were recklessly leasing the community lands to cattlemen and coal companies. The wire fence almost enveloped the territory. Railroad franchises, oil-land leases, coal, cattle, and forest privileges,—all paid them toll and profit. It thus became self-evident that tribal

property could not be maintained. Not that of these Indians, at least, for under it the crafty alone controlled, while outside pressure became stronger. Hence, the commissioners sought to develop conditions which, while changing to ordinary civil life and individual ownership of the common lands, etc., would also serve to protect the Indians themselves during a reasonable probationary period. The writer, without going into minutiae, will try to tell of results in such fashion as may show why it was and where it tends. The legislation which has finally given definite direction is of later days than the commission that first investigated and now directs the process required by the law. Some facts as to the author thereof are of interest.

Representative Charles Curtis, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Representative of the First Kansas District, is of Indian descent, his mother being a quarter-blood Kaw Indian, a tribe now almost extinct, but which once claimed a large proportion of eastern and central Kansas, and from whom the United States purchased all the areas whereon, between 1830 and 1850, were settled the remainder of such once great tribes as the Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Sac and Fox, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandottes, and others, who had held the vast region between the Chesapeake Bay and the Mississippi River. He is a lawyer, residing in Topeka, and is—unless John Randolph, of Virginia, had Indian blood in him, as has been reported—the only man of his race who has held a seat in Congress. Colonel Boudinot, a Cherokee half-breed, was admitted as Delegate to the first Confederate Congress. Eli Parker, once hereditary chief of the Senecas, and a full-blood, served on General Grant's staff and as his first Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Under the Curtis act the work of allotment, etc., was expected to be closed by January 1, 1901. The time will be extended somewhat. The commission is presided over by ex-Senator Dawes, and consists, besides Mr. Dawes, of Messrs. Fair, Bixby, Thomas B. Needles, and C. R. Breckinridge, the last-named gentleman being the only change made since the commission began its work, in 1893. Its labors have been arduous and constant, by way of investigation and travel, the taking of testimony—with continued need of diplomatic skill—a vast amount of clerical work, and lately the direction or supervision of a large corps of topographers and their assistants, detailed from the United States Geological Survey. The secretary, Allison L. Ainsworth, is a most efficient officer, as well as a gentleman of fine talents, both artistic and literary. Over three hundred persons are now engaged in the work.

The entire cost has reached about \$1,000,000, and before it is fully completed probably a quarter of a million more will be required. The salaries of the commissioners are \$5,000 each per year, or \$200,000 for the eight years engaged. Their travel and other expenses have been half as much more. The remainder has been used for clerical labor and field work, about two-thirds having been appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The work already accomplished and to be achieved can be summarized as follows :

(a) The partial, yet to be final, abolition of the Indian tribes and local governments.

(b) The segregation of their lands by survey, etc.

(c) The enrollment of all Indians and freed persons, and the passing upon the claims made.

(d) The survey and allotment to individuals of nearly twenty million acres of land.

(e) The making of conditions which insure peace, recognize the "intruder," and establish law and order.

(f) The creation of municipal government, as the beginning of civil institutions.

(g) The founding of a system of public schools.

(h) The prevention of Indian pauperism during a reasonable period of change. The protection, also, of annuity and other funds, and of such property as coal lands, etc., as shall remain of joint interest, and its disposition for the benefit of all concerned.

Whatsoever may be the original wrongs done, and the writer's conviction—founded, too, on forty years of knowledge of their conditions—is that they are many and flagrant: the conviction has grown strong from recent observation as well as former deduction, that the present policy offers the only reasonable and equitable settlement of existing affairs.

THE QUESTION OF INTERMARRIAGE.

By the Dawes Commission, and under the subsequently passed Curtis Act, white persons who had intermarried with Indian women and taken their residence in the nation to which the wives belong, by or before the year 1880, were accepted without question as Indian citizens, entitled to all the benefits accruing to such,—as land allotments and national funds. But white males intermarried after 1880 are required, on application for enrollment by the Dawes Commission, to present the marriage license, with the certificate of marriage or a duly attested copy thereof. The intermarried white woman is also required to present her marriage certificate, or proper proof of its having been issued. The total of such intermarriages was, at the close of 1898, 2,075, of

which 1,212 were with Choctaws. With regard to the issue of said marriages, a statement of the procedure had in the Cherokee Nation, being substantially similar to that followed in the other four, will be sufficiently explicit. The roll made in 1896 is the underlying or test one. Children whose names are borne thereon are in good standing, and it necessarily included all the offspring up to date of marriages before 1880, and of marriages proven to have been contracted in or before 1895, but after the year first named. The mothers of mixed-blood children are required to make affidavits as to birth and names of children, with attestation also of doctor and midwife, or other attendant on the accouchement.

NEGROES ONCE HELD AS SLAVES BY INDIANS.

The enrollment of the Indian (colored) freed people (that is, persons once held as slaves, or their descendants) is still in progress. The commission's rules and the Curtis law provide, however, for the fair setting aside of enough land in each nation, to equitably satisfy these claims on behalf of such remaining bona fide residents of the Indian Territory and on the lands of the nations wherewith their parents were connected. The treaty of 1866 also provided for a considerable number of "free persons of color," who were brought with them from the original homes of the Indian nations. The larger number of this class were identified with the Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles; very few, if any, being identified with the Choctaws or Chickasaws, both of whom were markedly exclusive and proslavery in feeling.

Four of the nations were slave-holding in their old habitats, a practice which grew up only after their consociation with the whites of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. In Tennessee and North Carolina, the Cherokees do not appear to have held chattel slaves to any marked extent. It is not clear that the Seminoles ever did; and if any were so held by them before the Civil War, they were acquired after leaving Florida.

In the earliest volunteer colored and the Indian home regiments organized in Kansas during 1862 and 1863, there were a considerable number of Cherokee and Creek negroes, with a smaller number of fugitive slaves from Choctaw and Chickasaw owners, but none in the companies of Seminoles who were mustered among the Union forces of color, red, brown, or black.

EX-CONFEDERATE INDIANS.

In 1866, when the relations of these nations and tribes to the general Government were readjusted, after the violent wrenching the Civil

War had given them, it was decided, against strenuous objections by a large part of the Union or full-blood Indians, that the Confederate Indians should be restored to their full place in the Five Nations. Having violated all treaty obligations by their adhesion to the Confederacy, this decision was as generous then in spirit, as it has since been shown to have been wisely provident, in preventing trouble and disorder. And it was also provided that the former slave and resident free people of color should be in part incorporated, at least so far as their right to school and other benefits was concerned, and to a share in the use of the tribal lands. In no case, however, were they made full participants. But they were protected and provided for. They have grown and multiplied. About 6,000 in 1866, they are now estimated at 15,000. The Creeks and Seminoles accepted this policy squarely; the Cherokees, fairly; the Choctaws, reluctantly, while the Chickasaws have resisted grudgingly to the present hour, seeking in years past to drive them out, and now are consenting only perforce to a judicial settlement. Yet, the Chickasaws contain even now a larger proportion of full-bloods than any other of their related communities. Originally from Mississippi, they were always under marked Southern influences, and they form quite a planter-like people.

DOUBTFUL "CLAIMS."

Among the most remarkable documents emanating from Indian sources during the past ten years of controversy must be reckoned a recent message of Governor Johnston to the Chickasaw National Council. It is directed against a movement to force the recognition of property rights as intermarried Indian citizens of some 6,000 claimants, whose cases are before the United States (territorial) courts, but who have not been "lawfully admitted under the act of June 10, 1896."

It is expressly stated by the Chickasaw executive that the Dawes Commission, as well as the federal courts and judges, are in no sense responsible for this "claims" conspiracy. It seems on the face, and probably is in fact, to be very much like the constant efforts of "attorneys" to work up doubtful or fraudulent pension cases.

The Dawes Commission and Indian agents' reports will show, however, that the winnowing of cases has been done, and it has effectively identified the bona fide claimants. The present crop of "court people" is made up mainly of residents of Texas and Arkansas who imagine or claim that they possess Indian blood. Governor Johnston calls upon the Chickasaw Council to

take measures at once for an early and energetic appeal to Congress to prevent the annoyances and delays these alleged claims produce, and to prevent by further prohibitory legislation their possible consummation. The importance of such action may be estimated when it is stated that the homestead land alone that will be involved, would, at 240 acres per capita, require at least 1,440,000 acres, which, at a valuation of ten dollars rental per acre, might, at the end of twenty-one years, have a market value of \$20,240,000. These doubtful claims are certainly worth resisting.

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

Before the "Atoka" agreement of 1898, made with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the Dawes Commission had succeeded in bringing to a definite limit the existing administration of the other three organized communities, with their elaborate paraphernalia of governors, judges, legislatures, and subordinate staffs. What is substituted for them is, as to the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles, a property trustee system, supervised by the federal officials. The other two retain their forms of government until 1903; but in all matters that can be racially affected, the Indian agent will be the official intermediary. The study of the Indian governments is one of decided sociological interest, but cannot be discussed in this paper. The administration was triune in its division, like our own. Three of the nations termed their executives, governors; the other two kept the racial title of chief. Each of them had a supreme or superior court, district ones also, with marshal and sheriffs. Counties existed, and justices of the peace were found. Lawyers, "native and to the manner born," are numerous, and many are able also. The legislatures were dual in form, sitting from six weeks to two months, as a rule, and elections held every one or two years. The native tongues were generally used, and the volume of laws grew large.

Before the Civil War, there was but little trouble, except as to the historical feuds, which resulted from enforced removals. In each nation, the white, part-breed, and proslavery forces were charged with complicity in removal. The missionary influence was also divided, the Baptists generally being with the full-bloods, and the other denominations with the Southern forces. The division ran in the same way during the war period. After the return of the Confederate Indians, in 1866, the mixed-bloods grew strongest and generally controlled legislation, until about 1886, when the full-bloods again asserted themselves. Out of these conditions has grown the present policy.

In this evolution, then, the incorporated towns—municipalities independent of the Indian life and laws—have recently had a potential influence. Indeed, after the railroads and the cattle industry,—which were at one time more spoliation than enterprise,—these towns and their growth have had the largest share in producing order out of the chaos of racial, social, and economic life that for thirty years has been seen in the Territory.

METHODS OF TAXATION.

The vexed question of "tribal" taxation has been settled for all interests upon the decision reached, that the charges made for land occupancy by whites, either for farming or business purposes, are not to be regarded as "taxes," but as "rentals" or "permits," to remain on the lands of Indian owners. These per-capita and business payments are, however, to be collected by federal agents and applied to school purposes. They include a head rate of one dollar per year, five dollars for each lawyer, insurance agent, doctor, or druggist, cotton-gin, sawmill, blacksmith shop, butcher, restaurant, and other such pursuits; cotton compress, twenty-five dollars per year, and merchants one-half of 1 per cent. upon the average value of stocks the year preceding. The circus and the theater have to pay also. Cattle feeding on Indian lands are charged twenty-five cents per head. Most of these imposts will, however, soon disappear, as the business of the Territory will necessarily be done with the incorporated towns, and they are to be independent of Indian control, as the land so used passes from them under present legislation.

TERRITORIAL TOWNS.

The largest municipality is Ardmore, in the western part of the Chickasaw country. It is close to the eastern line of Oklahoma, and is credited with 10,000 inhabitants. Vinita, in the Cherokee country, is the first town touched by the traveler from the North, as it is the oldest white settlement, dating back to the early seventies. Caddo, in the Choctaw country, is the oldest one to the south-east. South McAlester (Choctaw) is a dirty, driving, busy, typical frontier town, neither pleasant to the eyes nor to the eel of those who enter it. Hotel accommodations are everywhere poor, except as you happen occasionally on some old-fashioned country hostelry. There is now a fair modern hotel at Muskogee, in the Creek country. This is the most attractive town in the Territory. It is thriving in business, and is the center, too, of educational life, for there are no less than four quite well-equipped educational institutions aspiring to a collegiate charac-

ter. They are the result of missionary efforts and labors, and represent, respectively, the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches. The town has an excellent public school and a large and most creditable building. It has a large edifice devoted to the federal courts, and several handsome business blocks. McAlester is the seat of the Territorial Supreme and of the First Judicial District courts, but it has no suitable quarters therefor, though at present it is also the center of the territorial railroad system. Its sidewalks were almost non-existent, and its roadway a complete quagmire, when the writer visited it, while both Muskogee and Vinita have very decent roads and streets, and sidewalks, too, that do not endanger one's legs. It may seem invidious to note this; but the fact that the leading residents in the two places last named were of Western and Northern antecedents, and that McAlester, Caddo, and Ardmore were directed by men from Southern and near-by States, has had undoubtedly a marked influence, while the obstacles to improvements were in nowise different in any one of the other places. For years, any town control and improvement must have been largely voluntary; certainly so in the latter direction.

EDUCATION.

A most painful feature of the long transition period, with its crowding increase of white residents, has been the non-existence of a free-school system for their children. Indeed, there have been none for either the legal or non-legal white inhabitants. Of the former class, for the past fifteen years or so, there have been from 25,000 to 100,000, employed by the Indian farmers, leasing and cultivating lands for them, working in the coal mines, on the railroads, or for the cattlemen with leased range lands. Each of the five nations has long maintained schools; the Cherokees beginning as far back as 1804, at New Etoka, having a remarkable alphabet, and types, with presses, etc., before or as early as their removal beyond the Mississippi. It must not be forgotten that the full-blood Cherokee Cadmus,—the blacksmith, Se-quo-yah,—is the only one of the three known makers of alphabets whose inventive genius and action are matters of knowledge and not of doubtful tradition. One of the two Yankee printers who set the first Cherokee type is still living ("Story of the Cherokee Bible." Ithaca, N. Y.: George E. Foster. 1899). Se-quo-yah himself was living as late as 1859. Mr. Foster's books thereon are most interesting.

In their own schools—which, however, as a rule, do not seem to have progressed of late years—they have always been ready to admit white

children within their settlements, on payment of a small fee of from one to two dollars per month. Neighborhood schools were generally started by a teacher collecting a small number of native children, when the tribal authorities would recognize the need and pay, under their laws, a certain small pro-rata sum to such teacher, usually a young white man. It is from such kindly adventures that many of the intermarriages have proceeded. The white children were the teacher's bonus. It is easy, then, to see that but a small number could be admitted. The agitation of these conditions, with the inevitable decline of the neighborhood or district tribal school, has brought about a transfer of control to the United States officials, who are hereafter to administer the trust funds of the future of all Indian educational action. Provisions in the Curtis act, made through the new municipalities, and the reservation of a moderate school-land endowment, provide also for the creation of a public common-school system.

The total school population of the Territory is not less than 60,000, three-fourths of which are whites. The other 15,000 are Indian and affiliated children. The last report accessible gives the neighborhood (Indian) schools in the five nations at 365, costing for the year \$113,880 to maintain. Besides these, are a number of seminaries and high schools of varying character, and costing \$225,824 in all. The Indian agent, through the school superintendent, reports 26 boarding and industrial schools, with an average attendance of 1,700 pupils, a staff of 250 teachers, and a total expenditure of \$260,000. The total given, then, of such Indian expenditures is \$559,704. In all probability, the expenditures for schools and institutions directly under sectarian control would increase this to \$750,000. The local, industrial, boarding, academic, and collegiate schools are, it is believed, included. The latter is the result chiefly of missionary work. But good academic and special schools are found in each of the five nations. The time was, and within the writer's cognizance, when such schools were superior to any that the near-by States could (1856-66) have furnished. A considerable number of Indians have graduated, at community cost, during the past two-thirds of a century at such institutions as Dartmouth and Princeton, and in the colleges of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Curtis law—which is really an “enabling act” for the new territory that arises—has provided that towns maintain free schools under certain provisions of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas. Their legal existence began in June, 1898, and a number of towns have taken action. Paul's Valley in the Chickasaw

and Muscogee in the Creek nation were the first to organize. The first one had 400 scholars in 1899, and raised 1 per cent. on a personalty of \$355,000. The second had over 700 pupils, with 13 teachers, and spent \$5,000 on building. In 1900, 12,000 town children were reported enrolled with an attendance of 7,206, and a corps of 122 teachers. The anxiety of the people is seen in such active efforts, and the clear outlines of an efficient common-school system are already in plain sight. The superintendent of the “nation” schools is an officer of the Interior Department, and his work has greatly grown in importance under the present policy.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

The railroads within the Territory have been uniformly granted, at a very small annual payment to the nations, the use of all land required for route and track purposes, stations, sidings, and shops. Complaint has been made, and justly to some extent, of encroachments for speculative town-site purposes. Certainly, all of the settlements along them have been first made by railroad management for the needs of employees or the trade that traffic developed. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, which was the earliest invader, having a direct north and south route of about three hundred miles, and with branches somewhat over five hundred miles within the Territory, was granted, with the right of way, a “further provision that if these tribes should ever cease to exist, or from any other cause should cease to occupy their Territory, and it should become a part of the public domain, in that event this road should be entitled to alternate sections ten miles wide on each side of its [main] track the entire length of the Territory.”

The corporation contends that this is a “vested right,” and when the tribes “cease to exist,” from any cause “to exist,” or to “occupy” the lands, it would be an act of bad faith for the United States to do such things as shall impair the railroad's claim. Of course, the allotment system now in process must be a complete barrier to the lands becoming part of the “public domain.” Hence the charge of bad faith by the United States that the corporation now makes. It proposes to sue in equity for this claim.

The present mileage is some 1,700 miles. There are a score of corporations, but the chief operating ones are the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf roads. The “Santa Fé” and “Rock Island” enter the Territory from Oklahoma, passing through the western portion of the Chickasaw country. These five lines will

practically have control, as the others are allied with them. It is worthy of notice in passing that the inception of the first road constructed, known to railroad advertisers as the "K., M. & T." or "Katy-Did," came from Kansas, and a part of the important strife which made it a free State. It was part of the eastern business interest that, from New England and Pennsylvania, had constructed and then controlled the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Quincy & Burlington systems. Their capital was on the side of economic freedom, and when the earlier collision had passed, it entered into the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, westward to the Missouri, from Quincy on the Mississippi, and then to Atchison, Kan., thus founding the great "Sante Fé" system with its more than 8,000 miles of track—in many respects the wisest-managed and most valuable of all our Western railroad corporations and plants. In the earlier part of 1857, Thaddeus Hyatt, then a wealthy inventor and manufacturer of New York City, who was also chairman of the National Kansas Free State Aid Committee, equipped two parties for a railroad-route reconnoissance from the Kansas River south to the northern border of Texas. This writer was attached to one of these parties and practically made the first examination of the route within the Indian Territory, that, under Robert S. Stevens, of Kansas, afterward in Congress from a New York district, was, when the Civil War closed, selected, and since occupied as the "M., K. & T." railroad.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

Positive returns from the census of 1900 are not yet accessible, but an estimate made from a careful study of all available sources of information divides the population as follows :

Indian citizens.....	68,500
Colored citizens.....	15,500
Lawful white residents.....	150,000
Others permitted pending final settlement.....	150,000
	384,000

NOTE.—The United States Census of 1900 gives the total population as 391,960 persons.

A statement from enumerators who have been at work among the Chickasaws, gives the children resident in that area at 25,000 in round figures. This, at the ordinary ratio of three out of five persons, will give a total of 75,000. Probably this is fair, as both Indian and colored families are large, and there is a considerable proportion of settled whites therein, owing to the large towns, mines, and railroads therein. At the same rate the Choctaw country will have 25,000 residents, the Creeks 60,000, the Semi-

noles about 7,000, the Quapaw Agency section 25,000, and the Cherokees 118,000. The term "Indian citizen," as here used, is meant to include the whites whose marriages have been recognized by enrollment.

The character of the non-Indian population is a matter of importance, when the social-economic future is taken into consideration. The leaders of this population are largely from the South, and especially from near-by States. Business men are of all types, but are mainly from Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Kansas. Two-thirds of the white and colored workers are from the same States. About 30,000 colored persons reside in the Territory, besides those affiliated with the Indians proper. Their leaders are unusually shrewd and active men, and push vigorously for both business and public places.

LAND ALLOTMENTS.

These coming American citizens, then, are to enter upon their new life with some remarkable advantages. The 84,000 persons will each hold in his or her own right, for a period of twenty-one years, or till 1922, a homestead that cannot be sold or taken for debt, of from 25 to 240 acres, or an average of over 100 acres each. That is, the Indian homesteads of the territory will exceed 9,000,000 acres in all. There will be at least 1,000,000 more acres held for schools, churches, mines, railroads, and other uses.

The entire area of the Territory is given by the Dawes Commission as follows :

Tribes.	Acres.	Square Miles.
Cherokees*.....	5,031,351	7,861.00
Chickasaws.....	4,650,935	7,262.00
Choctaws.....	6,688,000	10,450.00
Creeks.....	3,040,495	4,750.75
Seminoles.....	375,000	586.00
Quapaw Agency†.....	212,255	331.41
Totals	19,998,036	31,441.16

* Including two small bodies of Delawares and Shawnees.

† Eight small tribal remnants.

Homestead allotments for the Choctaws and Chickasaws are the largest—240 acres each : for the Creeks they are 160, for the Cherokees 80, and for the Seminoles 40 each. This is the allotment proper for the Indians and their white affiliates, with their children, as enrolled lawfully members of the several nations. No child of either race is to be enrolled or considered tribal in character born since 1898. The Choctaws and Chickasaws will thus retain 5,045,280 homestead acres ; their colored affiliates will finally have at least 178,000 acres. Only Indians by blood share in the remaining lands, which may be sold, too,

by the holders after from two to five years. This rule is the same in all the nations. There will be a considerable area reserved for coal and other income-making lands. The total left is 4,459,004 acres, about 200 acres for each person. This will leave some 252,000 acres for coal land and other reserves. The Creeks proper, will have 1,645,400 acres homestead; their colored people, at 40 acres each, will have 150,280 acres. This will leave 1,214,280 acres, which, allowing for reserved areas, will give each enrolled Creek citizen about 105 acres for sale. The enrolled Cherokee citizens will receive 80 acres each, or a homestead area of 2,436,880 acres. The freedmen's allotments will be 160,000 acres, making a total of 2,596,880 acres. This leaves of their lands only 434,471 acres, or less than 14 acres per capita, for sale. Practically, these people will not have ten acres each over their homestead lands, as the reservation for freed people will require nearly 136,000 acres. The Seminole homestead area will take about 150,000 acres, and they will have, approximately, 375 acres each for sale.

Adding these totals, and allowing 30 homestead acres each for 2,000 Indians on the Quapaw Agency section, or 60,000 in all, we shall have a total homestead area of 9,337,560 acres for the enrolled Indian citizens, and 488,280 acres for their colored affiliates—a total area to be reserved from sale or debt seizure for twenty-one years of 9,825,846 acres. No such endowment has ever attended the competitive community order within the United States. If we allow but five dollars per acre as their rental value, and capitalize the same at the inalienable total of twenty-one years, we shall reasonably have a farm value of \$105 per acre, making a total of \$1,031,713,830—for the next half-generation an average return of at least \$150,000 per year. It may reach double that sum. Besides these large sources of permanent wealth, they have the income of nearly \$10,000,000 in United States funds.

From the proceeds alone of lands sold the following sums are invested, and the general Government is liable under treaty stipulations, most of the large sums having come as such land payments. The interest is usually 5 per cent. Several sums are included which bear a higher rate:

Communities.	All United States Liabilities.	Annual Interest and Other Payments.
Cherokees.....	\$2,717,817.53	\$137,896.17
Chickasaws.....	1,209,695.66	70,349.27
Choctaws.....	1,005,291.80	73,772.56
Seminoles.....	2,019,513.89	103,778.00
For small tribes.....	42,919.60	10,374.43
Totals.....	\$6,995,238.48	\$396,170.43

According to the figures and estimates given, the transactions now approaching completion in the Indian Territory cover an addition of possible and now almost unworked wealth to the national resources of at least a potential two billions of dollars.

INDIAN LANDLORDS.

There is a possible, even a probable, outlook from the conditions existing most likely to arise in this Territory, which, however, must have a strange appearance to the American mind. And that is, the certain creation of a very large body of Indian landlords. A family of five among the Choctaws and Chickasaws will have at command a homestead area of 1,200, the Creek family will have one of 800, the Cherokee 400, and the Seminole 200 acres each. There are not to-day 100 Indian farmers in the Territory who cultivate or utilize directly 200 acres each per family. Less than 25 per capita or about 1,500,000 acres will cover Indian cultivation or use. Possibly, they may utilize for grazing purposes twice as much more, or an average of 75 acres per head. The negroes among them are, as a rule, thrifty farmers; yet they are not up to the level of those in the central belt of the South. It follows, therefore, that at least seven of the nine million and odd homestead acres will be rented at once to farm cultivators. There are scores of thousands awaiting this opportunity. As none of the other nine million acres allotted can be sold under two years from January, 1901, and in the greater proportion not until 1906, it follows that these lands will also be rented by their Indian owners, who will be, as a rule, far more eager to make a small income without much labor than they will be to achieve moderate wealth by working their possessions effectually. The pressure for these desirable lands will be very great, so that tenants for small farm areas are sure to be abundant. Within five years, then, it is possible, even probable, that the country will see within the territory where Mr. Dawes and his associates have worked out so remarkable an economic change already, a still more significant one, that of a race of comparatively shiftless land owners having at least 200,000 fifty-acre farms, cultivated chiefly by white tenants, under their control. To-day the Indians of the reservations are the most extensive lessors of land in the whole Union. It is the policy of the Interior Department to encourage this process as a long step toward allotments and tribal segregation. Perhaps it is, but it is also leading to a great system of racial landlordism which, it is easy to perceive, may yet produce a notable degree of friction, economic and social.

THE RELATION OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR TO RECENT PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

BY AUGUSTUS CAILLÉ, M.D.

DISCONTENT permeates the spirit of the present age, and the medical profession presents no exception to the conditions implied in the introductory assertion. The time was, and it is within the memory of many of us, when the family practitioner was the trusted family counselor in all matters concerning health and sickness. Before the advent of antisepsis and specialism and the acceptance of the germ-theory in medicine, every mature and successful practitioner was the authority for his clientèle. Disease was looked upon as a visitation of Providence, the belief in the virtues of drugs and medicines was absolute, and surgery was brutal and simple. General and local anæsthesia, asepsis and antisepsis, chemical and bacteriological research, with subsequent therapeutics on entirely new lines (serum- and organo-therapy), have opened up such vast diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities that no one mind can grasp it all.

THE RISE OF THE SPECIALIST.

Anæsthesia and antisepsis have given us modern surgeons and gynecologists. The introduction of cocaine has been followed by a rapid development of the nose and throat specialty, and has made the work of the time-honored ophthalmologist easier; and bacteriology and chemical research have given to all other departments in practice a complexity of terms and an avalanche of literature which have completely swamped the all-round medical man, and make it difficult for the special worker in medicine to keep abreast of the times and events.

Owing to the great strides which practical and theoretical medicine have made in the past twenty-five years, the position of the general practitioner to-day is a peculiar one. He has found it impossible to keep abreast with the rapid progress in medicine; any young specialist feels himself his superior in his particular line, and in our large cities, among the wealthy and rich, the general practitioner finds himself little more than "master of ceremonies,"—the diagnosis and treatment are furnished by the various consultants, and carried out by the trained nurse.

These matters have been discussed at various times and from divers standpoints; but no definite and precise advice has been formulated for the

guidance of the student, or prospective student, or young practitioner, who, in his enthusiasm for the study of medicine, fails to take into consideration the great difficulties which beset him in the practice of his chosen profession.

IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OVERCROWDED?

It may not be out of place (before analyzing the future prospects of the family practitioner) to answer the question, To what extent shall we encourage young men and women to take up the practice of medicine as a livelihood? To judge from the large number of medical men who are yearly let loose upon the public, it would appear that medicine is looked upon as a very promising field for reward, in fame and riches. Such an assumption is, however, not warranted by existing conditions. The law of supply and demand is inexorable, and we may have an overstocked profession just as we may have an overstocked market in flour or cheese.

For the past ten years or more, the medical profession in our country has been overcrowded, the production of medical men has been far ahead of the demand, and, although an increase in population and the dropping out of the old members of our profession will make room for new-comers, there will certainly not be room for all who are clamoring for admission to its ranks. To my mind, no one should attempt to enter upon such a career without a thorough appreciation of the situation which confronts him, and a full understanding of the difficulties to be overcome, and the hard work and drudgery to be endured by the general practitioner, be he successful or not. Competition is a stern master, it elevates and degrades; and the position of the medical man who, in the battle of life, has lowered his standard of honesty and loses his self-respect by reason of practices unworthy of a gentleman and a true physician, is a deplorable one, be the money reward small or great.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Let us now briefly discuss the question.

Is there a place in society for the family practitioner, and, if so, under what precise conditions will he be in demand?

Even though medical men should in the future organize on a coöperative plan—with the various

specialties grouped around an able general consultant—I firmly believe that the family practitioner is not doomed to become extinct, and that in due time the people will again elevate him to the position of trusted family counselor, and this opinion I hold for two reasons, principally.

In the first place, many intelligent people, even at the present time, who are fortunate enough to have the services of a thoroughly good family practitioner, have refused to give him up and have upheld the dignity of his position on every occasion where the counsel and services of a specialist were in demand; and, in the second place, the public has already experienced the many and serious drawbacks of an indiscriminate consultation with immature specialists, whose advice, if followed, has in many instances been bought more dearly than by dollars and cents.

Much of the specialist's operative work of to-day is worthy of the highest praise; on the other hand, a large percentage of operative work is ill-advised, superfluous, and harmful, and as soon as the more intelligent people of the community realize that such is the case, they will again turn for advice to the intelligent family practitioner; they will admit him again to the inner family council and trust to him to shield them from the meddlesome treatment of our times, and to deliver them into conservative and safe hands. And if the future family practitioner is to regain lost ground, again to aspire to reach that plane in the practice of general medicine which is properly his, and again to enjoy the full confidence of his clientèle, it must be *through his own individual efforts*—by educating himself to become a *diagnostician*. In view of the complex character which is a feature of some of the special examinations, this may seem a herculean task; but I am convinced that all medical men who are fitted by nature and proper education for their work will in reasonable time become competent diagnosticians, and will be capable of formulating precise indications for treatment, provided ample opportunity for laboratory and bedside instruction be offered and sought, and provided that no time be wasted experimenting with thousands of old and new and useless drugs in the endeavor to adapt a complex, cumbersome, and largely superfluous *materia medica* to the various symptoms of acute and chronic illness.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR GENERAL PRACTICE.

If I understand the situation correctly, the general practitioner must be—

1. Master of physical diagnosis.

2. He must have some laboratory training, particularly if he practises far away from laboratory facilities.

3. He must be able to make a local or regional examination, employing such of the methods of specialists as have become general property.

4. He must have a good knowledge of hygiene and dietetics.

5. He must be able to practise minor surgery, and be able to perform emergency operations.

6. Whenever feasible, obstetrical cases should not be handled by the general practitioner.

1. A thorough training in physical diagnosis is the basis of a successful medical career. Once properly learned, it is never forgotten; and as long as we are in active practice, auscultation and percussion are, and should be, a part of our daily routine work.

2. Of quite the same importance is the local or regional examination. The specialist soon became deservedly popular because he educated himself to *see things* and to *feel things*, and could tell the patient what was normal and what was abnormal.

The various orifices of the body are accessible to the finger (touch), or by means of simple instruments or specula they are accessible to sight; and it is certainly lack of energy and self-confidence if the general practitioner fails to make use of ordinary local examination methods which were first introduced by the specialist, but have long ago become public property.

The intelligent layman will understand that the family doctor may not be prepared for a thorough ophthalmoscopic or cystoscopic examination; but why he should require other men to look into the mouth, nose, throat, and other regions, or to siphon out the stomach-contents and send fluids and blood to the laboratory for examination, is something he will not understand; and if he finds from experience that for local examinations a double fee will be entailed, that of the family doctor and that of the specialist, he will soon come to the conclusion that he may as well go to headquarters at once, without consulting the family doctor at all. Things are very different when a patient is sent to a specialist for a corroboration of diagnosis or opinion. Two heads are sometimes better than one, and in obscure or serious cases a medical man will not suffer in the estimation of his patient if he requests the counsel or services of a professional colleague.

Under all circumstances, the general practitioner should direct his energies *to make a diagnosis himself, and to formulate precise indications for treatment*. His patients will understand that he cannot be a jack of all trades and perform everything, but they will expect him to make a diagnosis and suggest proper treatment.

There are two reasons why the general practi-

tioner should not, as a rule, attend obstetrical cases. The minor reason is that such cases are usually night-work, and a physician who works from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. should go to bed and sleep, unless called out by some serious emergency case. Life is short, and we are entitled to some creature comforts. The important point is that a general practitioner is at all times in contact with contagious or communicable disease.

This field properly belongs to that class of practitioners whose chief work is obstetrics.

I doubt, however, that such an arrangement is possible in country practice.

As things stand to-day, the general practitioner is not sufficiently paid for his services, and is compelled to see more patients than is proper or safe. An overworked brain is responsible for such sins of omission as are occasionally laid at the door of medical practitioners. Sins of commission are not frequent. The remedy lies more with the people than with the profession. A "fussy" doctor who turns a household upside down on every occasion of illness, severe or trivial, is a very popular person among a certain and large class of people who delight in boring their friends and acquaintances with harrowing details of their latest sickness and miraculous escape from sure death. Physicians are often needlessly called out at night; they are not sufficiently paid, and a proper understanding of the situation by our patients would do more to set the pace of the doctor than anything else.

MINOR SURGERY.

To counterbalance the deficit which must result from the loss of fees for obstetrical work, the general practitioner will have more time to devote to himself and his family, and more time and ambition to practise *minor surgery*. Minor surgery, in my opinion, belongs to the general practitioner. The practice of minor surgery is not difficult, and it is more impressive to the laity than the writing of a prescription for a lot of useless and superfluous drugs. A general practitioner without surgical training and tendencies is handicapped from the very start. As he is brought into early contact with surgical cases, his timely use of the knife will be of the greatest importance and value in cases which, if seen at a late stage by the special surgeon, frequently necessitate extensive surgical interference. Local and general anæsthesia have robbed surgery of much of its brutality. The knife in conservative hands aids nature, and frequently gives prompt relief from pain and dangerous symptoms; and it is for this reason that surgeons get large fees for small operations, and the timid general practi-

tioner gets little or nothing. Disease does not run its course as purely *medical* or purely *surgical*. Such a division does not exist in nature. Rheumatism, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, pneumonia, diabetes, and a host of other so-called medical diseases often present complicating features requiring surgical knowledge and interference which the general practitioner will detect or remedy in good time, if he has the necessary and proper education; and, *vice versa*, purely surgical cases frequently develop non-surgical complications. Thus the *simon-pure* prescription-writer has no future in general practice of medicine, and the medical man or woman who does not care to handle the knife should drift into a mild, bloodless specialty. Just how far the general practitioner may go in the practice of surgical handicraft will depend upon the taste and fancy of the individual. Every man will know his limitation, and will do well to call in a special surgeon in cases requiring strict asepsis, and in cases of a graver nature.

For small towns, or in country practice, I would advocate that neighboring general practitioners combine for the purpose of assisting one another in cases of minor surgery, emergency operations, and the like; and trained nurses should be encouraged to locate in small towns, for the purpose of aiding the medical men by making the usual preparations for operation, and by nursing such cases after operation. I would suggest that a nurse who has been taught massage, diet-kitchen work, and obstetrical nursing, in addition to ordinary nursing, should be encouraged to locate in a small town; and I feel that such a one would often get into a greater sphere of usefulness than by remaining in the large city, with its competitive overcrowding. I regard it as essential that the rural community should be educated as to the necessity and desirability of such services.

LABORATORY WORK.

Another point of great interest to the general practitioner is the laboratory work (clinical microscopy and chemical research), without which no one can practise medicine with comfort to himself and his patients, because it is necessary for correct diagnosis. The microscope shows us a series of specific microorganisms, also changes in tissues and blood; and pathological changes in digestive and eliminative organs may sometimes be inferred from a clinical examination of various secretions.

But it must not for a moment be inferred that the general practitioner must do all this work himself; for this would be an impossibility. *Fine laboratory work is a specialty in itself*, and

all that is required in this line of the practical physician of to-day are the very gross urinary, blood, and sputum tests, and stomach-contents tests, which can be made in short order. Everything else should go to the laboratory to be examined by experts, and patients should be told that a fee for laboratory work will be asked. In large cities, laboratories have been established by private enterprise or in connection with the medical schools and hospitals, and for the general practitioner it is no more necessary to have a private laboratory than it is to have his own drug-shop or his own livery-stable. As a matter of expediency and convenience, all ordinary simple examinations can be made, as heretofore, in the office.

THE DRUGGING EVIL.

We cannot with good grace dismiss the general practitioner and his requirements without speaking in plain language in condemnation of the drugging habit, of which he is still guilty to a remarkable degree. Cabalistic prescriptions are still as thick as flies in summer, and the majority of our patients pay willingly and handsomely for our wisdom transmitted to them in the shape of nauseating mixtures from the time-honored shelves of the apothecary shop.

I know from personal observation that our cousins across the water do not prescribe or swallow one-fourth as much medicine as we do in our country. With but few exceptions, the entire vegetable and mineral kingdoms have given us little of specific value ; but still, up to the present day the bulk of our books on *materia medica* is made up of a description of many valueless drugs and preparations. Is it not to be deplored that valuable time should be wasted in our student days by cramming into our heads a lot of therapeutic ballast ?

If our professors of *materia medica* in the undergraduate colleges are reticent in advancing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, then it is time for us to tell them that they are to a large degree responsible for the desire on the part of the many practitioners to prescribe frequently, and without good cause, an unnecessary quantity of useless drugs. Every few weeks new drugs and combinations of medicaments are forced upon physicians with the claim that they are specifics in the treatment of disease ; and the physician, in his anxiety to alleviate his patients' sufferings, because the simpler and more reliable agents have failed him, is gulled into trying the newly extolled remedy, only to find that it is still less efficacious than the old one.

The common-sense practitioner knows by experience that the constant, frequent prescribing

of innumerable drugs only ends in detriment to his patients. A working knowledge of hygiene and dietetics, climato-, hydro-, and mechano-therapeutics, simple medication, and few drugs are the successful agents in internal medicine ; and the sooner the physician will condense his pharmacopœia and *materia medica* to a vest-pocket edition, the more readily will his efforts meet with success in the practice of his profession, and the sooner will the "Christian Science" delusion disappear.

KEEPING UP IN THE PROFESSION.

Medical literature, too, is rampant, and happy is the physician who has only one language at his command, as compared with the unfortunate truth-seeker who attempts to pick out the wholesome and valuable from the mass of domestic and foreign medical literature. The average practitioner will do well to subscribe for a good weekly journal, a medical digest and retrospect, and one or two monthlies devoted to special lines of work in which he may be interested.

There is still one point which must be discussed, and that is : How shall the general practitioner keep up with the progress of our art ?

Here, again, the city colleague has an advantage over the country practitioner, inasmuch as he lives all the time in a medical atmosphere of hospital, dispensary, colleges, clinics, and progressive and representative medical men. If the country practitioner would keep abreast of the time, he must, in addition to keeping a few thoroughly good journals, take a post-graduate course as often as his time and circumstances will permit. All honor to the men and women who leave their work and travel hundreds and thousands of miles for post-graduate instruction. No other profession can boast of more unselfish and honorable instincts than are shown by the rank and file of the American medical profession in a search for the best and most advanced knowledge in the practice of the healing art.

Hospital and dispensary material is not utilized for the purpose of instructing as it should be. The best hospitals are teaching hospitals, and the best place to obtain post-graduate instruction in medicine is in a teaching hospital, which offers bedside instruction all the year round. In addition to the position of internes in hospitals, there should be a system of externes or matriculates, with a term of service of from three to six months, to act as junior assistants or dressers, and thus be brought into intimate contact with the vast material of our large institutions. Our city hospitals should have country branches, with a large corps of dressers and assistants, for the treatment of subacute and chronic cases, and convalescents. It is love's labor lost to keep medical

and surgical cases longer in the wards of a city hospital than is necessary. Convalescents need sunshine, good air, exercise, hydrotherapeutics, and the like. Well-to-do convalescents go to the mountains and seashore on recovering from acute medical or surgical disease. It would cost less to treat poor convalescents in the country, and give better results. The tendency to erect costly and elaborate hospital buildings in the city is, in many instances, a concession to our love of outward show and splendor.

In conclusion, I would venture to express the opinion that all medical men should start as general practitioners. If, for any reason whatsoever, they find it advisable to practise a specialty, they will be more generously informed and better equipped in every way by reason of years of general practice and experience. I predict that the successful general practitioner of the future will be a *diagnostician*, *sanitarian*, and *minor surgeon*, and will develop into a valuable and conservative general consultant.

NATURE-STUDY ON THE CORNELL PLAN.

BY PROFESSOR L. H. BAILEY.

(Of Cornell University.)

A PREVAILING tendency in education is towards nature and naturalness. That part of the movement which looks to things afield for its inspiration is usually known as nature-study. This term may mean anything or nothing. There is no uniform body of principles or practice included in the term. The greater part of what is called nature-study is merely easy or diluted science. Another part of it is sentimental affection. Between the two should lie the real and true nature-study—that which opens the eyes of the child to see nature as it is, without thought of making the child a scientist, and without the desire to teach science for the sake of science. The nature-study of the scientist is often the mere interpretation of scientific fact and discovery; but the child receives this knowledge second-hand, and what it receives is foreign to its own experiences. The gist of such teaching is to impart knowledge, but the true nature-teaching seeks rather to inspire and to enlarge one's sympathies; mere facts are secondary. Every person lives always in an environment: if he do not have a spontaneous interest in that environment, his life is empty. We live in the midst of common things.

The Cornell nature-study movement seeks to improve the agricultural condition. It wants to interest the coming man in his natural environment, and thereby to make him content to be a countryman. This is the only fundamental solution of the so-called agricultural question. All things hinge on the intellectual effort and the point of view of the individual.

The first effort was to teach the teacher in the rural district school; but this teacher is hard to reach. She is removed from associations and

conventions. She is the teacher of least experience, and frequently of least ambition. She follows. It soon became apparent that the leaders must first be reached. In the largest cities of New York State, the agitation bore its first fruits. The country places are now taking it up. Before the movement was definitely organized, many rural schools were visited. The teachers were found to be willing to introduce a little sprightliness and spontaneity into their work, but they did not know how. They wanted subject-matter. The children were delighted with the prospect of learning something that had relation to their lives.

Readable leaflets were prepared on living, teachable subjects, for the purpose of giving the teacher this subject-matter and the point of view. It was not desired to outline methods, for methods are not alive. If the teacher were awakened and were given the facts, the teaching would teach itself. The first constituency was secured by sending an instructor or lecturer with the State teachers' institutes,—for the State Department of Public Instruction kindly made this possible. From teacher to teacher the idea spread. Now 17 leaflets have been issued and about 26,000 teachers are on the mailing-list by their own request.

The leaflet attempts nothing more than to say something concise and true about some common thing, and to say it in a way that will interest the reader. The point of view is the reader rather than the subject-matter. The leaflets aim to send the reader to nature, not to record scientific facts. The first leaflet was entitled "How a Squash Plant Gets Out of the Seed." A botanist said that the title was misleading: it should

have read, "How the Squash Plant Gets Out of Its Integument." Herein is the very core of the whole movement: it stands for "seed," not for "integument."

How is the teacher to use these publications? As he will. It is recommended that he catch their spirit, and then set the pupils to work on similar problems. It is not designed that the matter be made a part of the curriculum, for then there is danger that it may become perfunctory. Nature-study should supply the enthusiasm of the schoolroom. Nor is it enough that the leaflets are published and sent to applicants. They are followed up by personal correspondence and advice. A leaflet is never out of date if it is worth printing. It is used over and over again, year after year, and becomes more useful the longer it is used.

But there must be something more than mere intellectual assent to induce the teacher to take up the nature-work. The teacher is tired and brain-weary; but ten or fifteen minutes a day given to plant or bird, or bug or brook, enlivens the whole school and makes the eyes sparkle. More than this, the subject becomes the theme for the English compositions, and one of the bug-bears of the schoolroom vanishes. Writing is easy when the child writes naturally of what it knows.

The second distinct movement in this nature-study enterprise was the organization of the children into what are called Junior Naturalist clubs. Already there are 1,100 clubs, with a total enrolled membership of over 30,000 children. The idea is to get the children to do something for themselves. The club is theirs. The teacher is asked if she will encourage the organization of one or more clubs in her school. She suggests it to the children and leaves it with them. They meet and organize, and send the names of the members and officers to the Nature-Study Bureau, at Ithaca. The club is named by its members. It may be "The Bright Eyes," "The Wide-Awakes," "The Investigators," or named for the village or the teacher.

Each member pays dues twice each month; this payment consists of an essay or letter on what has been learned of nature-life. This payment may be made by the very essay which the pupil wrote in its composition period. To the home office they come by the hundreds, and the children are encouraged to write as they think and feel. "Corrected" essays are not desired. Each payment of dues is checked up on the member's personal card, and those who meet their obligations promptly receive a neat "Junior Naturalist" button.

The children are guided in what they are to see. There is published a "Junior Naturalist

Monthly," which suggests the work for the month. So far as practicable, these monthlies take up the topics that have been expounded in more detail in the teacher's leaflets; for the teacher thereby is brought into more intimate touch with the work of the children. The monthly lesson may be on seed-travelers, birds and bird-houses, an insect, a plant, a toad, a spring brook, or other practicable and vital topic.

In this "Junior Naturalist" work, the teacher has only a supervisory interest. She is not asked to take up new duties and responsibilities. The children manage their own affairs. A most gratifying result of the Junior Naturalist enterprise is the aid that it renders in school discipline. Naturally, the members have pride in their club and its standing. The club has meetings, as a rule, and discusses the lessons. It is conducted on parliamentary principles. Teachers are beginning to testify to the disciplinary value of the children's clubs, and to suggest that instructions in "rules of order" be made a part of the work. By appealing to the club spirit, the teacher is able to improve the *morale* of the school without conscious effort on her part; and the main purpose of the movement—to quicken the pupil's interest in the things with which he lives—is forwarded at the same time.

The immediate correspondence with the Junior Naturalists is in the hands of a judicious and sympathetic man of affairs, who is known to the 30,000 children as "Uncle John." To him they may write with confidence and freedom; and to receive a letter from him is regarded as an experience. A useful feature of the work is the encouragement of correspondence between widely separated clubs. The letters or dues of a city club may be exchanged with those of a country club. Some of the dues take the form of drawing-work, which may have been a part of the regular drawing period of the school-room. These drawings are useful for exchange. The drawings of leaves and of "Jack Frost" have been among the most useful. If the monthly lesson is on "Apple Twigs," or any other topic that is somewhat foreign to the city child's life, the country clubs are asked to collect specimens and to send them to their city correspondents. This is an obligation that is joyfully rendered. Although this nature-study movement is a New York State enterprise, outside clubs have not been refused. Some of these clubs are in foreign countries. There is one in Egypt, and another in Tasmania. They are scattered over the Union. This wide range adds greatly to the value and interest of correspondence and interchange, although it will be necessary to curtail the outside work in the future.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE MEN WHO MADE THE BILLION-DOLLAR STEEL TRUST.

SKETCHES of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the billion-dollar steel corporation, and of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose aggressive supremacy in the manufacture of steel brought the trust into existence, appear in the April *World's Work*. Mr. Schwab is at thirty-nine the head of the greatest corporation the world has ever seen. At eighteen he was earning his living as a clerk in a country store at Braddock, Pa. Mr. Arthur Goodrich proceeds to tell how from this beginning Mr. Schwab came to be the great steel-maker and financier of to-day.

"A few months had passed, when one day Mr. Jones, of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, happened into the store, and the boy behind the counter surprised him by asking for a place. Mr. Jones thought a moment, and then asked :

" 'Can you drive spikes ?' "

" 'I can drive anything,' said the boy. Perhaps he was thinking of the weather-beaten stage at Loretto.

" 'At a dollar a day ?' "

" 'At any price.' "

"And so he began. Six dollars a week was better than two and a half, his grocery-store stipend, and it was an opportunity. In six months he was chief of the engineering corps with which he had begun work. Then it was that he ceased being 'Charlie' and became Mr. Schwab. From that time his story is an exceedingly simple one,—as all great things are simple.

"There were blast furnaces to be constructed, and he superintended the work. The rail-mill department must be enlarged : he enlarged it until it had the largest output in the world. Competition was close, there must be economy in production, and he made improvements which sent the Pittsburg product all over the world, and, with the late Capt. W. R. Jones, developed the famous 'metal mixer,' which reduced costs to a minimum. In 1887, the Homestead Steel Works needed a new superintendent, and Mr. Schwab took the place. Reconstruction was needed, and he made the plant the largest of its sort in the world. The United States wanted armor-plate, and after long-experiment and over many obstacles, he gave it to them. Captain Jones died in 1889, and Mr. Schwab went back to the Edgar Thomson Works as superintendent, only to take control of both the Homestead and Thomson works in 1892. Mr. Carnegie, finding, as he said, 'a young genius,' soon made

him a partner. The young man had worked and learned and bided his time. In 1896 he became its president, being preferred by Mr. Carnegie to an older official, when it became a matter of choice ; and now that Mr. Carnegie has stepped out and the greater steel company has been consummated, Mr. Schwab is its president and active head."

Mr. Schwab is described as an indefatigable and thorough worker. He inspects some part of the works early every morning, in time to be in his office at 10. Then the day moves along like clockwork, with every inquiry and every detail scrupulously attended to. There are conferences with heads of departments, and Mr. Schwab personally inspects the entire works during each week.

HOW ANDREW CARNEGIE WON HIS WAY.

Mr. Henry Wysham Lanier gives some interesting details of the early life of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whom Mr. Morgan calls the richest man in the world. While Mr. Andrew Carnegie is not a member of the great steel trust, he was in a negative sense perhaps its most important promoter, as it was his aggressive action in his position as a steel-maker which made it almost a necessity that the great combination should be formed. Mr. Carnegie's father, a Scotch weaver, brought his family to America in 1848, and soon after, Andrew Carnegie got a job as a bobbin-boy in a steam cotton factory. In less than a year he had been taken from the factory by one who had noticed the boy, and in the new works he learned how to run an engine and was promoted to this work, his salary of 20 cents a day, not being increased until he did clerical work for his employer as well—for he had some knowledge of arithmetic and wrote a good hand.

Then he became a telegraph messenger boy. His father died, and at the age of fourteen Andrew was the sole support of his mother and younger brother. He began to learn telegraphy, became an expert, and earned \$25 a month, which he supplemented by copying telegraphic news for the daily papers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad employed him as an operator, and the boy came under the notice of Mr. Scott, the superintendent of his division. This kind-hearted gentleman, who finally became president of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, gave young Carnegie a chance to buy ten shares of the Adams Express Company, and his mother mortgaged their house to give the boy a chance.

Carnegie became a picked man as a train-dispatcher. Colonel Scott selected him for his secretary, and when he himself advanced to the vice-presidency, Carnegie was made superintendent of the Pennsylvania's western division.

During the war, Mr. Carnegie acted as superintendent of the military railroads and telegraph lines under his constant friend, Colonel Scott, the Assistant Secretary of War. "His expert knowledge, indomitable courage, and energy made him invaluable. He is said to have been the third man wounded on the Union side (being injured while trying to free the track into Washington from obstructing wires); he did yeoman's service at Bull Run; and he overworked himself so pitilessly that his health broke down, and he was forced to go abroad for the winter.

"But the man had not yet struck his true vocation. That came presently, when his attention was drawn to the wooden bridges universally used at that time. The Pennsylvania road was experimenting with a cast-iron bridge. Young Carnegie—he was still under twenty-five—grasped the situation with one of the sudden inspirations that characterize his forceful intellect. The day of the wooden bridge was past; the iron structure must supersede it. Some men might have stopped there. Andrew Carnegie went out and formed a company to build iron bridges.

"He had to raise twelve hundred and fifty dollars, but he had behind him the confidence of a Pittsburg banker, and this proved easy. So the Keystone Bridge Works came into being.

"From this time on, the name of Andrew Carnegie is inseparably associated with that astonishing development of American iron and steel which is among the modern wonders of the world. The Keystone company built the first great bridge over the Ohio River; and the Union Iron Mills appeared in a few years as the natural outgrowth of this ramifying industry. Then, in 1868, Mr. Carnegie went to England. The Bessemer process of making steel rails had lately been perfected. The English railways were replacing their iron rails with steel ones as rapidly as possible. The English manufacturers were beginning to whisper to each other that they had firm grip of a gigantic revolutionizing idea. The young Scotchman went back to Pittsburg, and before the Englishmen were well aware of his existence, he laid the foundation of the steel works which have now finally beaten them at their own game."

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, THE ORGANIZER OF
THE TRUST.

Mr. Lindsay Denison tells of Mr. Morgan's marvelously constructive mind and method, and

of his ways of work, calling him the most masterful personality in the country, perhaps in the world. This month Mr. Morgan has completed two of the greatest transactions in the history of practical affairs,—the great railroad consolidation, giving community-of-interest control of all systems from ocean to ocean, and of trans-Pacific traffic as well, and the making of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Denison, telling how Mr. Morgan works, says that notwithstanding the fact that the financier's time is more valuable than that of any other man in the world, he not only does not hedge himself about with "guards," but meets personally every one who comes to see him. The visitor's shrift is short, however, if his errand gives him no right to take up Mr. Morgan's time. To show how thoroughly, on the other hand, Mr. Morgan appreciates the business economy of getting others to do that part of his work they can properly do, Mr. Denison says that the great financier himself seldom if ever signs a check.

"From the moment he reaches his office in the morning—he is nearly always in his office in time to hear the stock ticker signal 'good-morning'—until he leaves at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he might well seem to a casual observer to be the least occupied man in his office. He walks about among the desks, glancing over his clerk's shoulders at the books. He skims through the pages of a railroad report or a bond prospectus or a lawyer's draft of a railroad reorganization plan.

"But all his apparent aimlessness of supervision is part of the method of the man. He knows every set of books on the shelves as well as the men who have charge of them. He can turn at once to the record of any stage of any transaction, past or present, in which the house has had a part. He is probably the only man under its roof who knows everything that is going on there.

"It was after some weeks of just such apparently aimless wandering about his offices that Mr. Morgan called his partners together and told them that he had bought the New York and Northern Railroad, and had sold it to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at a profit that would seem to almost any firm in Wall Street satisfactory pay for a year's labor. Up to that moment not one of his partners had known of the transaction. But nearly every one of them had done something, at Mr. Morgan's direction, toward bringing the matter to a successful conclusion. They had known that some business of importance had absorbed him even more than usual. One perhaps had bought a block of stock; another perhaps had executed a masking movement on the floor of the Stock Exchange, and another had prepared

an opinion on some point in railroad law ; but all these things had been done as in the regular progress of the firm's business.

"Sometimes several great reorganizations have been brought about almost simultaneously, with one or more partners as a general of each separate movement, but all under the supervision of the chief who deals in railroads as small merchants buy small wares. Many a time he buys cheaply things which are unattractive and unsalable ; he proves their soundness and sells them again dearly, sometimes to the very customers from whom they were bought.

"From the days in 1869, when he drove the buccaneers, Gould and Fisk, from the disabled Albany and Susquehanna Railroad and made it again a self-sustaining property, Mr. Morgan has been a rebuilder and never a wrecker. When his hand has been laid upon a railroad, useless expenses have dropped from the accounts, better train service for shippers of freight and for passengers has been arranged, the danger of accidents has been lessened, and useless competition with other railroads has been eliminated. Of late it has been as a peacemaker between quarrelsome neighbors that he has been prominently working. It has always been one of his methods of restoring and promoting prosperity, whether in railroad or in other interests. When the West Shore Railroad was committing slow suicide and was doing hurt to the New York Central at the same time, it was Mr. Morgan who brought them under one management and thus restored them both to health. On more than one occasion when the fight for ready money on the floor of the Stock Exchange had sent the rate of interest up to an abnormally high point, Mr. Morgan has restored healthy conditions by announcing that all the ready money that he had could be borrowed at a normal rate of interest. The European acquaintance and financial influence which he inherited from his father and extended by his own ability and honesty again and again have made it possible for him to secure money from abroad in great sums at critical times. European investors in American securities think themselves protected against loss only when they have taken insurance against Mr. Morgan's death. This fact tells the story of a masterful personality, and of the influence that it exerts in world-wide finance."

Although Mr. Morgan's name is not connected with any public benefaction, Mr. Denison states that he has given away \$5,000,000 in the past ten years. "Every man who knows the great organizer knows of many generousities great and small of which no one else knows except himself and the giver."

WHAT THE BILLION-DOLLAR STEEL TRUST MEANS.

IN the April *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor of that magazine, writes on the recent formation of the United States Steel Corporation, under the title "The World's Greatest Revolution." Mr. Walker thinks the event of the world's history "which promises to be most deeply fraught with results to the human race" was the combination announced in Mr. Morgan's advertisement in the New York papers of March 3 last.

"This momentous event did not concern itself with princes or even so-called statesmen. The world on the third day of March, 1901, had ceased to be ruled by such. True, there were marionettes still figuring in Congress and as kings, but they were in place simply to carry out the orders of the world's real rulers—those who control the concentrated portion of the money-supply. The words 'Office of J. P. Morgan & Co.' meant, in addition to the great wealth of the firm itself, the financial support of the house of Rothschild ; the approval, if not the active co-operation, of the house of Rockefeller, and the direct coöperation of the Carnegie and other great iron industries.

"House of Rothschild and associated banks and industries, one thousand millions.

"House of Rockefeller and associated banks and industries, eight hundred and fifty millions.

"J. P. Morgan & Co., representing iron industries and associated banks, eleven hundred and fifty-four millions.

"Total, three thousand and four millions of dollars.

"Of what consequence the German playing at emperor, or the king who recently read a speech written by ministers under dictation from the world of finance? Even the Czar of Russia seems a feeble make-believe in the presence of men who control three thousand millions of dollars and can push the endless buttons which carry their signals into every sort of mercantile house, into every military camp, which cause every court official to stand alert, and can even produce the profoundest movements in the Church itself.

"Between the lines of this advertisement, headed 'Office of J. P. Morgan & Co.' was to be read a proclamation, thus :

"('COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD.
"('NOTICE TO THE PEOPLES OF ALL LANDS AND NATIONALITIES :

"('The old competitive system, with its ruinous methods, its countless duplications, its wastefulness of human effort, and its relentless business warfares, is hereby abolished, the change to take effect in part immediately, and in whole as

rapidly as the details can hereafter be worked out.

“The four great houses controlling the world's visible supply of money, having this day agreed to act in unison under the scheme of organization outlined by Mr. J. P. Morgan, have invested themselves with the controlling interest in the three great sources by which the public can be taxed—the supply of ores, the working of the same into the raw products, and the transportation of the same.

“The business public will perceive at a glance that it will not be properly safe for any individual or known collection of individuals to arrogate to themselves the right to antagonize the organization this day created; and notice is hereby given that these commercial territories must not be trespassed upon or invaded without expectation that the full authority vested in the organization will be exercised.

“The houses engaged in bringing about this organism in the interests of the world's economy have taken to themselves such increment as has seemed proper in view of the important character of the service rendered.

“Further, the bourses of the world will please take notice that, owing to the immense sums of money now in the hands of the organization, it will be possible to force speculation. The banding together of the houses of Rothschild, Rockefeller, Morgan, and Carnegie, representing the united metal and transportation interests, leaves no room for competition, and any attempt in this direction will be met with the fate which should attach to an effort to return to the methods of barbarism.

“Finally, it is our intention ultimately to take in hand the smaller industries and organize them upon a scientific basis calculated to reduce the waste of human effort to a minimum.”

“These are the words which have been read by every fairly intelligent business man in the advertisement headed ‘Office of J. P. Morgan & Co.,’ and nominally concerning itself with the exchange of certain stocks. Unlike the proclamations of kings and princes, no man will be found bold enough to defy its orders. From March 3, 1901, the entire aspect of the business and political world will be changed. Financial ambitions will quickly render themselves subservient to this overruling power. The futility of political hopes which do not attach themselves to the financial center will be quickly apparent.”

The Consumer's Interests Protected.

A correspondent having put the question, “What protection is the consumer to have when the whole steel industry of the country is united

in one concern?” the editor of *Gunton's Magazine* replies that the consumer is in very little danger in this direction, “provided the Government will see to it that the gates of potential competition are kept well ajar.

“In the first place, if the combination does not really give any economy in production, it cannot keep out competitors, because at the present basis of cost there are many small concerns that can keep in business at fair profits. If it attempts to reap a harvest by putting up the price on the strength of having a practical monopoly, then new enterprises will at once come into existence because of the largeness of the margin. If in this effort it should put the price materially above the price abroad, the people will promptly demand the removal of all protection and thus let in the full force of foreign competition. So that, in reality, there is no great danger to the consumer, since there are at least three potent forces that stand ready to go to his assistance; but there is great danger to the investors in this colossal scheme if it is not based on a sound economic foundation.”

PROFESSOR ELY'S ARGUMENT FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

THE objection to public ownership of public utilities urged in this country more frequently, and perhaps more effectively, than any other is based on the present widespread corruption and incompetency in our city governments. Are we ready to turn over the management of our water, light, and transportation services to men whose only business training has been acquired in the “trades” and “deals” of ward politics? To ask this question is to answer it. The advocate of municipal ownership, if he admits the existence of this corruption and incompetency, must at least show how it can be lessened in case his scheme is adopted; but it should be clearly understood that the last word has not been said when the objector has merely pointed out the fact that city councils, as at present made up, are inefficient and lacking in a due sense of public responsibility.

The line of argument for public ownership that begins just at the point where this objection leaves off is well illustrated in an article contributed by Prof. Richard T. Ely to the *North American Review* for March. This article freely admits that the men now generally in control in our city councils are not such men as we would desire to place at the head of vast business interests. “Whether or not they are morally better or worse than the men who in many cases are said to corrupt them, and who now exercise an

important influence in the management of privately owned public utilities, it is freely conceded that they are less fit for the conduct of important businesses. We want street railways managed by men who understand the street-railway business, gas-works managed by men who understand the gas business, and neither class of enterprises managed by men whose gifts are most conspicuous in the partisan manipulation of ward politics. It is important that it should be understood that the advocates of municipal ownership do not call in question the fact of municipal corruption and inefficiency in the management of public business, and that they have no desire to turn over the management of public utilities to a class of men who must still be considered typical in the municipal council of the great American city."

WOULD PUBLIC OWNERSHIP RAISE THE STANDARD OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE ?

But having made this admission, Professor Ely proceeds to examine into the causes of the conditions described. Two important questions that he raises are these: "Would we have the same class of men in our common councils which we now find there, should public ownership replace private ownership?" and, "Is it true that private ownership places in office and keeps in office some of the worst municipal wrong-doers?" The difficulties of public ownership are obvious enough; they are not to be lightly dismissed. The real issue is, Would not these difficulties be more easily surmounted than the evils which are now endured under every system of private ownership? As Professor Ely states it:

"The problem in the case of public ownership is to secure men of talent and experience to conduct these enterprises, and keep them in office during good behavior; to engage men for all positions on the basis of merit, and, while retaining vast armies of employees, to enact such legislation and administrative reforms as will prevent employees of the city, engaged in furnishing public utilities, from either using their political power for their own selfish ends or from being used for partisan purposes. This implies, on the part of society, an appreciation of excellence of service, and a thoroughgoing reform of municipal civil service. Politicians of the baser sort, and all those who have selfish ends to be gained by political corruption, will work against such reform. On the other hand, public ownership with public operation presents the issues in a comparatively simple form. The clarification of issues is, indeed, one of the strong arguments in favor of municipal ownership. Who knows to what extent employees on the street railways of Balti-

more, Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago are appointed through the influence of politicians? It is known, however, that many appointments are made through the influence of politicians of precisely the worst sort. It is furthermore known that these corporations are now generally in politics. But, because the corporations furnishing these public utilities are owners of private property, and because they conduct a business which is only quasi-public, the political corruption with which they are connected is hidden and obscure; and voters are confused and perplexed. Public ownership carries home to every one the importance of good government, and arrays on the side of good government the strong classes in a community now so often indifferent.

"Frequently, men who are powerful in a community, in working for good government, work against, rather than for, their own private interests. It is, indeed, gratifying to see men of wealth, as frequently as they do, turn aside from selfish considerations to promote measures calculated to advance the general welfare. But can we expect this kind of conduct persistently from the great majority? Have we any right to expect it? A personal allusion is sufficiently instructive to warrant reference to it. When the writer had invested what was for him a considerable sum in gas stock, he tried to answer for himself this question: As an owner of gas stock, exactly what kind of a municipal government do I want? The government of the city in which was located the gas-works in which the writer was interested was a stench in the nostrils of reformers throughout the country; but he could not persuade himself that as an owner of gas stock any very considerable change was for his interest. The city government, as it then was, was a 'safe' one, and the result of a change could not be foretold."

HOW THE TWO SYSTEMS DIFFER IN PRACTICE.

As an illustration of the steady improvement of government with the increase of functions, Professor Ely cites the history of English cities for the past fifty years where continual expansion of municipal activity has accompanied gradual extension of the suffrage.

The conclusion that he draws will not, perhaps, be entirely satisfactory to the extremists among the advocates of public ownership; for he promises no Utopia. On the other hand, he declares his conviction that mistakes and wrong-doing must be expected under either system. Granted a certain demoralization in each case, and a certain loss, the positive advantage of public ownership outlines itself as follows:

"While in the case of public ownership we

have an opportunity to recover from mistaken action, in the case of private ownership mistaken and wrong action is often irretrievable in its consequences. Take the case of New York City as an illustration. Jacob Sharp secured a franchise for the Broadway surface railway through wholesale corruption, and was sent to the penitentiary. The franchise, however, was retained by those into whose hands it fell, and others have entered into the fruits of his theft. Under our American system of government, in cases of this sort, stolen goods are retained. The franchises are retained, and the forgotten millions continue to suffer, because their rights have not been adequately safeguarded. With the other policy—namely, that of public ownership—how different would be the result? If the street railways were mismanaged, or their earnings stolen, it would be sufficient to turn out the municipal plunderers. Too many overlook what is distinctively American in our problem—namely, our constitutional system, which protects franchise grants when once made, and renders so irretrievable a mistaken policy, provided we have the system of private ownership.

“Let it be distinctly understood that the position is not taken by the present writer in favor of municipal ownership at any and all times, and everywhere, and under all circumstances. It must come in the right way, it must come deliberately, and it must come provided with adequate safeguards. It must come as a part of other movements, especially of full civil-service reform. But it is calculated in itself to promote these other reforms, and in some cases municipal ownership will be the first step in the direction of that full civil-service reform which is so sadly needed.”

This question of municipal ownership, like all other questions of social action, involves the socialization of public sentiment; it thus becomes a question of social psychology.

COUNT TOLSTOY AT HOME.

IN the April *McClure's*, the Hon. Andrew D. White, our ambassador to Germany, contributes some excellent reminiscences of the author of “*Anna Karenina*” in his “*Walks and Talks with Tolstoy*.” Mr. White begins by giving an account of one of Count Tolstoy’s weekly receptions at his house in Moscow.

“On the evening of my arrival, I went with my secretary to his weekly reception. As we entered his house, on the outskirts of the city, two servants in evening dress came forward, removed our fur coats, and opened the door into the reception-room of the master. Then came a

great surprise. His living-room seemed the cabin of a Russian peasant. It was wainscoted almost rudely, furnished very simply, and there came forward to meet us a tall, gaunt Russian, unmistakably born to command, yet clad as a peasant, his hair thrown back over his ears on either side, his blouse kept in place by a leathern girdle, his high jack-boots completing the costume. This was Tolstoy.

THE MASTER AS HOST.

“Nothing could be more kindly than his greeting. While his dress was that of a peasant, his bearing was the very opposite; for instead of the depressed, demure, hangdog expression of the average muzhik, his manner, though cordial, was dignified and impressive. Having given us a hearty welcome, he made us acquainted with various other guests. It was a singular assemblage: there were foreigners in evening dress, Moscow professors in any dress they liked, and a certain number of youths, evidently disciples, who, though clearly not of the peasant class, wore the peasant costume. I observed them with much interest, but certainly as long as they were under the spell of the master they communicated nothing worth preserving; they seemed to have the contortions of the Sibyl without the inspiration.”

“I naturally asked to be presented to the lady of the house, and the count escorted me through a series of rooms to a salon furnished much like any handsome apartment in Paris or St. Petersburg, where I found the countess, who, with other ladies, all in full evening dress, received us cordially. This sudden transition from the peasant cabin of the master to the sumptuous rooms of the mistress was startling: it seemed like scene-shifting at a theater.

“After some friendly talk, all returned to the rooms of the master of the house, where tea was served at a long table from the bubbling brazen urn—the samovar; and though there were some twenty or thirty guests, nothing could be more informal. All was simple, kindly, and unrestrained.”

ODD NOTIONS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Dr. White found Count Tolstoy rather gloomy as to the prospects of the Russian peasants in the famine-stricken districts. The count has come so far in his detestation of force as a social factor that he puts policemen and soldiers in the same category, to be alike abjured. The count believes, too, that literary property should not be held any more than any other form of property. He will not protect his right to receive money for

the permission to print a book, but the countess has in some way secured the proceeds of his copyrights for the use of their large family. Tolstoy did not seem to be very clear in his knowledge of American literature. He liked Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, Theodore Parker, and William Lloyd Garrison, and knew some of Howells' novels; but he was not well up at all on Lowell, and when Dr. White asked him who in his opinion was the foremost American man of letters, he met the astonishing reply that he considered Adin Ballou the first. The count does not care for travel, though Dr. White thinks it is what he most needs,—at any rate, what it leads to: a healthy observation of men, and a comparison of opinions in different lands. Dr. White's final opinion of Tolstoy is that the famous Russian is "one of the most sincere and devoted men alive—a man of great genius, and at the same time of very deep sympathy with his fellow-creatures."

YOUNG ITALY'S DEMAND FOR EDUCATION.

THE relation between the criminality of a people and its general enlightenment is not always clearly brought out by statistics. The work of Italian statisticians in the investigation of crime in their country has gone far, however, to establish such a relationship. The Italians have been sensitive of the notoriety that their nation has gained as a hotbed of crimes of violence. It has become customary among foreigners to speak of the prevalence of homicide in Italy as a race evil—as if it were a tendency rooted in the very nature of the population and not to be eradicated by such measures as have proved effective among other peoples. The more progressive Italian statesmen and publicists resent this aspersion on their race, and they produce statistics to show that in those parts of Italy which have come most directly under the influence of such civilizing agencies as roads, telegraphs, newspapers, commerce, and emigration there has been a marked decrease in the number of homicides. If this has come about without any aggressive action on the part of the state to extend the benefits of education among the masses, how much more might be accomplished, say these leaders, if the state would but follow the example of England, France, and Russia, not to mention the United States and Switzerland, in providing an adequate system of public instruction. This argument is forcibly maintained in an article contributed to the *March Forum* by a member of the Italian Parliament, Signor Napoleone Colajanni, who sums up the lessons that he draws from the statistics of Italian homicides as follows:

"(1) Homicide in Italy is not a question of race; (2) the manifestation of homicide is shown by statistics to vary with the social conditions; and (3) first among the social factors of homicide is lack of education.

"Now, it can be very well maintained that education in itself is directly influential in diminishing capital crimes, for the reason that it checks impulsiveness and develops the moral qualities. The Italian Government falls disgracefully short in its duty as regards public education. The law of 1877, which obliges all children to attend school as far as the third elementary class, is an ironical one, as no provision was made by the state to insure that it would be carried into effect. Poverty prevents the people from sending their children to school. Indeed, poverty obliges these children to work.

HOW ITALY LAGS IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

"Again, the annual expenditure for public education by the Italian Government is ridiculously small. In this respect, it is far behind the other civilized countries, as the following figures will indicate:

Country.	Year.	Population.	Expenditure in Lire.
Great Britain	1896	39,694,542	315,410,090
France.....	1896	38,517,975	185,240,060
Russia.....	1895	31,849,795	189,830,335
Italy.....	1896	31,290,490	60,821,220

The United States expends about 1,000,000,000 lire annually for educational purposes. And to Italy's greater disgrace, we must remember that Switzerland, with one-tenth of Italy's population, expends two-thirds more for education.

"In Italy, the government is merely the instrument of the wealthy ruling classes, and the constitution is a living falsehood. With a population of 30,000,000, there are not many more than 1,000,000 electors. In the eyes of the Italian governing classes, whom the American tourists call 'the best society in Italy,' the populace exists merely as a mechanism for work. For the ruling classes of Italy, all the marvelous examples of educational institutions which the English and Americans have spread over the world have no value. And, as long as the majority of the Italian people deplore their own delinquencies, it is clear that the responsibility for the very unfavorable conditions under which the masses in Italy are forced to live rests upon the shoulders of the ruling classes."

Such provinces as Lombardy and Piedmont, where the lack of education is least in evidence, report the smallest number of homicides.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ON A BRITISH ALLIANCE.

IT is clear that last year's newspaper discussion of a formal Anglo-American alliance was premature. No such convention was signed by representatives of the respective governments, and we do not even know that the matter was officially discussed. Nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain's statement was taken as an announcement of a settled purpose, and in the last Presidential campaign it was repeatedly alleged by supporters of Mr. Bryan that the McKinley administration was definitely committed to such an alliance.

On such a subject as this the views of an American statesman of the late General Harrison's experience and soundness of judgment are worthy of our serious attention and respect. General Harrison's "Musings upon Current Topics" in the *North American Review* have shown that the writer kept in close touch with the problems of our national politics after his retirement from the Presidency, and that he had a facility of literary expression that might well have been the envy of men who make it their business to instruct the public through the press.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Taking up the subject of the proposed alliance, in the March installment of his "Musings," General Harrison drew a sharp distinction between our national attitude toward the British people and our attitude toward the British Government. Admitting the common ties of language, literature, and institutions, and our personal gratitude to the great poets, philosophers, jurists, historians, and story-writers of England, must our sympathies therefore go out "to every British ministry that inaugurates a war, without reference to its origin or its justice?" If the plea of gratitude be urged, says General Harrison, on historical grounds, we should take account, not of one incident, but of all; "and the average between 1774 and 1898 had better not be struck. There may be found more things that it would be pleasant to forget than to remember."

General Harrison challenged the historian to find in all British-American diplomatic intercourse, prior to the Spanish-American War, "an instance where friendship for the United States led to any substantial abatement of British pretensions, or to a sympathetic attitude toward us in the times of our stress and agony, or even to the use of any special consideration in preventing a demand for redress.

"The attitude of the British Government toward us during our Civil War was hostile and

hurtful. Its unfriendliness only stopped short of an open alliance with the Southern Confederacy. Neither kinship nor a history of ostentatious repression of slavery was enough to overbalance the commercial advantage to be derived from trade with a non-manufacturing, cotton-raising nation. The threatening attitude of Great Britain was no small part of the breaking burden that weighted the shoulders of Abraham Lincoln. Only the Lancashire spinners—God bless them to the latest generation!—showed an embodied friendship; though there were notable sporadic cases."

To argue that because the British ministry, and, to a considerable degree, the British people, sympathized with us during the Spanish War, an American administration and the American people must sympathize with the British in the Boer war, is wholly illogical, as General Harrison shows, since the major premise is wanting—namely, that the two wars are of the same quality.

"*A quid pro quo* friendship between nations had some promise of permanency, and some value, in the days when kings were rulers and there was an anointed line. But, in these days, must not an international friendship, to have value, unite two peoples? Ministries and presidents are shifting quantities. A friendship that comes in with a ministry or a president may go out with it or him. Only a union of the two peoples is worthy of a statesman's thought; and not incidents of friendliness, but an agreement in matters of principle, in general governmental purposes, is needed for that."

THE TRUE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY.

That General Harrison was sincerely desirous of promoting and continuing the present cordial relations between the two peoples is shown in many passages of his paper, and particularly in his closing allusion to the death of Victoria:

"The American people gave generously of their love to Queen Victoria. Her death was felt here to be a family sorrow. She was not associated in the American mind with those aggressive features of the British character and foreign policy that other nations have so much resented. The American love for her as a queen was largely based upon the belief that her influence was used, as far as it might be, to ameliorate aggression and to promote peace. The qualities we most admired in her were those in which she was most unlike some British statesmen, whose names my readers are left to catalogue. The universal sorrow and sympathy which the death of the Queen evoked in this country has largely confounded and silenced those who have been saying that America hated Great Britain. It is not so. But will it not be wise to allow the

friendship between the nations to rest upon deep and permanent things, and to allow dissent and criticism as to transient things? Irritations of the cuticle must not be confounded with heart failure."

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

MR. H. W. WILSON'S criticism of the British navy is insistent. In the *Nineteenth Century* for March, in an article headed "The Admiralty *versus* the Navy," he deals with the naval question under three heads—organization, material, and personnel—and in every case he finds that England is unprepared for war.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the navy is, he begins, a "negation of responsibility." The sea lords themselves do not know what is precisely the responsibility of each member of the naval board. There is nothing in England like the German naval organization, which Mr. Wilson says is not only theoretically perfect, but works in practice splendidly. As a consequence of this, England's fleets are badly distributed. Of the four great British fleets, not one was properly prepared for war last autumn. The proportions of the various types of ships were wrong. The Mediterranean fleet is so ill-supplied with cruisers that it could not hold its own against France alone, let alone France and Russia. Mr. Wilson asserts that the admiral in the Mediterranean has asked for reinforcements which he could not get.

MATERIAL.

As to the material, Mr. Wilson says that there are not ships enough ready for sea. He calculates that the navy is 15 per cent. below what Mr. Goschen said in 1899 was the lowest essential number. What is worse, the building programme is in disorganization, and he gives instances of 32 to 52 months being required to complete British battleships, though in 1893–95 battleships were built in England in half the latter period. Striking out old ships, there are only 37 battleships ready and 16 building, against 28 French ships ready and 5 building, and 19 Russian ready and 9 building, while Germany has 15 ready and 10 building. Of the equipment of the ships in general, Mr. Wilson finds that they are not better armed and have less guns than the foreign ships. The dockyards are also inadequately equipped. At home, a new dockyard is required, or a great extension of the present one.

PERSONNEL.

With this subject Mr. Wilson deals shortly. England wants a naval reserve of at least 100,000.

She could easily get 10,000 or 20,000 good men from Canada and Australia. She wants more trained officers, for France, Russia, and Germany are largely increasing their stock. Mr. Wilson concludes as follows:

"Of our navy it may truly be said, in Scharnhorst's words, describing the Prussian army on the eve of Jena, that 'it is animated by the best spirit; courage, ability—nothing is wanting. But it will not, it cannot, in the condition in which it is, do anything great or decisive.'

"The moral is plain. We must have organization, carried out by an organizer who understands war. It is at Whitehall, at Downing Street, that the real fault is to be found. Responsibility, when it is 'spread,' spells unreadiness and inefficiency. Germany, says M. Lockroy, 'views war as she does one of the national industries. *She nurses her navy as though it were a commercial undertaking.* . . . What dominates our attention is not so much the number of her ships, or the size of her arsenals, as her application of method to the acquisition of naval supremacy.'"

AN INDICTMENT OF THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

WHILE England's titled aristocracy has often been lampooned by foreigners, it is seldom that so keen, cold, and pitiless an arraignment of the whole system is given to the world as was made in a paper found among the effects of the late Grant Allen and published for the first time in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for April. The fact that Mr. Grant Allen, although a Canadian by birth, was of English parentage and passed the greater part of his life in England, winning his reputation as a scientist and writer there, makes this posthumous deliverance from him the more significant.

"ALL MEN FREE AND UNEQUAL."

Let no one be misled into thinking that this paper is the outgrowth of any *a priori* reasonings about human equality. On the contrary, its author repudiated the dictum that "all men are created free and equal." He believed that men are by nature free and unequal. His objection to an aristocracy was not that it violated any natural equality, but that it attempted "to substitute a sham inequality of man's own making for the real inequality due to nature."

"'Not equality,' said Ruskin once, in a rare burst of lucid good sense—'not equality, but a frank recognition of every betterness we can find!' It is a pleasure to be able once in a while to agree with Ruskin; and that sentence of his

contains, I think, the one unanswerable argument against the existence of aristocracies. If they were merely silly, illogical, anachronistic, we might perhaps endure them with equanimity, suffering fools gladly; but when they poison and degrade national life as well, when they prevent the recognition of all true betterness, we are bound to labor in season and out of season for their ultimate extinction."

"All men, I said at the outset, are born free and unequal. They are unequal in stature, in strength, in muscular development; unequal in intellect, emotions, and rate of acquisition; unequal in æsthetic taste, in artistic power, in gifts and graces, in persuasiveness and eloquence. This inequality is a precious treasure held in trust by individuals for the public. That all inequality should have fair play is conducive in the highest degree to progress."

THE INEQUALITY OF WEALTH.

It is admitted that in the United States, as well as in England, we have an artificial inequality of wealth and poverty, and the sons of American millionaires have certain unnatural advantages in the race of life, but all genuine "betterness" is not thereby crowded off the field.

"Money counts for much, far too much, in the United States—though even money counts for less there, I think, than in England; but it does not count for everything. It is not a blank check to be honored at sight. It does not give a man an enormous and overwhelming pull in politics, in diplomacy, in the civil service, in life at large; it does not entitle him immediately to a seat in Congress, the governorship of his State, an entry into every social circle, the position of a recognized and congenital authority on politics, literature, art, religion, the brands of port, the behavior of a gentleman. In England, all these things are taken for granted. A peer is by nature a legislator and politician, a man of breeding and culture, a connoisseur of wine and pictures, a person of social grace and distinction, a judge of horseflesh, and the proper chairman at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of Cruelty to Animals in Foreign Parts. Like the wise man of the Stoics, he is already by birth all that lesser men endeavor to become by education and culture."

MERIT ECLIPSED BY TITLE.

"There is not a country in the world," says this writer, "so lord-ridden as England; there is not a country where literary men, artists, thinkers, discoverers, great scientists, great poets,—the prophets and seers of the race,—fill so small a place comparatively in the public estimation."

"Nobody who has not lived long in England can fully realize the appalling extent to which this gangrene of lord-worship, county-gentleman-worship, flunkysm, snobbery, has eaten into the very heart and brain of the nation. Mere casual visitors notice it, to be sure, as something grotesque and ridiculous; Daudet observed with surprise, on a very brief sojourn, how extremely unimportant a great writer seemed to be considered in England, and how extremely important a fool with a title. But you must have spent years in Britain to realize to the full how deep down and how high up this false worship extends, and how much harm it does to all good causes. Nobody is ever thinking about real distinction; everybody is thinking about this tinsel sham which stands visible in place of it. All society is organized on the same extraordinary and unreal basis."

THE RESULTS.

After giving concrete instances of the reaction of this belief in "upper-class" superiority on the tone of English life, the writer continues:

"All this is bad enough in itself, and in its effect on the mind (if any) of the born aristocrat. But it is infinitely worse in its direct and indirect effect upon the mind of the nation. In the first place, viewed directly, it makes the struggle of real merit for recognition even harder, longer, and more killing than elsewhere; in the second place, viewed indirectly, it has two almost equally bad results. One is that it distracts the attention of the public from individualities and principles which might raise and widen it to individualities and principles which narrow and retard; the other is that it produces a universal reign of slavish snobbery, worse than any ever known in any other nation, and utterly ruinous to the manliness, the self-respect, the dignity, and the independence of the British people."

CROWN AND CONSTITUTION IN BRITAIN.

"A CLEAR-HEADED sovereign, with a definite idea as to the policy which should be pursued, could hardly wish for a wider field and a freer hand for exercising whatever faculty he may have of statesmanship than those which our new King has inherited from the Queen."

This is the conclusion of an article by Mr. W. T. Stead in the *Contemporary Review* for March, in which he discusses the question of the power of the crown in the modern British constitution. He asks himself what would happen if by some miracle the soul of the Kaiser Wilhelm were transferred into the body of Edward VII. Such a Kaiser-possessed King would natu-

rally seek to ascertain in the first case the uttermost limits of his power ; and those limits, which are much wider in any case than most people imagine, are capable, as Mr. Stead shows, on Mr. Gladstone's authority, of almost indefinite extension. Mr. Gladstone, in 1878, writing on the working of the British constitution, says that the King may be a weighty factor in the deliberations of state, not only because of the vantage of his high position, but because "every discovery of a blot that the studies of the sovereign in the domain of business enables him to make strengthens his hands and enhances his authority." Imagine, says Mr. Stead, the Kaiser turning his eagle eye upon the record of the present ministry. The authority of the sovereign is not a fixed quantity. It varies inversely with the ineptitude and folly of his advisers.

"The new sovereign would be able to place his finger upon blot after blot, upon blunder after blunder. He could point to petulant explosions of bad temper doing duty for the grave utterances of sagacious statesmanship. He could remind ministers how they foresaw nothing, and prepared nothing, but allowed themselves to drift hither and thither upon a rock-sown sea without compass, chart, or rudder, the sport of circumstances and the prey of passion. With such a record before him, how could the Kaiser-King be gainsaid if, when the next foreign crisis arose, he were to insist upon wresting the rudder from the nerveless grasp of the purblind steersman and himself directing the course of our foreign policy on definite principles, intelligently applied in accordance with the established laws of international navigation?"

WHAT THE NEW KING MIGHT DO.

In the question of the operations of war the Kaiser-King would not be able to put his finger upon any one blot, but that would only be because the whole map is such a clotted conglomeration of blots that he might spread his palm anywhere upon it and not cover a single point where there was not a blot.

"With such a record behind it, how could the ministry venture to oppose its wishes, its calculations, its plans, to those of the Kaiser-King? Is it not as certain as the rising of the sun that, if Edward VII. were really possessed by the soul of his nephew, two weeks would not pass before the whole direction of the campaign in South Africa would pass unquestioned into the hands of the King?"

"Unquestioned—first, because it would be veiled by the thick drapery of cabinet responsibility ; and, secondly, because the nation is so heart-sick at the nerveless ineptitude of a minis-

try that can neither make peace nor levy war, that it would hail with enthusiasm any change that promised to substitute decision for indecision, knowledge for ignorance, and foresight and preparation for blind muddling. But the Kaiser would be much too prudent to allow it to appear that anything had been changed. He would still sit unassailable within the *chevaux-de-frise* of his responsible advisers. They alone would be responsible. But in the inner arcanum of the constitution it would be he who would impose his will upon them. He would be the supreme lord of and over his ministers. He would dictate : they would not dare to do other than obey, because of the blots innumerable to which he could point upon the domain of public business as the result of their bungling diplomacy and blindfold campaigning before he took affairs into his own hands."

The rest of the article is devoted to a narrative of the way in which the Queen used her influence to affect the politics of her empire. Mr. Stead declares that "no one who possesses any knowledge of the inner history of the Queen's reign, no one who has been within the charmed circle within which momentous decisions on questions of imperial policy are taken, can doubt that the King will find ample precedent for almost any act of interference in the foreign and colonial policy of the empire which is based upon the exercise of influence rather than upon the assertion of authority."

Mr. Stead suggests that the King could hardly inaugurate his reign more happily than by insisting upon the immediate and amicable settlement of the Nicaragua dispute, which, if negligently handled, may easily become a source of inflammatory friction between the two sections of English-speaking folk.

MONARCHY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MR. SIDNEY LOW, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes upon the part which royalty has played in the politics of the world during the last sixty years. Monarchy was not in good odor in 1837 in Europe, while in England it was less popular than it had been at any time since the latter part of the seventeenth century. A large part of England was flagrantly anti-monarchical. When the Queen came to the throne, Greville noticed, as a rather agreeable sign, that the behavior of the people "showed some amount of courtesy and interest." Outside the United Kingdom there was little loyalty, and India was fermenting with rebellion, and half its population were in favor of setting up a republic on their own account. In the other colonies, Great Britain

was regarded as a disagreeable stepmother. The change that has been brought about since then is a veritable revolution. In the last sixty years the thrones of Europe have been occupied by a number of kings and queens who possessed considerable force of character, considerable mental and physical energy, and an unusual faculty for government.

These monarchs, without being men and women of genius, have been gifted with some of the best and most useful qualities which a sovereign can have. The result is that in Great Britain there has been a most remarkable modification of feeling with regard to the royal prerogative. The throne has become the bond of empire, and in place of the old sense of suspicion and distrust there has been a growing pride in the throne and an increasing sentimental attachment to the reigning family.

THE DECLINE OF PARLIAMENTS.

On the continent of Europe, the influence of the sovereign has been quite as marked. Sixty years ago, it seemed as if it would be difficult to keep several of the nations from falling to pieces. In almost every case the work has been accomplished by the personal energy and force of character and the executive ability of the monarch. When the monarch did not possess those qualities, the state was threatened with dissolution. Two leading cases are the success with which Francis Joseph has kept Austria-Hungary together, while on the other hand we have the lamentable example of Spain. Italy and Germany have been revived and unified by strong patriot sovereigns. Even in smaller nations, it was the wisdom and character of Leopold and Christian which did very much to make Belgium and Denmark model states of western Europe. The influence of monarchy has not been confined to Europe. The revolution in Japan, which has led almost to the creation of Japan as a modern state, was achieved by the Mikado, one of the great statesmen-sovereigns of the modern world. Mexico is nominally under a President of the Republic, but he has more authority than most constitutional kings. At the same time that monarchy has become stronger, and has achieved great results for the nations, parliament has become weaker, and has fallen into more or less disrepute. In one parliament there has prevailed a chronic deadlock; in another, indecent violence; in a third, scandalous obstruction; in a fourth, a division into squabbling groups, incapable of doing business or controlling the administration. Mr. Low declares that so great has been the effect produced by the contrast between the frequent inadequacy of the parliamentary machine and the smooth effective-

ness of royalty that the late Queen Victoria, if she had chosen, could have made use of her prerogative to an extent which would have provoked insurrection if attempted by her predecessors.

EUROPE'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND WITH THE MOHAMMEDAN PEOPLES.

THE recent interference of Europe in the affairs of China has led Prof. H. Vambéry, an authority on Eastern questions, to draw a comparison between European relations with the Islamic peoples and with the Chinese, in the February number of the *Deutsche Revue*. The



THE POWERS: "Now we have him by the pigtail, and we hold him well."

THE CHINEE: "Oh! but my pigtail is elastic, and it's I who lead you by the nose."—From *Wahre Jacob*, of Stuttgart.

Islamic peoples, Turkey, Persia, India, and also Japan, have more or less easily succumbed to Occidental influences. Still, the Moslems hate the Europeans as much as do the Chinese, and sympathize with the latter. "In secret, all the Mohammedans side with the Chinese, and the Moslems of India and Java have openly proclaimed their opinions in their press. . . . The adverse criticisms of the Moslems and the Chinese on our [European] proceedings in Asia is always the same. . . . The sufferings produced by the same fate are the best promoters of friendly feeling, and the more signally we gained ascendancy in Mohammedan Asia, the bitterer grew the hatred of the Chinese against us." Yet, al-

though the hatred is the same, the Chinese cannot be overcome by the same means—supremacy in arms—as were the Moslems. In the first place, the Mohammedan countries are geographically more accessible; secondly, the many different ethnic and religious elements of those states rendered them politically weak and an easy prey to foreign invaders; and, thirdly, “the adherents of Islam have never possessed that feeling for nationality and patriotism which constitutes the Chinese as a single and unified people.”

CHINA'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

In following up this comparison between the Mohammedans, whose religious fanaticism, as the ruling principle of their life, has rendered them politically weak, and the more materialistic Chinese, Professor Vambéry places the latter in a very advantageous light: “That the Chinese possesses, in comparison with the Moslem and the Hindu, great energy and activity, and that religion to him is very seldom a regulator of public life, is sufficiently proved by the restless activity and never-failing force of will that characterize all his actions. The Chinese is confessedly the best and busiest agriculturist in the world. His cleverness and skill as a craftsman have long since compelled the admiration of Europe; in many branches of industry he was our teacher, and in some he is still unsurpassed. His economy and frugality have become proverbial, as well as his power of endurance and perseverance; while other Asiatics would sooner starve at home, before seeking their bread among disbelievers in foreign countries, the Chinese, who yet look upon emigration as the greatest sacrifice, go to America, Australia, and India; and if they cannot return home after having acquired a competence, they at least provide for having their bodies buried in their natal soil. The Hindus have furnished no similar example,” while the Mohammedans of Hindustan go to South Africa only through British encouragement, and because assured of British protection. The Chinese, again, thrive on alien soil, while the Mohammedans often miserably perish.

GROWTH OF ANTAGONISMS.

From these race characteristics, Professor Vambéry concludes that the experience which Europe gained in dealing with the Mohammedans is scarcely of service in dealing with the Chinese. “Nay, Europe in its eastward march has come upon an element much tougher and with more power of resistance than the Moslem world, which cannot be conquered so easily as the Crescent has been. It would be a wild illusion if our successes in western Asia would lead us to expect

similar results in the eastern part of the old world; and, especially, were we to persuade ourselves that with the watchwords ‘Humanity’ or ‘Civilization’ we could continue to subjugate peoples and conquer countries, or, to use the current modest phrase, ‘find markets for our home industries.’ Any one who attentively studies the conditions and the evolution of thought in the several countries of Asia, any one who does not judge by hearsay, but knows the Asiatics personally and through direct intercourse, can hardly fail to perceive that our eternal pushing and shoving, our unceasing interference with the peoples of Asia, have produced, in addition to the openly shown cold indifference, also strong feelings of antagonism, loathing, and revenge.” The feelings of the Asiatics toward European culture and the Europeans in the East have been considerably modified in the forty years during which Professor Vambéry has studied them; for as soon as the Asiatic found out that the Western reforms which he at first admiringly accepted had ulterior ends in view, that he was paying for his instruction with his national independence, he was set to thinking. “The relation between teacher and pupil was disturbed, and in the measure in which the conqueror and the sharper became apparent [in the European], distrust grew in the mind of the Asiatic, and opposition to the European stronger.” Nor have the reports of Orientals who have come to Europe to study that boasted culture at first-hand tended to soften this antagonism; for they have by no means gone back with the impression that everything abroad was more excellent than at home. Prince Jukanthor, the crown prince of Cambodia, wrote in the *Paris Figaro*, on occasion of his visit to the exposition: “With us at home, everybody can find a living without the least exertion, while exactly the opposite is the case in the European civilization. This makes it possible to arrange for splendid expositions, as the one of Paris now; but this triumph covers the struggles of your working classes, that I have perceived. This specter pursues me, and I shall take it home with me as a vivid and painful remembrance of your civilization,—your large workshops, your suburbs filled with workingmen, and all your misery. Among all the liberties that you boast of, the liberty to die of hunger seems to me the greatest. We know your tools of conquest; but though we ask your protection against Siam, we have no use for your government, nor for your civilization.”

THE PROMOTION OF REFORMS IN CHINA.

Professor Vambéry does not think it surprising that, judging from the experiments of introducing European culture into western Asia,

especially among the Mohammedans, conservative China should have steadily refused to receive it, and that even its own reformers should have made little headway. He characterizes the Boxers, who are one of those numerous secret societies of China that give expression to the thoughts of the people, as a kind of nationalist party. "Not religious fanaticism, as in Islam, but patriotism and hatred of Occidental customs and modes of thought, are the mainsprings of their actions, and for this reason they made the extinction of the Christians their watchword."

Professor Vambéry regrets that the attitude of the Chinese and their separatist tendencies have found advocates in Europe, for "no part of human society has a right to hinder general communication, or the mutual intercourse which is necessary for the welfare of the world, by closing its frontiers." He thinks that Europe is justified in combining against China, but its course must be different from that employed in subjugating the Moslems. It cannot be done by force of arms, for that would demand such an enormous outlay of money and life that no state of Europe would consent. The only thing to do is to employ conciliatory means, and to work hand in hand with the reform party in China, at whose head stands the physically weak but talented emperor. But these endeavors at reform must be undertaken wisely and carefully; it will not do to force matters, or to spread European culture at the point of the sword, lest the Asiatic be awakened too suddenly, and, remembering his race affinities, combine against the intruder. As the former Chinese premier, Wen-Hsiang, said to the European diplomats: "You are all too anxious to awaken us and set us on the new road. You may succeed, but then you will all regret it; for when we are once awakened and in motion, we shall advance swiftly and far,—farther than you think,—and certainly much farther than will be agreeable to you."

THE LEGAL STATUS OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS IN FRANCE.—II.

IN our March number we brought the summary of M. Ernest des Granges's article on "Religious Congregations" (*Revue Politique et Parlementaire*, January 10) down to the French Revolution. The remainder of his historical sketch reaches the present time and the controversies now going on.

The legal principle derived from the Roman law, that the state is the creator of moral personality—the civic individualism of authorized societies—was eagerly accepted by the Revolution. Royal absolutism had revived the prin-

ciple, and found it very serviceable in dealing with the rich ecclesiastical establishments of its day; hatred of the clergy made the doctrine not less welcome to the apostles of subversion. At the present time, when philosophy is at a discount in practical politics, it seems amazing that Rousseau's celebrated tenet that "nature made man happy and good, that society depraves him and makes him miserable," should have been laid down in the Constituent Assembly as the ultimate reason for dissolving religious associations. The Revolution, its guiding spirits said, must free men from such bonds. Everybody must be free; that is, good and happy. But legislative philosophy did not despise material profit. The first step toward making clerics good and happy was to take away the juridic character of their establishments and to secularize their goods. November 2, 1789, the Constituent Assembly, by decree, "put the goods of the clergy into the hands of the nation. . . . The Church lost at one stroke its political existence, its juridic existence, and its temporal wealth." February 13–19, 1790, religious congregations and orders were dissolved, excepting those "vowed to charity or public teaching." Monastic vows were prohibited. Two years later, "the legislative assembly, 'considering that a state truly free ought not to suffer in its bosom any corporation, not even those which, vowed to public teaching, have deserved well of their country, . . . nor even those that are vowed solely to the service of hospitals and the relief of the sick,' suppressed, by the decree of August 18, 1792, all the religious corporations and secular congregations of men and of women, ecclesiastic or laic, whatever might be their denomination, without any exception or reservation. The goods of the communities were declared national goods, and, as such, put at the disposition of the treasury, to be sold for the profit of the state."

The suppression of religious communities, however, was brief. Napoleon, one of the most absolute of despots, permitted by decree the reestablishment of some and ignored the revival of others. His purpose was to bring to his support the clerical and monarchic party. But Napoleon did not relinquish in the least the monarchic and imperial prerogative that controlled such associations. Every association formed without his assent fell into the rank of illicit colleges, and, as such, was liable to suppression by the tribunals.

Under the Restoration, religious communities enjoyed much greater liberty, and multiplied exceedingly. They were not successful, however, in procuring the return of their estates. Nor were they freed from control by the state.

"The associations that wanted to obtain the benefit of personality were obliged, as a preliminary, not only to comply with article 291 of the Penal Code [1810], but also to obtain recognition of their character of public utility by competent authority. . . . By the terms of the law of 1817, the legislative power is alone qualified to relieve religious corporations from natural forfeiture, and to confer on them, by its explicit authorization, the attributes of moral personality. . . . In practice, the rule of authorization was often eluded. Religious communities of men multiplied over all the land without taking the trouble of getting the legislative assent." Many of these religious communities concealed their real character under the guise of commercial employments.

"The law of March 15, 1850, relative to instruction admits, by implication, that congregations devoted to teaching will be authorized by a simple recognition of their public utility."

MODERN PROBLEMS OF TAXATION.

Since the setting up of the constitution of 1875 and the parliamentary republic, the strife between the state and the congregations has taken a new phase. It has become a contest between imposing and escaping taxes. In 1849, the National Assembly had made a step in this direction by subjecting the landed estates of establishments of public utility to a permanent annual tax. But this impost attained only very imperfectly its object, at least as regards religious corporations, since it was restricted to those which are officially recognized, leaving unauthorized congregations untouched. It was with the purpose of bridging this gap and reaching all associations that, in the last twenty years, there were added the laws of 1880, 1884, and 1895. The law of 1880 provided that all unauthorized associations that assure the perpetuity of their work by clauses of reversion and by the indefinite addition of new members must pay into the treasury a double tax,—a direct impost on their revenues, and, secondly, a tax of increase, in case of the decease or departure of an associate. The law assumed that every decease happening among the members of a religious congregation produced a profit to the survivors, as successors to the inheritance. A second law, that of December 29, 1884, extended the tax on increase to all religious communities and associations, whether recognized or not, and without reservation. "But the exchequer had not the last word. The congregations resisted, not without success, both the law of 1880 and the law of 1884. Lawsuits multiplied. The agents of the treasury were obliged to declare themselves powerless." Further legislation was necessary. A law of April

16, 1895, converted the increase tax into an obligatory annual tax calculated on the value of the property of the religious associations. It was expected that the action, in some sort automatic, of this tax would stop the resistance of the congregations. Not at all. Notwithstanding the decrees of dissolution and the fiscal laws, which are their corollaries, the congregations have succeeded in keeping their positions almost intact.

The present state of things, whether regarded from a secular or a clerical point of view, seems, at first sight, anomalous. "The societies," says M. des Granges, "that pursue a pecuniary profit, and more especially the commercial societies . . . have been gradually emancipated from the tutelage of the state, and to-day they live under a régime of absolute liberty. They originate spontaneously, without preliminary authorization. Moreover, save the exception limited to life assurance companies, these same societies have, of full right and by their own virtue, fitness for moral personality. They accomplish, without the intervention of the state, the acts of their juridic existence. . . . Very different is the legal régime of the associations whose object is not a sharing of profits. As soon as these count more than twenty members, these groups can be constituted only in virtue of an express authorization of the government. But this authorization, without which the association is legally non-existent, does not confer on it the right of possession. . . . It finds itself relieved of the penalties proclaimed by the penal law against illicit colleges,—nothing more." If it wants, besides, the rank of a moral person, it must get itself recognized by a competent authority as an establishment of public utility. Nor is this all. The state, as the dispenser of the personality of association, reserves to itself the right of controlling the juridic powers of such associations, and especially of supervising their acquisitions. Finally, the state can extinguish its own creations; it can dissolve an association, and transfer its property to some other establishment of public utility.

BELIEF THAT THE ASSOCIATIONS RETARD THE CIRCULATION OF WEALTH.

That there should be inequality in the legal status of associations for gain and associations for beneficence is not surprising. But, at first sight, it is astonishing, and apparently inexplicable, that the inequality should be so great as it is, and to the advantage of the institutions for profit-sharing. It is in that last word "sharing" that the explanation lies. Associations for gain do not fulfill the purposes of their being in merely acquiring profits. Their final purpose is the distribution of profits among their members.

Such distributions keep their acquisitions in circulation. It would be apart from the scope of this summary to discuss the economic relations of this phase of the long controversy. It is enough to say that through many centuries there has been a widespread belief that wealth is most useful when it passes freely from hand to hand. We merely note the fact of the belief. But M. des Granges again and again reverts to it as not only explaining but as justifying the limitations put on establishments of public utility. If successful in their purposes, such establishments do not die. If not put under limitations, their acquisitions may increase indefinitely. Very often they have increased to enormous proportions. Their existence is an obstruction to the circulation of wealth. The state has said: "Ah! then we will subject them to restraint, and we will restore to circulation a part, at least, of their gains by taxation." One sees that the controversy is not likely to be settled permanently.

When we began a summary of M. des Granges's article in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire*, it was our intention to set in contrast to his views some of the facts and opinions relied on by advocates of free association; but the space given to the subject has already reached the limits permissible. We can only refer the reader to "The Right of Association," by M. T. Crépon, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15, 1901, and to the article on the same subject in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* for May, 1900.

THE POSITIVISM OF FREDERIC HARRISON.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, the English philosopher and author, now visiting this country, has been for more than twenty years president of the London Positivist Committee, and if any one can authoritatively voice the aims and principles of the modern followers of Comte, it is he.

While the threefold Positivist system—philosophy, polity, and religion—is now represented by organized bodies of men in most of the European countries and in both North and South America, and while these various groups seem to agree in their interpretation of the essentials of the system, there is still some confusion in popular thought as to the true nature of the Positivist scheme of salvation, and perhaps this confusion is hardly to be wondered at, when we consider that in some places Positivism presents itself as a religion, in others as a social or educational movement, although Comte himself, who died about forty-three years ago, had clearly intended

that no one side of the cult should be emphasized at the expense of the others.

The English Positivist Committee has at least avoided the appearance of religious sectarianism. It established no creeds, no tests of orthodoxy, and it does not even keep any roll of membership. Priests and ritual alike are wanting. The work of the committee has been broadly educational from the first. "The aim of our body," says Mr. Harrison in an article contributed to the *North American Review* for March, "has been to form a school of thought, not to found a sect; to influence current opinion, not to enroll members of a party; to uphold an ideal of religion which should rest on positive science while permeating active life. It is an idle question to ask, 'What are the members, or the machinery, of such a body?'"

THE MOVEMENT MAKES SLOW PROGRESS.

Mr. Harrison makes no attempt to minimize the inherent difficulties which have thus far attended the advance of Positivism. At the opening of his article he outlines the immense task which Positivism has set itself:

"Positivism is at once a philosophy, a polity, and a religion—all three harmonized by the idea of a supreme humanity, all three concentrated on the good and progress of humanity. This combination of man's whole thought, general activity, and profound feeling in one dominant synthesis is the strength of Positivism, and at the same time an impediment to its rapid growth. The very nature of the Positivist scheme excludes the idea of wholesale conversion to its system, or of any sudden increase of its adherents. No philosophy before, no polity, no religion, was ever so weighted and conditioned. Each stood alone on its special merit. Positivism only has sought to blend into coherent unity the three great forces of human life.

"In the whole history of the human mind, no philosophy ever came bound up with a complete scheme of social organization, and also with a complete scheme of religious observance. Again, the history of religion presents no instance of a faith which was bound up with a vast scientific education, and also with a set of social institutions and political principles. Hitherto, all philosophies have been content to address man's reason and to deal with his knowledge, leaving politics, morality, industry, war, and worship open questions for other powers to decide. So, too, every religion has appealed directly to the emotions or the imagination, but has stood sublimely above terrestrial things and the passing cares of men. A mere philosophical idea, like Evolution, can sweep across the trained world in

a generation, and is accepted by the masses when men of learning are agreed. A practical movement, such as reform, self-government, socialism, or empire, catches hold of thousands by offering immediate material profit. Men of any creed, of any opinion, can join in the definite point. This has given vogue to so many systems of thought, so many political nostrums, such a variety of religious revivals. It has also been the cause of their ultimate failure, however great their temporary success. They have been one-sided, partial, mutually destructive. A religion which ignores science finds itself at last undermined and discredited by facts. A polity which has no

so that his thought, his energy, his devotion may all coincide in the same object."

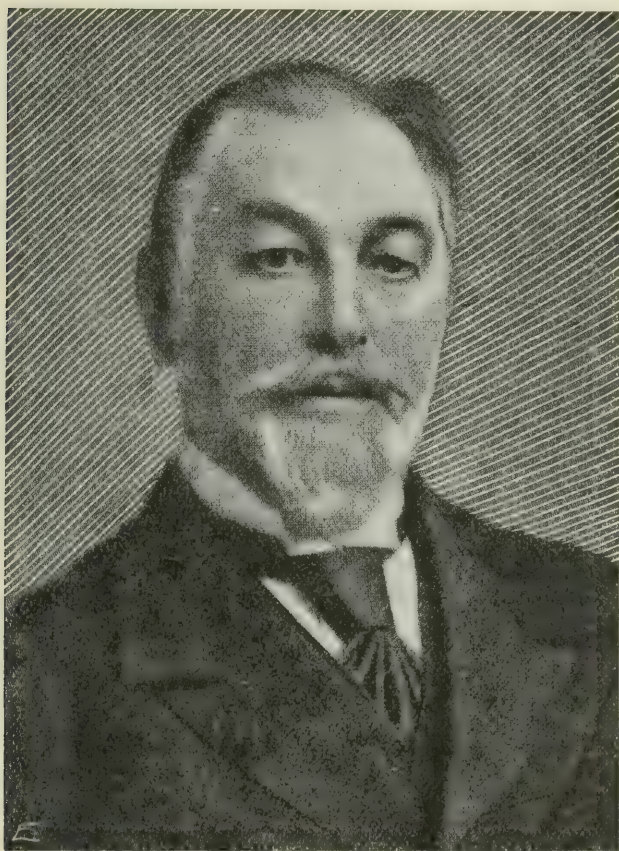
WORK OF THE LONDON POSITIVISTS.

Even more interesting than his sketch of the principles of Positivist thought is Mr. Harrison's account, in the same article, of the practical outcome of the propaganda in England—in other words, the outward and visible educational movement.

Newton Hall, opposite the Public Record Office, in London, built for the collections of the Royal Society on ground purchased by Sir Isaac Newton, its president, in 1710, has been occupied by the London Positivists for nearly twenty years. "There public, free lectures on Positivists philosophy, science, morality, and religion have been carried on continually during autumn, winter, and spring, together with classes for the study of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, history, languages, and music. The greater names in the Positivist calendar of five hundred and fifty-eight worthies of all ages and nations have been commemorated on special centenaries, those of musicians by appropriate musical pieces. In the summer months, these lectures have been extended in the form of pilgrimages to the birthplace, tomb, or residence of the illustrious dead, and lectures at the public museums, galleries, and ancient monuments. In connection with Newton Hall, there have been social parties, libraries, and guilds of young men and young women. So far, the work of the Positivist body in London has been that of a free school and people's institute.

"It may be asked, In what way does such a free school differ from any other similar institutions? The answer is, In the fact, that the entire scheme of education given in Newton Hall is *synthetic* and *organic*—concentrated on the propaganda of the Positive philosophy and religion of humanity. Leaving it to other movements to promote miscellaneous information and promiscuous culture of a general kind, the aim of all Positivist teaching is to inculcate the cardinal doctrines of the Positive belief, the central principles of Positive morality, and the vital sense of the human religion."

In Newton Hall no teacher is paid and no fee is received. Courses of lectures have been given by graduates of the universities, and in the various branches of history, biography, and political philosophy, especially, a solid general education has been obtained by the comparatively few students who have attended the courses offered, although it is admitted that other institutions of the kind have enjoyed much greater resources and have attracted far more numerous adherents.



MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

root in history and in the science of human nature ends in confusion, like the 'Social Contract' or the 'Rights of Man.' And a philosophy which is too lofty to teach men how to live, or what to worship, is flung aside by the passions, emotions, interests of busy men."

The cause of all these failures, according to Mr. Harrison, is "the attempt to treat human nature in sections and by special movements, whereas human nature is our organic whole and can only be treated as an organism of infinite cohesion." Positivism, says Mr. Harrison, is the first attempt to appeal to human nature *synthetically*—"that is, to regard man as an equally logical being, a practical being, and a religious being,

CAN PHYSICAL TRAINING MAKE A PERFECT MAN?

DR. WILLIAM G. ANDERSON, director of the Yale gymnasium, asks that question in the April *Munsey's*. He considers the highest physical type of manhood to be had when the intellectual attainments are in keeping with strength and beauty of form,—the type in which one can accomplish work of the highest worth. Dr. Anderson gives the detail physiological proofs that certain brain-cells borrow energy from one another, which leads to the reasonable hypothesis that the building up of cells in one center aids weaker cells in another. He shows, too, that muscle has in itself no more power to perform work than a hammer. Skill, as such, lies in the brain. In short, Dr. Anderson's perfect man for the purposes of his essay is the one who has a powerful body at the disposal of a trained mind. He cites Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan as typical instances of Americans remarkable from the standpoint of mental and physical stamina.

"Aside from any possible political prejudices, we can but admire the tremendous vitality of these two men—two sturdy, stocky, indefatigable workers, defying hunger and loss of sleep, and working as no day-laborer ever dreamed of toiling, and yet recouping in a miraculous manner. The average athlete in training could not equal what they did during the Presidential campaign of last year. Were we to select men who might approximate their work, we should look to the football-players, to the crew-men, or to the best boxers and wrestlers."

Dr. Anderson says that the healthy youth who wishes to be equipped for the struggle of life should be a boxer, a wrestler, a football-player, a baseball-player, or a crew-man. It is well to have experience in several sports.

EXERCISE ALONE WILL NOT SECURE GOOD DIGESTION.

He thinks that the time of life when exercise is most needed is the time when men generally stop taking it,—from forty-five to sixty. "Then the circulation becomes sluggish, and the repair of tissue slow. Men lead sedentary lives, and the tendency is to take things easy. Fat accumulates, and motion is no longer pleasurable. The heart loses some of its vigor, and the organs of the body flag in the performance of their duties. Two things are needed: daily exercise, such as trunk bending and twisting—walking is not sufficient—and careful regulation of the habits of living. The slogan after forty-five should be 'moderation in all things.'" Dr. Anderson says that no warnings from people who have seen

the bad results of injudicious exercise should prevent grown-up people from taking judicious exercise, as it is absolutely necessary for any approximation of physical perfection.

"At the same time, I believe that exercise alone is not sufficient to make a perfect man, to bring back health, or to ward off disease. It is absurd to declare that bodily movement will act as a 'cure-all' or preventive of disease. The one great ailment of life is malnutrition, which may be the result of rapid eating, of poor or ill-cooked food, of indigestion, or of the failure of some part of the digestive machinery to perform its normal function. If the aliment is poor in quality and badly prepared, all the exercise in the world will not remedy malnutrition. A wise combination of exercise with simple laws of hygiene will be efficacious; but to claim that disease and sickness can be cured by exercise alone, and in a comparatively short time, is ridiculous. It is one thing to get food into the alimentary canal; it is a different thing to get it into the body, to assimilate it. Exercise will materially assist in the act of assimilation."

LIVING PICTURES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

IN the last number of the *Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Botanik*, Dr. H. Pfeffer, professor at the University of Leipzig, describes the reactions of microscopic plants and animals to external forces, and tells how they may be exhibited by means of the stereopticon.

The animals themselves are placed in the stereopticon, which reflects every motion they make upon the curtain. It is necessary to add a microscope to the usual equipment, and as the heat from the strong light used is intense enough to kill the animals, they are screened from it by a glass vessel containing a solution of chemicals which absorbs the heat, but allows the light to pass through.

Paramecia were the first specimens exhibited. These are minute, egg-shaped animals without head, eyes, hands, feet, or any anatomical feature of importance except a mouth—the first indication in the evolution of the animal kingdom of a tendency toward higher things. The sides of the animal are covered with fringe-like rows of hairs, by the vigorous motion of which it propels itself through the water. A hundred paramecia may be taken up in a drop of water and placed under the microscope in the stereopticon, where, as they swim about, every motion is reflected upon the curtain. Lacking special organs for special functions, every part serves equally well for all functions, and the paramecium can receive impressions from the outside world and respond to them as well as larger animals.

If an electric current is passed through the drop of water where the paramécia are swimming about, a very striking reaction occurs. The motions of all become directed toward one pole—the cathode. In a few minutes all will have disappeared from the anode and will be found crowded around the cathode, like fish around bait, while if the direction of the current is reversed they will all hurry over to the new cathode. Dead forms do not respond in this way, showing that the reaction is not a mechanical effect of the current, but is due to something in the nature of the organism.

PLANTS WITH ANIMAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Among the forms of life that we find on the somewhat indefinite border-line between the plant and animal kingdom is *Pandorina*, a delicate water-plant with a propensity for some of the activities of the simpler animals. It is a gelatinous sphere inclosing sixteen small green cells, each provided with two whip-like hairs that serve as organs of locomotion, lashing the small sphere through the water. *Pandorina* is one of the remarkable organisms that have never acquired the habit of dying, to which all of the more complicated creatures are so addicted, but has substituted a process of rejuvenation that takes place at certain times in the course of its existence. In this process each cell divides into sixteen smaller cells, each provided with two hairs for oars, and all swim rapidly about until two cells meet and fuse, forming a single large cell which develops into another full-fledged *pandorina*, thus repeating the life-cycle. No part of the original plant has died, but instead sixteen times sixteen new ones have been formed, giving rise to interesting speculations as to whether these organisms are eternal, as Weismann has said.

A collection of these small plants may be taken in a drop of water and placed under the microscope in the stereopticon, which pictures their motions upon a curtain. The movements of the small newly formed cells will continue for from one-quarter to one-half an hour.

Oscillaria is another delicate plant that requires the buoyant power of the water to support it. It is looked upon by the casual observer as a noxious green scum found floating in frog-ponds. On sunny days, when plant processes are especially active, its repulsive appearance is increased by the presence of bubbles distributed all through its slimy substance. In reality it is a mass of exquisite long green filaments, each consisting of a string of plant-cells growing end to end, each cell a miniature factory for the materials used in the growth of the plant, and from which oxygen is breathed out, forming bubbles

that get entangled among the filaments and give such an uninviting appearance, although in reality purifying the pond. When some of the filaments are placed in the stereopticon, the picture thrown on the curtain shows each one in motion, waving back and forth with a regular oscillatory movement, from which the plant takes its name. This mysterious motion is innate, and not an effect of wind or waves. By means of it the filaments move about to different parts of the pond.

The sundew is a small, vagabond land-plant with carnivorous tastes, which are satisfied by means of insects caught and digested by the plant itself. A specimen projected upon the curtain shows how the insect is held and crushed by sharp spikes on the leaves which close over it, just as the victim of the Inquisition was killed in the grasp of the steel maiden.

NEVADA'S GREAT SALT LAKE.

IN the year 1843, while attempting to return with an exploring expedition from Oregon to Salt Lake, John C. Fremont made an interesting discovery in that portion of the Great Basin now occupied by the State of Nevada. Let Fremont's journal tell the story :

"Beyond, a defile between the mountains descended rapidly about 2,000 feet ; and filling all the lower space was a sheet of green water some 20 miles broad. It broke upon our eyes like the ocean. The waves were curling in the breeze, and their green color showed it to be a body of deep water. For a long time we sat enjoying the view. It was like a gem in the mountains, which, from our position, seemed to inclose it almost entirely."

Fremont hoped that this great lake had an outlet, and that its stream would lead westward to California ; for he had now abandoned hope of crossing the deserts to Utah. As he traveled southward along the eastern shore of the lake, he came in sight of a great rock, of which he says in his journal :

"It rose, according to our estimate, 600 feet above the water, and, from the point we viewed it, presented a pretty exact outline of the great pyramid of Cheops. This striking feature suggested a name for the lake, and I called it Pyramid Lake."

TRACES OF AN EXTINCT LAKE.

Pyramid Lake is one of the scenic wonders of the West, and deserves to be better known to the modern traveler. Its remarkable geological history is related by Dr. Harold W. Fairbanks, in the March number of the *Popular Science*

Monthly. Pyramid Lake really occupies, he says, only the deepest portion of the basin of what was a much greater inland lake, covering a large part of northwestern Nevada. This extinct lake has been named Lahonton, after an early French explorer.

"It must be understood that the Great Basin, as its name signifies, is an extensive region with no outlet to the ocean. It is made up of innumerable faulted crust-blocks, the elevated ones giving rise to the north and south ranges of mountains, and the depressed ones to the desert basins lying between. Each local basin or valley has its own watershed, limited by the mountains which surround it; but if for any cause the water-supply from these mountains is in excess of the evaporation in the valley, a lake results, and if the supply is sufficient the lake will overflow its own basin and spread into the adjoining basins, rising to a height at which the water lost by evaporation exactly balances the inflow.

"In this manner it was that the great Lake Lahonton spread over the valleys of northwestern Nevada during the glacial period. The Walker, Carson, and Truckee rivers, with many smaller ones, all heading in the glacier-covered Sierras, were supplied with a great amount of water during the heavier precipitation of that period. In addition, the heat was not so great, and consequently evaporation was less.

"The ancient boundaries of this lake have been traced and carefully studied, and we know that during its high-water stage it was second, in size, only to Lake Bonneville, another great lake of the same period which occupied the basin of

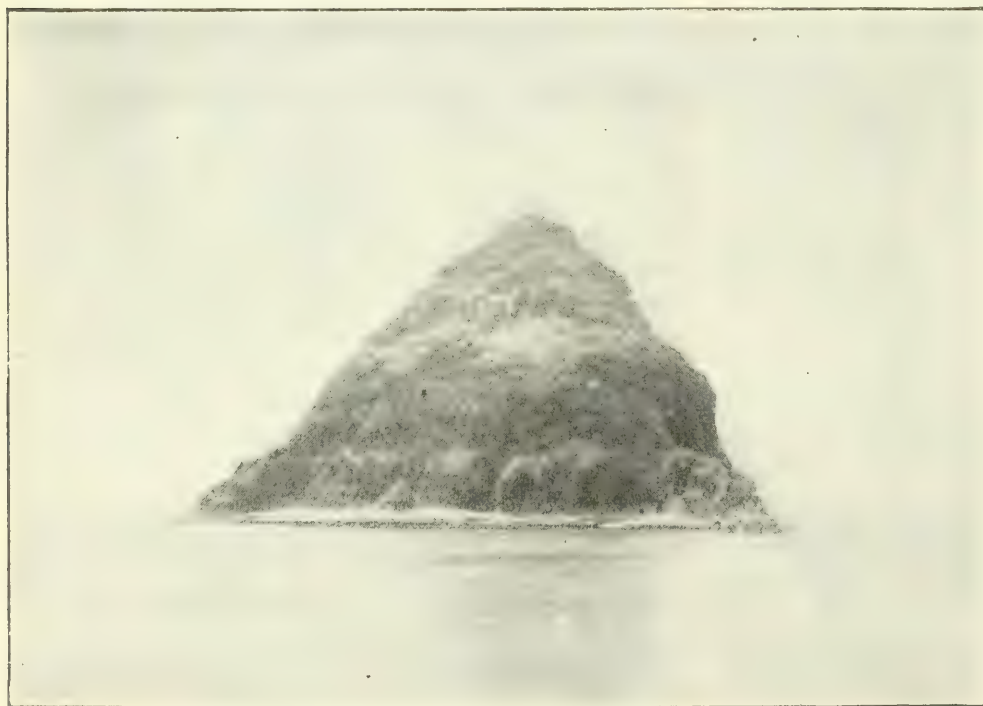
Great Salt Lake. The total length of Lake Lahonton from north to south was not far from 250 miles, with a width from east to west of 180 miles. Its area was more than 8,000 square miles. It was an exceedingly irregular lake, however, for it was broken up by mountain ranges into many long and narrow arms, with deep bays and long peninsulas. At the time of its greatest expansion it still had no outlet, although one arm reached far westward into Honey Lake valley, California, and another one extended into southern Oregon.

"As time passed on and precipitation decreased, the supplying streams became smaller and the lake began to shrink. The basins which had been connected at high water again were separated, and so there at last resulted the conditions of the present day."

The receding waters of Lake Lahonton left well-marked beach terraces, which are now striking features of the landscape, circling the mountains about Pyramid Lake. The depth of the modern lake is now about 360 feet, but the maximum depth of old Lake Lahonton at the time of its greatest expansion must have been nearly 1,000 feet. Pyramid Lake is 30 miles long, and its greatest width is 10 miles. It is fed by the Truckee River, which has its source in Lake Tahoe, high up in the Sierras. The water is not as strongly alkaline as that of some other lakes of the Great Basin; it is well stocked with fish, including large trout.

STRANGE FORMS OF TUFA.

"At many points within the basin of the former lake, Lahonton, there are strange-appearing deposits of calcareous tufa, either incrusting the rocks or rising in curious and fantastic towers and domes. The waters of the lake were richly impregnated with calcium carbonate, derived in part from the incoming streams, but more largely, probably, from calcareous springs. As the lake waters receded, the salts in solution became more concentrated, and soon began to form chemical precipitates upon projecting rocky points. In the portion of the basin now occupied by Pyramid Lake, the springs were more numerous and the water consequently more richly impregnated with lime. As a



PYRAMID ISLAND, PYRAMID LAKE.

result, we find to-day in and about this lake the most interesting and remarkable tufa deposits known in all the Great Basin.

"The tufa deposits are of various sorts and appearances, the differences being due to changes in the chemical properties of the water at various stages. Some of the forms are merely incrusting, and apparently structureless. Others show beautiful dendritic and interlacing figures, lapping over each other like the successive branches of some organic growth. The great deposits in Pyramid Lake have been built up in the form of towers, domes, and pinnacles. The smaller ones bear a most striking resemblance to great thick mushrooms with a concentric structure. These mushroom-like growths start from some projecting point or pebble and increase in size by precipitation from the surrounding water, until, massing together, the great domes and pinnacles have been built up, rising hundreds of feet in the air."

ADVERTISING IN FRANCE.

TO the first February number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, Vicomte d'Avenel contributes one of his observant articles on the various methods adopted to secure that great necessity of the age—publicity. This passion for advertisement is, he says with great truth, not confined to the commercial world, but flourishes among politicians, "smart" society, literary men, and artists, who feel the democratic need of making themselves talked about, and who need not, as a rule, feel ashamed of it. He alludes to a familiar French poster of an illustrious politician with a glass of so-and-so's liqueur in his hand, from which both the politician and the proprietor of the liqueur have derived about equal benefit. The owner of another drink hit upon the brilliant notion of issuing very tastefully produced albums containing portraits of celebrities, all of whom sang in their own hand-writings the praises of the particular liqueur. The difficulty in this case was to obtain the first few celebrities; afterward all was easy, for the succeeding ones joined lest it should be thought that they were not good enough to be asked!

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

It is curious how comparatively modern the practice of advertising in newspapers is. Perhaps the oldest "ad" on record in England is a "lost, stolen, or strayed" inquiry, inserted in the *Mercurius Publicus* in 1660 by King Charles II. for a little dog which had wandered from his majesty's palace. The spread of popular education, joined with the freedom of the press, the

development of communications by road and rail, and the cheapening of paper and printing,—all these combined have produced the modern development of newspaper advertisement. A very low estimate of the money spent for this purpose in France places it at \$20,000,000 a year, of which about \$7,500,000 goes to newspapers and periodicals. The railways in France do not pay for their advertisements in the newspapers in money, but in free tickets; and they compete with the newspapers in that they furnish singular advantages to the advertiser for posters at stations and in railway-carriages. The newspapers are also both sellers and buyers of publicity; thus the *Petit Journal* pockets about \$560,000 a year for advertisements, and spends about \$130,000 in advertising the paper. M. d'Avenel goes on to relate the story of the establishment of the *Agence Havas*, which hit upon the brilliant idea of combining the business of supplying news with that of advertising agents. The newspapers paid the agency for its news by placing at its disposal so many columns for advertisements, and in this way the agency secured a kind of double profit. M. d'Avenel thinks that the considerably larger price charged for advertisements in France, as compared with the tariffs in England and America, are not unfair to the advertiser, because his announcements are more conspicuous, owing to the comparative paucity of advertisements in each newspaper. It would seem natural that the more columns of advertisements are published in a newspaper, the more space must be purchased by the advertiser who wishes to attract attention. But even M. d'Avenel would probably shrink from the logical conclusion that one should only advertise in small papers which have few other advertisements, and presumably little or no circulation.

In France, as in other countries, the class of advertisement generally denominated financial is much sought after and is very profitable; but the great peculiarity of the French press—which, it is to be hoped, distinguishes it from the British and the American—is that advertisements invade also the editorial columns. Such things, of course, have been and are being done in this country; but it is certainly not so common, nor are such reputable journals infected, as is the case in France. M. d'Avenel tells a story of a well-known actress who, not satisfied with the praises of the critics, regularly devoted a considerable sum every year to purchasing eulogistic articles about herself in the press. Similarly, financial booms are prepared weeks and months beforehand by the systematic and intelligent creation of favorable newspaper "atmospheres." M. d'Avenel concludes by paying an interesting trib-

ute to the artists who have rescued the poster from the degradation into which it had fallen. Of these, perhaps the most famous are the two brothers, Jules and Joseph Chéret.

THE FOUNDER OF OUR LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

THE United States Life-Saving Service is a credit to the nation. Its personnel is noted for bravery and efficiency; its records are crowded with deeds of heroism. It is a fact, however, that not one American in a thousand knows anything about the origin of this beneficent institution, or can name its founder.

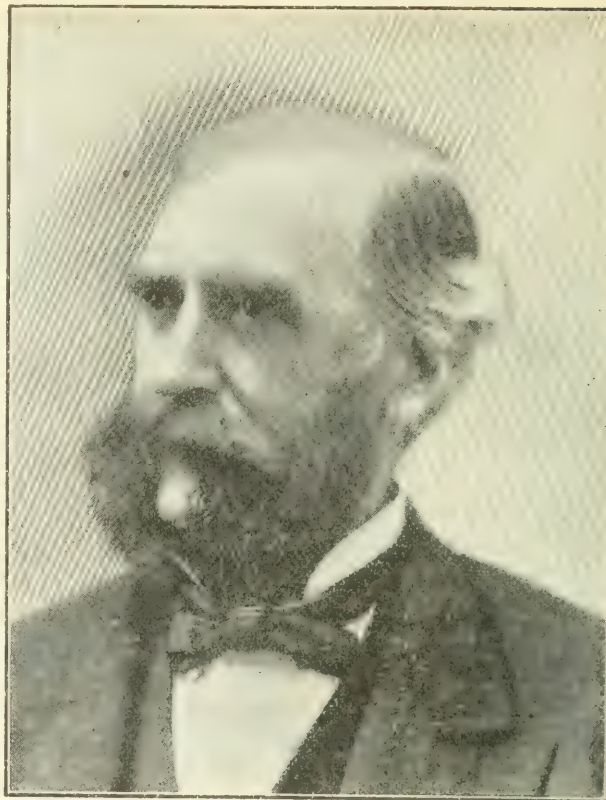
The man who deserves credit for bringing the matter of a live-saving system before Congress and agitating it there until his project was adopted, is Dr. William A. Newell, now, at the age of eighty-three, a practising physician at Allentown, N. J.

Dr. Newell's own account of the incidents that led to the creation of the unique system for saving life along our storm-swept coasts, as given in *Success* for March, runs as follows :

"My identification with the life-saving system of the United States was the result of a marine disaster I happened to view during the summer of 1839, when an Austrian brig, the *Count Perasto*, was wrecked on Long Beach, Monmouth, now Ocean, County, N. J., near the Mansion House, south of Barnegat Inlet, when the captain and crew, thirteen in number, were drowned and their bodies washed upon the strand.

"The wreck occurred at midnight. The vessel struck a sand-bar three hundred yards from shore, and was driven, by the force of the violent winds, through the surf, upon the beach, where, when the tide receded, she lay stranded, high and dry. The sailors were drowned while endeavoring to swim ashore from the bar, where the vessel had lodged for a time, and the bodies were found scattered along the beach for more than a mile.

"The bow of the brig being elevated, and close to the shore, after the storm had ceased, the idea was forced quickly upon my mind that those unfortunate sailors might have been saved if a line could have been thrown to them across the fatal chasm. It was only a short distance to the bar, and they could have been hauled ashore in their small-boat, through or on the surf. This idea was followed by the suggestion of a projectile force for that purpose. I instituted experiments—and there are still living witnesses who can attest my statements—by throwing light lines with bows and arrows, by rockets, and by a shortened blunderbuss, with ball and



DR. WILLIAM A. NEWELL.

line. My idea culminated in complete success, however, by the use of a mortar, or a carronade, and a ball and line. Then I found, to my great delight, that it was an easy matter to carry out my desired purpose."

THE SUBJECT IN CONGRESS.

In 1846, Dr. Newell was elected a representative in Congress from New Jersey, and at the earliest opportunity, on January 3, 1848, he offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether any plan can be devised whereby the dangerous navigation along the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, may be furnished with additional safeguards to life and property, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Nothing came of this resolution ; but on August 3, 1848, Dr. Newell made a speech in the House of Representatives detailing the loss of life caused by wrecks, and also the points of his plan to save lives. He secured the support of such members of Congress as John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. When the lighthouse bill of the Senate came before the House for consideration, Dr. Newell offered a second resolution, providing for surf-boats, rockets, carronades, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck along the New Jersey coast. An appropriation of \$10,000 was asked. This resolution in the

form of an amendment to the lighthouse bill was unanimously adopted. In the third session of the Thirtieth Congress, an extension of the service from Little Egg Harbor to Cape May was secured, with an appropriation of \$10,000. In the next Congress an additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made, as the result of Dr. Newell's efforts, and the experiments were extended to other points on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1857-59, Dr. Newell was governor of New Jersey; and in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln as superintendent of the New Jersey coast life-saving service. Returning to Congress in 1865, he was enabled, from his four years' experience in the work, to greatly advance the usefulness of the system. In 1866 he proposed extensions of the service, and successfully advocated appropriations of \$50,000.

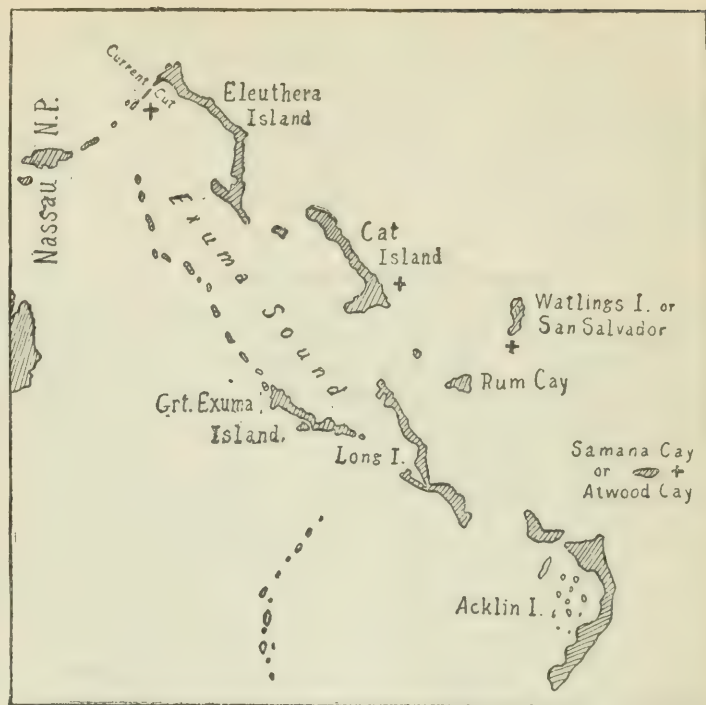
To-day the Government appropriates for this purpose more than \$1,500,000 annually, maintaining nearly 300 rescue stations, manned by 2,000 brave and skilled wreckers and life-savers. It is said that this feature of our governmental system, which is under the direction of the Treasury Department at Washington, has no counterpart in any other country. It is estimated that 225,000 lives have been saved by the methods which Dr. Newell originated, and in great part perfected, half a century ago.

WHERE DID COLUMBUS FIRST LAND?

SAN SALVADOR is not the only island of the Bahamas group that has claimed distinction as the first landing place of Columbus on his memorable voyage of 1492. Among the contestants for the honor Northern Eleuthera has not heretofore had a conspicuous place, we believe; but a writer in the *Catholic World Magazine* for March, Mr. F. MacBennett, advances several considerations, from a purely nautical point of view, which seem to tell strongly in favor of that island as a claimant. Following the daily log of Columbus as given in his published diary, Mr. MacBennett has traced the daring navigator's path across the ocean, marking the location of the caravels at the end of each day, allowing for winds and currents in computing distances, until San Salvador is passed and other lands lie off to the north and northeast.

Mr. MacBennett locates the anchorage of October 12 at a point near the southwestern elongation of the triangular island now known as Northern Eleuthera, and on this narrow strip he locates the landing place:

"After having become satisfied that this region [the main island] was not the mainland, Fernando



CLAIMS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR EACH OF THE FOUR ISLANDS MARKED BY A CROSS.

Columbus states, he turned back to resume his westward journey. Before doing this he wished to lay out a fortress; he had noticed a strip of land like an island, though not one, but which in two days could be cut off so as to form one, and on which he found six habitations. This strip of land was where he had landed, the present Current Island with Current Cut—the latter a very narrow pass between the little peninsular strip and Northern Eleuthera. He had also examined and sounded to some extent the great expanse which he saw beyond—the Bight of Eleuthera, whose entrance is the narrow Fleeming Channel—'large enough to hold all the vessels of Christendom.' The chart will show the character of this 'hondo,' in which the water is 'as still as in a well.' (*Es verdad que dentro de esta cinta hay algunas bajas mas la mar no se mueve mas que dentro de un pozo.*) And the chart shows that in the Bight of Eleuthera there is a wide 'hondo,' or 'pot,' with soundings ranging from fifteen to thirty feet, and that there is no perceptible tide. From Current peninsula he could see many islands, and he determined to seek those south of him."

VIRGIL AND TENNYSON.

THE resemblance between Virgil and Tennyson has often been noticed by critics, but it has probably never been followed so closely as in an article under the above heading in the *Quarterly Review* for January. The reviewer's comparison between Tennyson and Virgil is very

elaborate, and, it must be said, often far-fetched, while many of the points of likeness are common to a great many more poets than those dealt with. The resemblances, nevertheless, are close enough to be very peculiar, if we take into account the immense difference between the epochs in which the poets lived.

BOTH POETS-LAUREATE.

Virgil, in the first place, was a poet-laureate, like Tennyson. He was the friend of the emperor and the greatest statesmen of the day. Both poets were born in times of storm and stress, both under a narrow oligarchy, both were children of the country, and both were intimately acquainted with the practical details of country life. Each got as good an education as the time could give, and both began their careers as poets young. Tennyson's Catullus and Lucretius were Byron and Coleridge. Like Virgil in the classrooms of Rome, Tennyson at Cambridge complained of too much academic study. Science was the first love of both. Neither was a speech-maker, but both dabbled in medicine and studied the arts. Both were at first poor, but Tennyson found his Gallus and Polio in Carlyle and Milnes, and his Mæcenas in Sir Robert Peel, and both acquired wealth. Neither was a prose-writer, and neither a great correspondent.

IN APPEARANCE SIMILAR.

Virgil was tall, dark, and of rustic mien; he was of temperate habits, seldom visited the capital, and avoided notoriety.

"Substitute Hampshire for Campania, the Isle of Wight for Naples and Sicily, and London for Rome, and this account might, in most points, have been written for the late laureate, who might also be described as tall and dark, and, if not exactly rustic, not town-bred in appearance, though on the other hand certainly not at all girlish or ladylike, and who also fled from the interviewer and the admirer.

THEIR DEFECTS THE SAME.

Each when young conceived the idea of writing an epic, and each postponed it. Neither lived an eventful life. Virgil's poetry was just as much a mania in its day as Tennyson's. Both were parodied, and both were accused of plagiarism. The mannerisms of both were criticised. Both affected archaic words, and both were censured for the "new euphuism." The heroes of both were accused of priggishness and lifelessness. Neither Virgil's nor Tennyson's hero had the Homeric quality. The epics of both failed in directness and heroic strength. Yet both were imperialists. Tennyson's view of Britain is well

known. Virgil's faith in Rome was summed up in the following lines :

"To rule the world, O Roman, be thy bent,
Empire thy fine art and accomplishment,
To spare the crushed, but battle down the proud,
Till all beneath the code of thy firm peace be bowed !"

Both were scholars, yet neither was a pedant. Both polished and rejected much, and both were given to reading their poems to their friends.

"Virgil read the 'Georgics' to Augustus, a 'Georgic' a day for four days. Propertius, again, was admitted to a hearing of the 'Æneid' while it was still in process, and wrote :

"Room, bards of Greece, and Roman bards, make room !
More than the "Iliad" quickens in the womb."

So Tennyson read to the Prince Consort or to the Rossettis and the Brownings.

It is a pity, concludes the reviewer, that Tennyson produced no translation of a poet with whom he had so much in common.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL CRISIS.

IN any discussion of the present coal situation in this country regard must be had to the competition of the bituminous with the anthracite product and the resulting effect on labor conditions. This year for the first time an effort has been made by a single labor organization to secure a settlement of wages in both anthracite and bituminous mines over practically the whole mining territory east of the Mississippi. This fact is the occasion of an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April by Mr. Talcott Williams, who reviews the history of coal mining in this country from the beginning, shows how anthracite has been outstripped by the soft coal as a fuel in manufacturing, and describes the migration of the high-grade mine-workers of Pennsylvania to the West, only to be replaced in the anthracite mines by Poles and Hungarians.

Mr. Williams also lays bare the various expedients by which the coal operators and the coal-carrying railroads sought, in their dealings with their employees, to offset a constantly decreasing margin of profit—"the company store, monthly payments, a high price for powder, an iniquitous rule by which the miner was perpetually mulcted in weighing his output, and all the various devices by which dubious profits are wrung through wage accounts, resting, indeed, on contracts, but whose character is demonstrated by the circumstance that they are jealously concealed."

WORK FOR ONLY HALF THE YEAR.

Mr. Williams dwells on the specific conditions of anthracite coal mining which add to all these

difficulties. The storage of great quantities of the product being impracticable, the coal must be sold as fast as it is mined.

“Our climate, with its hot summers and severe winters, concentrates the domestic consumption of anthracite into half the year; and under the competition of bituminous coal, used on the very locomotives which carried anthracite to and from the mines, anthracite yearly grew more and more to be a household, and not a manufacturing or steam-making fuel. With economy the mines could only be worked when their product was needed. The American house, and particularly American habits, lead most householders, wherever they can, to buy their coal in the fall of the year. Instead of running evenly through the entire year, as German mines in a more equable climate are able to do, so that in Dortmund a miner is employed 314 days in the year, and in Upper Silesia, where the shifts are least numerous, 284 days, an anthracite miner found himself provided with work only 200 days in the full years, like 1890, and in a steadily decreasing proportion through the decade, until in hard years, like 1897, the average number of days in which mines were ‘active’ was only 150. A climate which each summer suspends operations in glass and many rolling mills, and in nearly all work which requires great heat, added to this. In England, where out of a yearly product of 220,000,000 tons some 40,000,000 tons are exported, with 10,000,000 tons more leaving England in the bunkers of steamers, and industries can be kept in motion through a mild summer and an open winter the year round, it is possible, as in Germany, to employ miners continuously.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF AMERICAN MINE LABOR.

“The exports of American coal are as yet insignificant. In England nearly half the product of iron and steel goes abroad; and this acts as another balance-wheel, maintaining the constant and steady demand for coal. It is only within the last five years that our own exports of iron and steel have come to be large. It is doubtful if they are to-day over one-fifth of the total. The English coal product has been reached through the slow process of development over more than a century. Our own has been expanded in a generation by the discovery and development in almost every year of new regions. The result is that the plant of the United States, so far as bituminous coal is concerned, could in 1897 have turned out four times the amount which was wanted, to quote the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, while the capacity of anthracite

mines, about 60,000,000 tons, has been put up to a recent time nearly twice, and has in nearly all years been one-half larger than the consumption demanded. Nothing can be more demoralizing to labor than an occupation in which work is provided for only one-half the time; and nothing can be worse for capital than plants half idle while interest is always busy, and the production, through these causes, of a great swarm of poorly paid labor, clamoring for work, ready on occasion to accept employment at starvation wages, sinking constantly to a lower and lower level from the accepted American standard of life, and repeating on a great scale the herd of half-employed and half-paid men who, due likewise to decreasing work and increasing competition, were at the bottom of the disordered condition of the London dock strike in 1889. With this deterioration in the regularity of wages, in the rate of wages, and, for capital, in the possibility of profit, there came a steady deterioration in the character of labor. Strikes as they came bred violence, violence bred repression, and the industrial pendulum swung in dreary beats from the blood-stained violence of labor to the blood-stained assertion of law.”

UNITED LABOR VERSUS UNITED CAPITAL.

Mr. Williams shows how the increasing tendency toward common action of capital engaged in mining coal has been paralleled, in recent years, by a marshaling of the labor in the anthracite mines under one labor direction in a strong and efficient organization.

“This has been secured, not by the volition of the miners as a whole, less than a tenth of whom voted for last fall’s strike, but by the energetic work of a small minority capably led, which worked an industrial revolution, as most revolutions, political, social, and economic, have been worked, by minorities.

“The grave peril to which this brings both the state and the maintenance of order can scarcely be exaggerated; but great as the peril is, he would be a rash man who pronounced the perils of the state from the steady deterioration of wages and of labor through the mining regions a danger fraught with less serious consequences to the true object of a state. The attentive reader of the causes which have created the present situation will not deem it possible to dogmatize as to the equitable adjustment of anthracite wages, or will doubt that such an adjustment ought to be made in the light of all competitive conditions, and not on a special plea for either capital or labor.”

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the April number of *Harper's* Mr. Walter H. Tribe gives many interesting facts concerning the serpent-worshippers of India, most of which he gained from Brahman priests in the vicinity of Acharakund. After having sought and obtained an introduction to some of these curious devotees, Mr. Tribe assisted in some of their weird ceremonies. Mr. Tribe ascertained in the course of his researches that the priest who is supposed to possess the power of divination almost invariably belongs to the lower caste. In one neighborhood Mr. Tribe found no less than fourteen snake temples. Pictures of several of these structures are among the illustrations of his article.

THE AUSTRALIAN SQUATTER.

From an article on this subject contributed by Mr. H. C. MacIlvaine one learns that the term "squatter" in Australia is applied to many distinct social grades, from the humble ranchman to the legislator, clubman, and modern capitalistic adventurer. Australia was developed as a pastoral country chiefly through what Mr. MacIlvaine terms the splendid obstinacy of the squatter. The bushrangers earned a hard name, but Mr. MacIlvaine credits the Australian land explorers with "as fine a record of pluck as the annals of the race can show."

BERLIN'S PROSPERITY.

Mr. Sidney Whitman describes the evolution of Berlin into the largest industrial city of the German Empire. Such manufacturing establishments as are devoted to the production of machinery, electric plants and firearms are unequaled elsewhere in Europe. Although the wealth of the city has increased enormously, Mr. Whitman proves from statistics that the number of people who would be regarded as of great wealth in England or America is still quite small. Of 530,000 persons paying taxes in Berlin over 295,000 possess an income between \$250 and \$750 per annum, only 43,000 pay on incomes of over \$750, while 12 persons have an income over \$250,000, and one person has \$500,000. There are only 759 persons who pay property tax on property valued at between \$250,000 and \$500,000, 337 pay taxes on property over this amount. Thus it will be seen there is a broad subdivision of small incomes in Berlin. The people live respectably, simply, have cheap amusements and education, and entertain their friends.

The fourth in Prof. Woodrow Wilson's series of historical papers entitled "Colonies and Nation" appears in this number. The drawings by Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn, and Frederic Remington are especially striking, and there are several interesting reproductions of old portraits, seals, rare documents, and autograph signatures.

Mark Twain's share in this number of *Harper's*, which should on no account be missed, is a series of extracts from Adam's Diary, "translated from the original manuscript." The translator's prefatory note hesitatingly suggests that possibly Adam has now become sufficiently important as a public character to justify this publication.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

IN the April *Century*, Mr. Waldon Fawcett gives a readable description of "The Transportation of Iron," according to the most modern methods employed by the great American ironmasters. One of the greatest problems which was to be solved in the work of making America the first producer of iron and steel in the world was the transportation of the raw ore from the great mineral districts of the Northwest to the furnaces in Pennsylvania and Ohio, an average trip of 1,200 miles. The problem has been solved with such marvelous ingenuity that the ore is now carried over this journey more cheaply than freight is moved anywhere else in the world. The iron ore starts out from the Lake Superior mines by rail, then goes in boats on the Great Lakes, and finally completes its journey by rail again in little more than a week after it has left the miner's shovel. From the time the ore comes out of the mines to the time it is set down in Pittsburg, not a human hand touches it; all the vast labor is done by machinery. The great ore-carrying trains, each about equal to the weight of the entire American standing army three years ago, proceed over the most crowded steel-tracked highway in the world. A single car of the pressed-steel type will haul fifty tons. These cars are pierced with holes through which steam can be played upon the frozen ore in order to thaw it out more quickly for delivery to the furnace.

JAPANESE LABOR UNIONS.

Mary G. Humphreys writes on "Trade Unions in Japan," and tells of the curious organization of the rice-coolies and other classes of labor in the Mikado's country. Even in this lowest grade of labor, the coolies have a strong organization of 1,500 men; and although the union has no constitution or by-laws, it is marvelously compact and efficient. Recently the rice-coolies at Tokyo struck for higher wages, and gained their point in half a day. The question of introducing outside labor to substitute for the strikers is settled in Japan by the absolute unwillingness of outside laborers to be persuaded by any increase of wages to take the places of strikers. There is a cooks' guild, too, and the exacting housewife who discharges her cook without reasons that satisfy the guild will finally be effectually boycotted. There are strict ordinances against striking and boycotts governing the hands in cotton-mills, and this writer says the people are becoming restive under the regulations. The same is true of the railway employees, who have formed a union and demand better treatment, better wages, and a better social position. The iron-workers' union of Japan has 17 branches and 2,500 members, and there is a strong impetus toward federated union, on the plan of the American organization.

MOSQUITOES AS CARRIERS OF MALARIA.

There is a good article by Mr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, on "Malaria and Certain Mosquitoes." Mr. Howard has accepted as perfectly proved that at least one genus of mosquitoes, the *Anopheles*, are virulent

carriers of malaria. Mr. Howard shows the process by which the malarial germ, which is probably an animal or protozoön, and not a bacterium or plant, is introduced by the mosquito into the human blood, and gives instances to show that many communities in this country and elsewhere are taking up with enthusiasm the task of lessening the evil. Not only brackish marshes and swamps breed mosquitoes, but horse-troughs, rain-water barrels, open sewers, and even transient pools of surface-water left by heavy rains will produce the little pests in little more than a week. The three main remedies are the drainage of swamps and standing pools, the introduction of fish that prey on the insects, and the treatment of pools, or other bodies of water which cannot be drained, with kerosene.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for April is remarkable for its dainty and charming illustrations, notably those of Mr. Ernest Peixotto in his travel sketch descriptive of Cordes, a quaint town perched on a hill by the road from Paris to Toulouse, and the colored pictures illustrating Mr. Sewell Ford's "Skipper," the biography of a horse.

THE POVERTY OF MOUNTAIN PEOPLE.

Mr. John Fox, Jr.'s, careful study of "The Southern Mountaineer," embellished with pictures of mountaineers and their life, opens the magazine. The economic status of these people is well suggested in the following paragraph:

"No mountain people are ever rich. Environment keeps mountaineers poor. The strength that comes from numbers and wealth is always wanting. Agriculture is the sole stand-by, and agriculture distributes population, because arable soil is confined to bottom-lands and valleys. Farming on a mountain-side is not only arduous and unremunerative—it is sometimes dangerous. There is a well-authenticated case of a Kentucky mountaineer who fell out of his own corn-field and broke his neck. Still, though fairly well-to-do in the valleys, the Southern mountaineer can be pathetically poor. A young preacher stopped at a cabin in Georgia to stay all night. His hostess, as a mark of unusual distinction, killed a chicken and dressed it in a pan. She rinsed the pan and made up her dough in it. She rinsed it again and went out and used it for a milk-pail. She came in, rinsed it again, and went to the spring and brought it back full of water. She filled up the glasses on the table, and gave him the pan with the rest of the water in which to wash his hands. The woman was not a slattern; it was the only utensil she had."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the April *McClure's* we have selected Dr. Andrew D. White's "Walks and Talks with Tolstoy" for quotation among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

The magazine begins with the very pleasant "Story of the Beaver," by W. D. Hulbert, illustrated with the marvelously accurate pictures of A. R. Dugmore.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell follows her account last month of the disbanding of the Union army with a further chapter on the "Disbanding of the Confederate Army." She shows that these men, without a country, and with-

out money, who had been fighting with Johnston, Lee, Taylor, and Smith, would have had nothing to do but to walk or to work their way home if the Federals had not wisely and justly come to their relief. General Grant allowed Lee's men to keep their horses. His quartermasters were instructed to turn over to the Confederates whatever horses and mules they could spare. The defeated Confederates mostly rode away in twos or threes or half-dozens. Sometimes a body of men whose homes were far away were kept together and marched under Federal directions to a convenient point, where a limited amount of transportation was furnished to them to bring them within an easy distance of their journey's end.

In her charming series of stories of scenes of farm life, Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams gives this month a poetic essay on ploughing,—an effort which strikes a new note in nature-study, and which is as well worth reading as the now famous opening chapter of Mr. James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law."

Josephine Dodge Daskam gives some excellent researches in boy life in her "Study in Piracy." There is a considerable installment of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Kim," a story of Wall Street by Edwin Lefèvre, and other fiction.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE opening article of the April *Cosmopolitan* by Lawrence S. Vassauet on Sarah Bernhardt calls attention to the fact that the famous French woman has never yet received the cross of the Legion of Honor. It seems that an effort was made to secure the cross for her some five years ago. The French Ministry, however, could not be induced to grant the coveted decoration, and Madame Bernhardt is not yet entitled to wear the bit of red ribbon so frequently seen in the literary and artistic circles of Paris.

ARTISTIC GARDEN-MAKING.

In an attractively illustrated article on "The Garden Spirit," Martha Brookes Brown hints at some of the many possibilities in the working out of color schemes and other artistic embellishments in connection with landscape gardening. The writer complains that here in America we too seldom find a garden of the right sort, for the nurseryman's planting of "disconnected groups of miscellaneous things" has taken the place of the garden, and "the simple flowering space, such a valuable part of the home, seems almost forgotten."

BOOKS FOR THE AVERAGE YOUNG MAN.

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, gives some excellent advice under the head, "The Average Young Man and His Library." Besides suggesting a great number of books such as every young man should aspire to own, Dr. Canfield makes some practical suggestions as to the means of acquiring a reasonably select small library. Among other things he says: "Haunt the second-hand book stores—those of good repute. Again and again you will be able to satisfy a two-dollar desire with an expenditure of fifty cents; and while you are looking over the stock your education will be greatly stimulated by the mere contact with authors and titles."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Henry T. Finck writes on "The Influence of Beauty on Love," concluding that beauty is of the fem-

inine gender. "It has at last become woman's special prerogative, the attainment of it her duty; within its realm and not in competition with man lies her future. She used to be man's slave, then his companion, and now she seems to strive to make herself entirely independent of him." This ambition Mr. Finck regards as a serious error. Woman, instead of seeking to be independent, should make man her slave.

"The Ideal Wife and Helpmate" is the subject of a bright and sensible paper by Lavinia Hart. "Spring Days in Venice" are vividly pictured by Edgar Fawcett, and there is a detailed account of the ever-interesting process of maple-sugar-making by Max Bennett Thrasher.

In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have already quoted at some length from Editor Walker's article on the steel trust and the late Grant Allen's analysis of "The British Aristocracy."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the April *Munsey's* we have selected Dr. William G. Anderson's article, "The Making of a Perfect Man," to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

The magazine opens with a very profusely illustrated sketch of "His Majesty King Edward VII.," by Arthur R. Wakely, which describes the King's personal characteristics and his life at Sandringham.

WHEAT-GROWING IN OUR GREAT NORTHWEST.

Mr. Rollin E. Smith, in "The Mighty River of Wheat," shows how this cereal flows from the great producing areas to the mills of the world, and describes the harvesting, handling, and marketing of the crop of the three great Northwestern wheat States, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Mr. Smith says that the bonanza wheat farms owned by men who had capital enough to buy up homestead claims overdid the thing at first by trying to conduct agricultural operations on an impossibly large scale. One bonanza farm in North Dakota consisted originally of 40,000 acres, and even nowadays wheat farms of from 3,000 to 4,000 acres are common, and are increasing in number. This seems to be about the limit of size where farming can be economically conducted.

ENORMOUS STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Edwin Lefèvre, writing on "Boom Days in Wall Street," tells us that on January 7 last, when the excitement in the railroad consolidations was at its height, the total stock business on the exchange amounted to 2,127,503 shares. The ticker reporters had to miss many transactions, moreover, and the real total was more than this. The face value of the stocks dealt in was \$200,000,000. This last boom is much the greatest that has ever been seen in Wall Street. Its most recent parallel was in 1879-81, when the resumption of specie payments and some great crops led to a sudden appreciation in security values which turned into an era of wild speculation.

Maximilian Foster recites "The Story of the Locomotive," from the first beginning, in or about 1830, when trains made a maximum speed of about fifteen miles an hour. The article shows pictures of the experimental machine built by John C. Stevens in 1825, which ran on a cogged wheel.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Mr. William Perrine tells the story of Rebecca Gratz, the beautiful Jewess, in his series of stories of beautiful women. It was said that Sir Walter Scott was inspired to the creation of his *Rebecca* in "Ivanhoe" through the story of this woman's life. The estate of Rebecca Gratz' family was in Kentucky. Indeed, the Mammoth Cave was a part of the property. The young Jewess was a prominent figure among the belles of the American watering-places. She was a friend of Washington Irving, and Miss Gratz' friend, Mathilda Hoffman, was the betrothed of the author of "The Alhambra." Mathilda Hoffman died, and Irving never married. It is said that even at eighty Rebecca Gratz was still beautiful. Mr. Perrine says that probably no other Jewish woman has been more admired by both Jew and Gentile than Miss Gratz, for she combined with her physical beauty a tranquil and restful nature which gave her something of an angelic aspect. Miss Gratz, too, lived the life of a celibate because her religion stood between her and her love. In her wide benevolence and the pursuit of educational improvement she did not distinguish between Jew and Gentile.

This number of the *Home Journal* has several attractive features in fiction, among them a play adapted from Mr. Richard Harding Davis' story, "The Princess Aline." The illustrations are exceptionally good, especially those that show instances of unelaborate but very artistic homes, and the month's installment of scenes from the picturesque spots in America.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE April *Lippincott's* begins with a complete novel by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. Another feature in the contributions of fiction is a Japanese love-story with the engaging title "A Cherrybud in a Foreign Hand," by the young Japanese author, Adachi Kinnosuké.

Under the title "Bees in Royal Bonnets," Dr. F. L. Oswald tells of the especial pathological idiosyncrasies of famous sovereigns, from the Emperor Caligula, who conferred consular honor upon his horse, through the line of modern royal madcaps.

Eben E. Rexford, in "Our Village Improvement Society," tells of the actual work of his improvement society; how it began with the church, took the park in hand, and proceeded through the streets, with the pleasant result of making the village quite a summer resort.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

FROM the April *World's Work* we have selected the sketches of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie for review among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. Thomas S. Denison gives an account of a curious institution in Budapest, "The Telephone Newspaper," a device by which the day's news is told as it occurs to 6,200 subscribers sitting in their homes. There is a regular programme, lasting from 10:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M., and the repertoire includes Sunday-night concerts. A complete programme is tacked to the wall above each subscriber's receiver, and a glance at this tells just what may be expected at any hour, the programmes being the

same, except for Sundays and holidays. Quotations, reports from the Reichsrath, and political news come from 11:45 to 12:00, and general news comes all day at intervals. At stated periods there is a brief résumé for those who missed the first news. This telephone newspaper actually takes advertisements, the charge being one florin for twelve seconds. Each subscriber pays eighteen florins, or about \$7.56 per year. Mr. Denison says the enterprise is a distinct success, both from the subscriber's and the proprietor's point of view.

Mary C. Blossom gives a sketch of Archbishop Ireland, whose most distinguishing characteristics she calls a sort of sublimated common sense. He is a great believer in personal liberty, and his power in America lies in his appreciation of the fact that the influence of his church in America lies in her ability to realize that all life is progressing and that she must keep up with the march.

Mr. Sydney Brooks, in writing on "The Political Status of Italy," calls attention to the great improvement in Italy of to-day over the Italy of thirty years ago. A quarter of a billion dollars a year is being added to the national wealth, the savings-banks increase annually in deposits five millions, and a startling industrial expansion has come in the last few years.

Mr. William R. Lighton, in an article on "Our Prairies and the Orient," shows how the magnificent farm area between the Alleghanies and the Rockies is being brought into close commercial relation with the Orient and the greatest population in the world. There are articles on "Harnessing the Sun," by Mr. F. B. Millard, describing how a successful solar motor has been set up in California to pump water, and on "A Sea Captain's Day's Work," by Maximilian Foster.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE article by Talcott Williams on the anthracite coal crisis, in the April *Atlantic*, has been reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." In the same number are several other discussions of current practical problems.

THE EVILS OF POLITICS IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

In concluding a study of the part played by "politics" in the management of our public schools, Mr. G. W. Anderson offers a few specific suggestions for a programme of reform: "The business, the money-spending functions, of the school committee should be made as few as possible; the purchase of sites and the building and repair of schoolhouses should be taken away from the school committee. The designation of sites within certain limits, and the approval of schoolhouse plans should be left to the school committee; not that such control can be made fully effective, but it would tend to prevent a total disregard of educational fitness by the commission or city council, or other official body, that may have this work in direct charge.

"Again, the superintendent or board of supervisors should, by statute law, be given certain definite powers as to the appointment of teachers, subject to approval or veto by the school committee. Little more than this can be done through the mere framework of organization; subsequent reliance must be placed upon the wholesome activity of the better class of citizens. A strong effort should be made to take the nomination and election of members of the school committee out of politics, partisan, sectarian, personal, and mercenary.

So important is this work that we may fairly expect to see it command the support of so large a body of our voters, male and female, as to insure success, provided the leaders are reasonably discreet and entirely disinterested."

The same safeguards that surround our judiciary—keeping the incumbents of office out of other business than that for which they are employed by the state and making their procedure open and public, thus preventing personal solicitation—should be used to protect the purity of our school administration.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH—A WARNING TO NORTHERN PHILANTHROPISTS.

After an able review of the events connected with the attempts at "reconstruction" in South Carolina, following the Civil War, ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain addresses a few words of advice to those philanthropists at the North who feel solicitude for the welfare of the Southern negro and wish to aid him to better his condition. The chief point to be sought, says Mr. Chamberlain, is the promotion of good relations between the negro and his white neighbors and employers. The negro is not a proper object of charity. He can make his own living and provide for his own education. He should be stimulated to do both these things; but nothing should be given him gratuitously.

There are descriptive articles in this number on "The State of Washington," by Mr. W. D. Lyman, and on "Fountains and Streams of Yosemite National Park," by Mr. John Muir.

Mr. Charles A. Dinsmore writes on "Dante's Quest of Liberty" and Martha Austice Harris on "The Renaissance of the Tragic Stage."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

AMONG the articles in the March *North American*, the late General Harrison's "Musings upon Current Topics," Professor Ely's discussion of "Municipal Ownership of Natural Monopolies," and Mr. Frederic Harrison's exposition of Positivism have been reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

The opening article of the number, on "The Pope's Civil Princedom," is contributed by Archbishop Ireland, who contends that the civil independence of the Holy See is "an inherent need, and, consequently, an inherent right of the Church." The archbishop declares that the present situation at Rome is intolerable, alike to the Papacy and to Italy. "Through fear of Papal claims, the government is compelled to impose on the country, much against the country's deepest wishes, the burden of an oppressive militarism, and of an unnatural and unhistoric alliance with Austria and Prussia."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Writing on "The Business Situation in the United States and the Prospects for the Future," Mr. Charles R. Flint predicts that the present wave of prosperity in this country will outlast any period of "good times" heretofore known. This explains the eagerness of foreign investors to obtain American securities. This feeling of confidence is strengthened, too, by the restoration of stability to our currency. The fact that we have cheaper steel, cheaper coal, and cheaper lumber than any other nation is of the greatest importance in putting our industrial undertakings beyond the reach of foreign competition.

PROTESTANT FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Secretary Judson Smith, of the American Board, gives a retrospect of foreign missionary activities in the nineteenth century. In 1800, only a few scores of missionaries were at work; now there are 13,607, with 73,615 native helpers, gathered around more than 5,000 central stations. The organized churches in these fields number 10,993, with a membership of 1,289,289, increasing at the rate of 83,895 each year. The missionary societies have an annual income of \$17,161,092, while the yearly gifts from native Christians aggregate \$1,833,981. There are 93 colleges on mission fields, with 35,414 students. In all grades of schools, more than 1,000,000 pupils are under instruction. Surely, the achievements of the century just closed in the promotion of missions are not to be despised.

THE BRITISH KINGSHIP.

In the beginning of his article on "The King of England," Sir Charles W. Dilke, whose inclinations toward republicanism are perhaps as marked as those of any man in English political life, announces his belief that the adoption of republican institutions is no longer a practical proposition in British politics. "To bring India within the working of a parliamentary constitution, which would also include such democratic states as the Australian Commonwealth, is, in my mind, impossible; and the alternative means of keeping together the empire is rather an increase than a diminution of the status of the King. Just as the Austro-Hungarian empire has been kept together by the personality of the Emperor Francis Joseph, so the fabric of the British empire must be kept together by full use of the sentiment which attaches to the person of the King.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SERVICE.

Auditor Henry A. Castle describes "Some Perils of the Postal Service," pointing out many incongruities in the accounting system of the department, and showing how embezzlements are made easy through these defects of organization. His criticism centers chiefly on the money-order service, which is conducted, he asserts, at an actual loss to the Government. In the statistics published each year in the reports, showing a large profit on the sale of money-orders, no account is taken of certain large items of expense connected with the system which are paid out of other appropriations. These legitimate charges, which Mr. Castle enumerates, more than offset the apparent profit.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Henry James writes on "Matilde Serao," Mr. Frank D. Pavey on "The Independence of Cuba," Prof. Charles Waldstein on "Recent Discoveries in Greece and the Mycenaean Age," and Mr. W. D. Howells on "The Recent Dramatic Season."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for March opens with an article by Sir John G. Bourinot on "British Rule in the Dominion of Canada." Dr. Bourinot, who for many years has been chief clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, and has made a special study of Canadian constitutional government, takes occasion in the course of this article to present comparisons between the Canadian governmental system and that of the United States which are by no means favorable to the latter country. In his comparison of the Australian Commonwealth with the Dominion of Canada he makes it clear that his chief

fear for the future of the democratized colonies of Great Britain is based on the idea that most features of the new government have been copied from the United States. It seems to him an unpropitious thing that the Australians preferred the word "state" to "province," "Commonwealth" to "Dominion," and "House of Representatives" to "House of Commons." Furthermore, as the several states of the new commonwealth have full control of their own constitution, Dr. Bourinot points out the possibility of their choosing at any moment to elect their own governors, instead of having them appointed by the crown, as in Canada. Again, the Australian states are still to have full jurisdiction over the state courts—another imitation of the American system.

THE PRESIDENT'S PATRONAGE.

In considering "The Growing Powers of the President," Mr. Henry Litchfield West calls attention, not so much to the extraordinary war powers recently exercised by the chief executive, but rather to the manner in which the President's power is growing through causes which operate daily and are not accidental and extraneous. As Mr. West views the matter, the real reason for the domination of the executive in national affairs is to be found in the immense number of offices which are directly filled by the President, and whose annual salaries amount to the vast sum of \$20,000,000, or a total distribution of \$80,000,000 during the Presidential term. For the State, Treasury, Post-office, Interior, and Justice departments, Mr. West has been able to obtain an accurate statement of the number of appointments, together with the salaries pertaining thereto. These salaries alone amount to \$11,671,995. In the case of the War and Navy departments, however, there is more difficulty in stating the number of commissions issued annually, and in the last two years the President has been authorized to add greatly to the number of army and navy officers. Taking into consideration the unclassified appointments, and the new offices created each year in all the departments, Mr. West is of the opinion that \$20,000,000 a year is a conservative estimate of the Presidential patronage.

DAILY JOURNALISM OF THE HARMSWORTH TYPE.

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth's "Tabloid Journalism," so called, is the subject of an interesting discussion by Mr. A. Maurice Low. This writer is keenly alive to the difference between journalistic conditions in England and this country. Accepting Mr. Low's description of the average London newspaper, one can hardly wonder at the remarkable success of Mr. Harmsworth's attempts to cater to the British newspaper-reading public. "The well-written account of an important event—the opening of Parliament, the departure of troops, the return of a popular hero, a yacht race—which is such a marked feature of an American newspaper, is unknown in England. The London editor shows his appreciation of the value of news by space. He gives to it several columns; but we find nothing but words, words, words. In fact, if I were asked to present the distinction between American and English reporting in a few words, I should say that in America we aim to give photographs, while in England they content themselves with working drawings made to exact scale." In this country, however, conditions are altogether different; or, rather, the demands of newspaper-readers here require the existence of a different class of newspapers. In Mr. Low's opinion, the American reader has not yet reached the tabloid

state. "He wants his news presented as concisely as possible; he does not want long disquisitions on recondite subjects which have no possible interest for him; he cares more for news than views; but he does not care for a diet of scraps. If a story is to be told, he wants it told in full; and if it is well written and has intrinsic importance, he does not find two or three columns any too much."

RUSSIA'S PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

Mr. Felix Volkovsky, the editor of *Free Russia*, contributes an article on "The Hopes and Fears of Russia." Public opinion as an element in determining national policy has made great progress, according to this writer, during the past five years. Since progress is incompatible with autocracy as it has heretofore existed in Russia, the most progressive and intelligent Russians are sensitive to the opinions of other nations. These progressive Russians know that "Russia cannot maintain her present position among the nations—the position of a great international power—without competing with them in at least a certain amount of culture, social development, and progress."

EARLY PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE BOER WAR.

The pro-Boer party in England is now having its innings in rehearsing the predictions made by its leaders and their opponents, respectively, at the outbreak of the Boer war in 1899. Mr. Herbert W. Horwill offers "A Study in Comparative Predictions," showing that in many important particulars the forecast of the probable course of events made by the opponents of British government policy has been already vindicated. Just before the war broke out, for example, Mr. Stead predicted that it would cost 10,000 lives and £20,000,000 sterling; and this statement was regarded as ridiculous. "But some time ago the bill already exceeded £100,000,000, while a moderate estimate of the present cost puts it at £2,000,000 a week. As to casualties, the official returns up to the end of December reported 51,687, including 12,158 deaths."

JOHN BULL AS AN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITOR.

Mr. Jacob Schoenhof reviews the international industrial situation at the close of the nineteenth century, showing that, although America has paved the way in the manufacture of many lines of machinery, we are still not free from sharp competition, since England and Germany are adopting many of our ways and modifying our system to meet their special needs. England's exports of machinery, implements, apparatus, etc., which in 1875 were \$38,000,000, had increased to \$100,000,000 by 1900; Germany's \$16,500,000 in 1875 grew to \$60,000,000 by 1900; while America's \$10,000,000 in 1875 grew to \$50,000,000 by 1900. The foreign trade of the three leading countries in machinery has grown from \$64,000,000 to \$210,000,000, and of this England has still the lion's share; and if to that we add \$45,000,000 annually received by England for iron ships which she builds for foreign account, it will be seen that more than half of the world's trade in this line is now in John Bull's hands.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Charles Denby sets forth the views of the Gold Democrats in voting for McKinley, and the present exigencies of the Democratic party; Dr. Walter B. Scaife gives an interesting account of "Labor Conditions in Switzerland;" Miss Alice Irwin Thompson dis-

cusses "The Superintendent from the Primary Teacher's Point of View;" Mr. Robert E. Lewis reviews the career of Li Hung Chang—"The Machiavelli of Chinese Diplomacy," and Mr. J. Castell Hopkins contributes a sketch of the career of King Edward VII. In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have reviewed the article by Napoleone Colajanni on "Homicide and the Italians."

THE ARENA.

WRITING in the March *Arena* on the subject "How Trusts Can Be Crushed," Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, argues for legislative suppression of the trusts, and in addition to the laws already on the statute-books proposes as further restrictions that trusts, being illegal, should be treated as all other outlaws and forbidden the use of the courts to collect debts due them and for all other purposes; that each State should pass a statute forbidding any corporation chartered in another State to do business without being rechartered in each instance; that a graded tax be laid upon the earnings of corporations, the per cent. of tax being proportioned to gross earnings; and that the courts be empowered to issue writs against any corporation that has reduced prices of any manufactured article from again raising them, and making an attempt to do so a forfeiture of the charter, provided a jury shall find that the reduction was made for the purpose of destroying competition.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

In an article on "Organized Charity," Mr. Charles Brodie Patterson sets forth the necessity that organized charities should find some way of giving work of one kind or another to all who apply for aid. Mr. Patterson holds that "the giving of money without receiving some equivalent tends to make parasites of human beings; that the charity organizations are responsible for the pauperizing of many people—for perpetuating a condition of slavery that is intolerable to the most highly civilized thought of our time; and that old ways and methods must be discarded and new means adopted for the moral and mental elevation of the men and women that look for assistance to those above them in wealth and knowledge."

THE CRIMINAL NEGRO.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, of the University of Chicago, in an article describing some of the characteristics of the criminal negro, points out the fact that there are but three reformatories in the eight extreme Southern States, and no State reformatories. She also asserts that "Measures for reform in the penal institutions are not one-half as great as in the North. The penalties are extreme. Life sentences are frequently given for burglary and arson, as well as for murder. This makes a larger constant prison population." One condition, however, is more favorable for the negro. "There are but few 'tramps' in the South, so that there is not this source of supply from roving 'gangs,' and the youth are not influenced by them."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy gives in the form of a conversation his views as to the present status and outlook for direct legislation; Dr. James T. Bixby gives an answer to the question, "Are Scientific Studies Dangerous to Religion?" Mr. B. O. Flower discusses some of the

utilitarian developments of the last century; Mr. Henry W. Stratton writes on "The Key-Note in Musical Therapeutics;" and Mr. George Alpheus Marshall makes an able defense of the army canteen.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

IN the March number of the *International Monthly*, Mr. Will H. Low writes on "National Expression in American Art." He suggests that when the decoration of a great public building is to be undertaken in this country a committee of men of various minds be appointed to draw up a general scheme of decoration. "On such a committee our educators, men of letters, and the plain citizen, who is to help bear the expense and move and have his being in the future halls, should be represented together with the architect and artist." It will be remembered that an effort of this kind was made in the case of the new Appellate Court building in New York City; but Mr. Low complains that in that case the technical side alone was considered, whereas it is important that the selection of theme should also be fully considered, so that the completed building would carry out a single idea proper to its function.

FRANCE IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

M. André Lebon, summing up the commercial situation of France, finds that French industry now manufactures not only all the products necessary for national consumption, but can furnish a sufficiently respectable surplus for the colonial markets. In certain lines, nature has conferred upon France a kind of monopoly. The wines of Bordeaux and of Champagne, and the brandies of Cognac, are without rivals in fashionable consumption. So also the silk manufactories of Lyons, the fashions and confections of Paris, together with the industries of French art, jewels, the goldsmith's art, glass works, and furniture, are in small danger of serious competition.

IS A CIVIC PARTY POSSIBLE?

In his article on "Civic Reform and Social Progress," Dr. E. R. L. Gould raises the question whether it is possible to organize successfully a political movement in the direction of social reform. This question he answers in the affirmative, basing his reply to a considerable extent upon the Citizens' Union of New York. He believes it entirely feasible to band together in given localities a number of men who will keep alive the principles for which the party stands, and on the eve of a campaign will become a nucleus for the extension of disinterested civic effort. The Citizens' Union of New York came into existence in the municipal campaign of 1897. At the end of that campaign it appointed a central city committee, secured a modest guarantee of funds from about fifty individuals, and commenced gradually to create district organizations of the union in the different assembly districts of the city. At the present time, about three-fourths of all the assembly districts in the old city of New York have been so organized, and a large number, also, in the remaining boroughs. Representation on the central city committee is made up primarily of one representative from each assembly district. These select a number of delegates-at-large. Thus the Citizens' Union finds itself on the eve of the campaign fairly well organized in two-thirds of the city.

Prof. Thomas H. Morgan, of Bryn Mawr College, an authority on experimental biology, contributes a valua-

ble paper on "The Problem of Development." Prof. James Sully, of England, the eminent psychologist, writes on "Child-Study and Education." These papers are too long to be adequately summarized here.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Gunton's* for March there appears an instructive article on "The Negro in Business," by Mr. Booker T. Washington. The increasing importance of this subject was strikingly illustrated by the conference of the National Negro Business League assembled in Boston in August of last year. More than three hundred representative business men and women of the negro race were brought together from thirty States, and from an area which extended from Nebraska to Florida, and from Texas to Maine. To show how widely the colored people have gone into business, Mr. Washington enumerates as participants of the Boston conference a "representative of a colored cotton factory, a bank president, the president of a negro coal-mine, grocers, real-estate dealers, the owner of a four-story brick storage warehouse, and the proprietor of a trucking business operating forty teams; dry-goods dealers, druggists, tailors, butchers, barbers, undertakers; the owner of a steam carpet-cleaning business, manufacturers of brooms, tinware, and metal goods; hair goods, etc.; a florist, printers and publishers, insurance agents, caterers, restaurant-keepers, general merchants, contractors and builders, and the owner and proprietor of a brick-yard which turns out several million bricks a year."

EDUCATION IN CUBA.

In an article on "Our Educational Responsibility in Cuba," Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis states that one year ago there were 3,025 public schools in the island, with over 125,000 children, but that since that time the number of pupils has increased to almost 150,000, and preparations are going forward for opening many more schools. All children between the ages of six and fourteen years, inclusive, must attend school, public or private, provided that public schools are accessible, for not less than thirty weeks in each scholastic year. This requirement is enforced by suitable fines imposed upon parents and guardians, while provision is made for children physically or mentally defective, and also for those having widowed mothers dependent wholly upon them for support. On the other hand, the boards of education may grant permission to young men and women over fourteen years of age to attend public schools, either elementary or superior. It is believed that in a very short time every Cuban city or town of over 500 inhabitants will have at least one public school for boys and another of equal grade for girls; or, if the board of education so please, a single school open to both sexes. The salaries of teachers, beginning with \$30 a month to assistants, range to \$60 and even \$75 to regular teachers, with \$10 additional for all who perform the extra duties of principals.

OTHER ARTICLES.

An excellent review of the progress made by England in political and social reform during Queen Victoria's reign, and a vigorous criticism of the New York City police-commission law recently enacted by the legislature, are contributed by the editor in addition to the review of the month. Mr. D. L. Cease describes the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

FROM the *Contemporary Review* for March we notice elsewhere the article on "The Crown and the Constitution," by Mr. W. T. Stead.

WITH DE WET.

There is an excellent short paper by a Boer of the name of Pienar, who rode with De Wet on his famous march when he escorted President Steyn from Fouriesberg to the north of the Transvaal. Nearly all the members of the Free State Government accompanied President Steyn, and Mr. Pienar says that if the British had captured the commando the war would long since have been ended. De Wet, however, got through, and Mr. Pienar tells how he did it. It is a capital story, and a very vivid picture of war—quite as good as anything that has ever appeared on the British side. Mr. Pienar is a man who seems to be as much at home with his pen as he was in the saddle. He recalls one episode in which a cyclist dispatch-rider was asked by the British general to dine with him before he returned with his answer. "Do you really think that a great and mighty nation like England would stoop to deceive a little tiny state like yours?" he was asked by the general. "I don't think it," the Boer replied, "but I know it," which was frank and to the point. The whole paper, however, is well worth reading.

PESSIMISM IN GERMANY.

Count C. de Soissons has a short paper on the "German Movement Against Pessimism," founded by two influential German writers, Jules and Henry Hart. They have formed a society called the *Neue Gemeinschaft*, the object of which is to conquer the materialistic way of looking at the world and to gather together the opponents of skepticism. The *Neue Gemeinschaft* is eclectic in its character, and appeals to all races and religions.

THE BRITISH OFFICER.

The case of the British army officer is put forward by "An Army Instructor." The writer remarks that the Boer war was not a test of comparative generalship, for the Boers generally fought in small detachments independently of their nominal commanders. He has not much to say on the question of army reform, beyond advocating the increase of officers' pay and the forcing of them to wear their uniforms when off duty.

ST. PAUL AS STATESMAN.

Prof. M. W. Ramsay, writing on "The Statesmanship of St. Paul," says:

"If there was no idea guiding his action, he would have to be ranked as a religious enthusiast of marvelous energy and vigor, but not as a religious statesman—as a rousing and stimulative force, but not an organizing and creative force. But it seems beyond question that his creative and organizing power was immense, that the forms and methods of the Christian Church were originated mainly by him, and that almost every fruitful idea in the early history of the Church must be traced back to his suggestive and formative impulse. He was a maker and a statesman, not a religious enthusiast. He must therefore have had in his mind some ideal, some guiding conception, which he worked to realize."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Yoxall, M.P., writes on "The Training College Problem," Mr. L. Courtney on "The Making and Read-

ing of Newspapers," the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco on "Transformation," and the Rev. J. J. Leas on "The Outlook for the Church of England."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for March contains Mr. H. W. Wilson's article on "The Admiralty *versus* the Navy," and Mr. Sidney Low's paper, "Monarchy in the Nineteenth Century," which we have noticed elsewhere.

A BRITISH IMPERIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Prof. E. E. Morris deals with the suggestion that facilities should be granted to colonials to enter the Indian and imperial civil service. At present, of course, colonial candidates can compete, but if they wish to do so they must come to London at their own expense. The reform now suggested is that simultaneous examinations should be held in London and in the colonies. The colonials do not wish to share in the local British civil service, for such a proposal would lead to a demand for reciprocity. Mr. Morris has no difficulty in showing that the scheme is practicable, and he answers various objections which have been made to it.

EUROPE THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

Mr. P. A. Bruce contributes an interesting paper of "American Impressions of Europe." Mr. Bruce deals first with London. Like most observers, he is struck first of all by the enormous difference between the West End and the poor parts of the city—a difference which he does not think is paralleled even in New York. But on the whole, London pleases him, and he thinks it in every way superior to Paris; even the shops being finer and the streets cleaner. He thinks that an elevated railway running over the tops of the houses is the most practicable way of solving the congestion problem, and adds, what we are beginning to learn from other quarters, that enterprising Americans see immense possibilities of gain in the great traffic. He has a high opinion of English journalism. Of the Continent, Mr. Bruce does not say much; but he thinks militarism has its good side, and regards it as a useful counterpoise to plutocracy.

THE BRITISH PROVINCIAL MUSIC-HALL.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones contributes the fruit of thirty years' observation of the "Drama in the English Provinces." But the leading feature of provincial amusements is not so much the drama as the music-hall.

"The chief thing to take into account is the recent erection everywhere of huge music-halls, which have everywhere gained popularity and pecuniary success as the theaters have declined. Many of the performers at the music-halls are the same who appear in pantomime and musical comedies; and while the more popular entertainments at the theaters have gradually become more and more like the entertainments at a music-hall, the entertainments at the music-hall have included short sketches, plays, and duologues, and in this respect have made approaches toward the drama."

Mr. Jones regards the confusion between the legitimate drama and the merely popular amusement as the chief danger to the former, and thinks that there should be a formal distinction between the two.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for March is chiefly notable for three articles on the late Queen and the Victorian era, dealing, respectively, with "Queen Victoria and Germany," "Queen Victoria as a Statesman," and "Ireland Under Queen Victoria."

THE BRITISH CIVIL LIST.

Mr. G. Perceval writes on "The Civil List and the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown." The chief point of his article is to show that the surrendering of the crown lands is not, as is generally supposed, a bargain on the basis of equality of exchange. He shows also that the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster are not in any real sense private property, but only public funds vested in the sovereign. The civil list of the Queen's predecessors was nominally enormously larger than hers, but it was charged with a number of heavy expenses which now fall upon the public treasury.

A CENTURY OF IRELAND.

Mr. T. W. Russell writes at length on "England, Ireland, and the Century," the point of his argument being to show that while many wise reforms have been carried out in Ireland during the last century, they were invariably surrenders to disorder, and were never the result of a settled policy. As a consequence, they generally came too late. Mr. Russell regards Mr. Gerald Balfour's record as chief secretary as one of the best, but he regards his transfer to another post as a surrender by Lord Salisbury to the "garrison" faction. Mr. Russell recommends the abolition of the whole system of castle government, and says that first of all the Irish government must be "broad-based upon the people's will;" but as he repeatedly asserts that the Union must be maintained, it is not easy to see where the two policies can be reconciled unless it be in his concluding phrase: "To settle the Irish land question is to buy out the fee simple of Irish disaffection."

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

Miss Helen Zimmern has an article on "Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy." She treats the King's personality very sympathetically. He has had an excellent training, and, in spite of a naturally slight physique, is very robust. But above all he has a strong will, and in this resembles the German Emperor.

"Victor Emmanuel III.'s first words inspired the confidence that he could and would take as monarch the place he must occupy if Italian monarchy is to be saved from the breakers of civil war. A thorough and intelligent study of social science has made this young man a king ripe to govern new generations in this new age. He is not burdened with antiquated notions which see ruin in every reform, an enemy of public institutions in every friend of new social and political theories. As soldier and head of the army he feels the imperious necessity of maintaining it as a sound, strong, and faithful defender of public institutions of the fatherland. But as citizen and head of his subjects he also understands their urgent needs, and feels that scope must be given to new energy, and to fresh social arrangements, by means of speedy reforms, which shall be logical, prudent, yet profound, whereby to put a boundary to the overwhelming fury of the extreme parties, which would drag the country into desperate struggles, fruitless of result, and fatal to all prosperity."

WOMEN IN PRISON.

"The Life of a Woman Convict" is the title of an article by Mr. F. Johnston. He describes the prison at Aylesbury, which is the only prison for female convicts in England. According to Mr. Johnston, convict life is by no means so terrible as is generally believed. There is, however, grave reason to doubt whether the system which was devised for the punishment of male criminals is suitable for women. Though the total number of women convicts is small, the proportion that become habitual criminals is enormous, as the following remarkable table shows:

Number of Commitments to Local Prisons or direct to Convict Prisons during Year ending March 31, 1900, showing Previous Convictions of the Prisoners.

Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19,030	5,940	8,502	3,538	5,453	2,644	3,939	1,943

Five Times.		Six to Ten Times.		Eleven to Twenty Times.		Above Twenty Times.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2,844	1,576	8,666	5,495	6,415	5,435	4,176	6,548

OTHER ARTICLES.

"In the Hive" is the title of a chapter from a forthcoming book by Maeterlinck on "The Life of the Bee," which will shortly be published. It gives an amazingly vivid idea of bee life and intelligence. There is an article by Mr. J. C. Hadden on Verdi. Col. Hughes Hallett writes on "Shakespeare in the Fifties."

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for April contains several articles of interest. The most important of the other articles is that of Mrs. Phillimore on "The Overcrowding of London."

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

Mrs. Phillimore gives us statistics to show that nearly everywhere in central London the number of inhabited houses has decreased, while the total population has increased. The population of London per acre is nearly 60, and in Whitechapel is as high as 217. High rents and the lack of communication are the two chief evils. Mrs. Phillimore recommends as a remedy—first, the more rigid administration of the public health act of 1891; secondly, extension of the cheap trains act; thirdly, municipal building in any place where it can be made to show a fair profit; fourthly, registration of houses; and, fifthly, higher wages for those in the center, and elimination, so far as possible, of casual labor. But of course voluntary action will be needed to effect the last.

BOOKS TO READ.

This month the editor recommends for our reading the following books: "Lord Jim," by Joseph Conrad; "Quality Corner," by C. L. Antrobus; "A Princess of Arcady," by Arthur Henry; "In Birdland, with Field-Glass and Camera," by Oliver G. Pike; "In the Ranks of the C.I.V.," by Erskine Childers; the "Times' His-

tory of the War in South Africa ;" the "Women of the Renaissance," by R. de M. la Claviere ; the "Story of Rome," by Norwood Young ; Gierke's "Political Theories of the Middle Age ;" and Constable's "History of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight."

TRADE AND THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Alexander Kinloch contributes a paper entitled "Trade and the Siberian Railway," which is illustrated with an excellent map, but is otherwise not very interesting, except for the fact that he is extremely pessimistic as to the value of the railway for developing trade. He thinks that the waterways of the country are much more valuable. His view as to the attractions of the railway for passengers is equally pessimistic. He regards the Siberian Railway, like its prototype, the Transcaspian, as primarily strategical.

THE RUIN OF LONDON PORT.

Capt. Hart Davies contributes a few pages on "London: a Sea Port." He makes several recommendations which are worth quoting. The first is, of course, that the river should be adequately dredged. The whole river, from Westminster Bridge to its mouth, must be put under one authority. It must be freed from the monopoly enjoyed by the Waterman's Hall, and the docks must be remodeled. At present they are situated too far from the center of commerce for the housing of all goods. As to the machinery for bringing these reforms about, he suggests the formation of a trust, under the guarantee of the Corporation of London, which would acquire the whole of the docks and public wharves. The trust should have power to acquire riverside property—if necessary, compulsorily.

MR. BIGELOW'S BOERS.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, writing on "The Evolution of the Boers," says :

"The Boers looked upon the Kaffir as the New Englanders of 1620 looked upon the Red Indian—as one of the heathen tribes which they, a chosen people, were called upon to exterminate, after the example set by Joshua ; and indeed Joshua reminds me much of Paul Krüger."

The Boers have not succeeded, however, in their policy of extermination ; for it is said that the Kaffirs have increased tenfold since the Boers entered the Transvaal.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for March contains articles dealing with army reform and with army nursing. There is also a short article on "Our Defenseless Navy." One of the longest articles is entitled "Chamberlainia." It is by Mr. W. F. Brand, who describes himself as a "former foreign friend ;" but it does not deal with Mr. Chamberlain, personally, but only with his war, which the writer denounces vigorously. His article, however, is only a summary of well-worn arguments against the war ; but it is interesting to note that he regards England's much-professed contempt for foreign opinion as a pose, for when foreign opinion is on her side she is glad enough to quote it. Mr. W. J. Corbet asks "Can a War of Aggression Be Justified ?" and answers decidedly, no. He makes a rather interesting parallel between the ruffianism of British generals in South Africa and that of their predecessors in Ireland, pointing out that precisely the same methods were used in both, burning and starvation being the chief instruments.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Mr. J. G. Leigh writes on "The United States and Europe." He is quite sure that the "open door" principle ought to be observed in making the Nicaragua Canal, and thinks that British and European interests are common on this point as against the United States, which threatens the principle. He suggests that England should initiate negotiations such as resulted in the Constantinople Treaty of 1888. He does not think that if the Americans were properly approached they would resist the embodiment of the "open door" principle in a treaty.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Mr. Dudley S. A. Cosby writes in favor of the Catholic claim, but he thinks pledges should be exacted from the Irish clergy against clerical interference with the institution. He thinks that the Roman Catholics in Ireland should themselves insist upon having their higher education removed from the control of the priests.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. S. E. Saville gives a pleasant account of the scenery and people of Jamaica. Agnes Grove writes amusingly on mispronunciation, which she thinks is associated especially with "middle-classdom." She carries her purism, however, rather far when she objects to the use of "port" as a contraction for "portwine."

CORNHILL.

THE March number of *Cornhill* is eminently readable. Four or five articles deal with war, but without a single throb of the war fever. Mr. Basil Williams' budget of Boer war bulletins, part of his loot of an Orange Free State farm, is a signal vindication of Boer veracity.

Mary Westenhals contributes leaves from the diary of her mother, written during the Schleswig-Holstein war, when she was but a girl in the house of her father, a Danish pastor, where she was bound to entertain the enemies of her country. It is a romantic story of public enmity and private affection, which suggests the hope of like happy issues in South Africa.

The sick and wounded in the great English civil war form the subject of an instructive study by Mr. C. H. Firth. By piecing together casual allusions in contemporaneous documents, the writer composes an interesting picture of the provision made by King and Parliament for the victims of the war. Possibly readers will be surprised to find things much less rudimentary than might have been expected three hundred years ago.

Dr. Fitchett has so thoroughly transported himself into the times of the Indian Mutiny as to write with more sympathy and less severity of the measures employed in "stamping out mutiny" than those who know his eminently humane disposition might have anticipated. He says : "It would be easy to write, or sing, a new and more wonderful Odyssey made up of the valiant combats, the wild adventures, and the distressful wanderings of little groups of Englishmen and Englishwomen, upon whom the tempest of the mutiny broke."

Mr. W. B. Suffield sketches the revolutionary outburst in Corsica in 1789, which he largely attributes to the presence of Napoleon. During his fifteen months' stay in his native isle, Napoleon "had made his first essay as a man of action, and not without successful results." He had germinated as a "maker of *coups d'état*."

"Our greatest realist since Fielding," is Mr. G. S. Street's verdict on Anthony Trollope, whose merits had been too patronizingly defended for the writer to remain silent. Not merely "exact portraiture of manners" is claimed for the novelist, but the power, when he liked, to go deeply into the sources of character.

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE second number of the *New Liberal Review* (London) contains an interesting symposium on "How to Maintain Our [England's] Commercial Supremacy." There are several other articles of interest.

LIBERAL NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Charles Trevelyan, M.P., writes on "Liberal Principles in New Zealand," giving many interesting details of legislation in the colony. It is interesting to note that New Zealand has adopted compulsory land purchase. In the early stages of colonization, enormous tracts of the best land were acquired from the state at trifling cost. These estates were generally devoted to sheep-runs, but as the colony filled up, cheap and good land became the first requisite. By the Lands for Settlement Act, passed in 1894, the government was empowered to spend \$1,250,000 annually for the purpose of buying these large estates—if necessary, compulsorily—the land thus acquired being utilized for settlers. In six years 324,167 acres of these lands were acquired, and 1,630 families settled upon them. Mr. Trevelyan adds that it has seldom been necessary to use the compulsion clauses, and the result has been to increase the value of land throughout the colony.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. FOUILLÉE has a long and carefully written article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February on the religion of Nietzsche, who, he points out, though he hoped to be the most irreligious of men, and though he went about saying, "I have killed God," was really himself the high priest of a religion and the worshiper of a new divinity. His philosophy is poetry and mythology, thereby resembling all those myths the birth of which humanity has witnessed. His philosophy is faith without proof—an endless chain of aphorisms, oracles, and prophecies. The success of Nietzsche is attributed by M. Fouillée partly to superficial causes and partly to deeper ones. The aphorisms suit the taste of a public which has neither the time nor the means to go deeply into anything, and which willingly trusts to sibylline utterances, especially if they are poetic to the point of appearing to be inspired. Even the absence of ratiocination and a regular proof lends to any doctrines an air of authority which imposes on the crude and half-educated public, as well as on literary men, poets, musicians, and amateurs of all kinds. Paradoxes which have an original appearance afford the flattering illusion of originality to those who accept them. There are deeper reasons also for the success of a doctrine strongly individualistic and aristocratic which presents itself in the light of a reversal of ordinary religion and ordinary morality.

THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.

In his chronicle, M. Charmes pays a touching tribute to the memory of the late Queen Victoria, in which he

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Macneile Dixon describes the founding of Birmingham University, and says, regarding Mr. Chamberlain's part in the foundation :

"While the contributions of many minds have been of value, that of Mr. Chamberlain is unique. To him the University of Birmingham indisputably owes its existence. By his energy and initiative the idea was lifted out of the weary region of discussion into that of inspiring action; to his boldness and judgment the institution owes its wise breadth and the admirable representative constitution secured to it by charter; to his clearness of view and statesmanlike insight, its avoidance of the many dangers which it has been fortunate enough to escape. No man has ever more abundantly earned the right to be the head of a university than the first chancellor of the University of Birmingham."

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

A paper under this title is contributed by Miss Margaret Hall, a lady whose claim to be admitted to the examinations of the Law Agents in Scotland is still under consideration. Miss Hall has already succeeded in her first steps, by securing a solicitor who is willing to accept her as an articled clerk. Miss Hall gives a short review of what has already been done in foreign countries toward admitting women as lawyers, and mentions incidentally that Mrs. W. J. Bryan has a right to practise law in the United States. France has just admitted two women to the bar. Miss Hall thinks that in Great Britain women would often prefer to consult their own sex upon legal questions, especially upon questions pertaining to social relations.

recalls the action which her majesty took in 1875 in order to prevent a renewal of the Franco-German struggle. He pays a tribute also to her late majesty's general devotion to the cause of peace, and observes that, if she was resigned to the Boer war, it was, in the first place, because she could not prevent it, and, secondly, because she was deceived as to its real character. The true responsibility, he thinks, belongs to those who abused the confidence of their sovereign. It is very possible, he goes on, that the death of the Queen, as Mr. Balfour said, marked the end of a great era in British history, though a sudden change to the new era is not to be anticipated. King Edward VII. ascends the throne at an age when his mind has reached its full maturity. He is known to all Europe, and has everywhere left the impression of a benevolent and affable prince, possessed of a naturally sympathetic disposition. What is to be regretted, in M. Charmes's opinion, is the loss of Queen Victoria's unique hoarded experience of sixty-three years, and so she carries to the tomb with her some portion of the old England. It is gratifying to read this expression of international sympathy, for M. Charmes confesses that the difficulties and even the conflicts which have arisen between England and France in the past do not prevent her neighbors from regarding England as one of the most important factors in the civilization of the world, while as for King Edward VII., he assures us that his majesty will meet with nothing but confidence and sympathy in France, the country where as Prince of Wales he was so well known and liked. On the whole, the prospects of Anglo-French harmony were never brighter.

THE AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

M. Lebon contributes a careful study of the curious results of the conflict now going on in the Philippines. He notes that the natives, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris, underwent a sort of revival of affection, although it is true it was only a platonic affection, toward Spain. M. Lebon does not perceive in the modern commercial American that elastic political intelligence which enables the British Canadian to live side by side with the descendants of Montcalm, and enables the British to impose their dominion over the Hindus without disorganizing the native castes. The Philippines, when they separated from Spain, desired to emphasize their own individuality; while the Anglo-Saxon, when he overflows into a distant country, means to impose upon it his moral personality. Hence we get the kind of collision of opposed civilizations which renders these little Philippine Islands so interesting at this moment. In conclusion, M. Lebon makes the thoughtful observation that enough attention is not paid to the extraordinary variety of exterior forms which cover every body of political or religious doctrine. Thus, there is nothing in common, as regards manner of living and practical conduct, between the Socialists of Germany and the leaders of the social revolution in France. A German professor who displays in the lecture-room an intellectual independence which borders on anarchy becomes outside it the disciplined reservist who blindly obeys the orders of his corporal. So the Anglo-Saxons were still Catholic when they burned Joan of Arc, and the Germans were already Protestants when they allied themselves with Cardinal Richelieu. A common Protestantism did not prevent the outbreak of the Boer war in the nineteenth century any more than a community of religions prevented the Italian wars of the sixteenth century. In fact, it is a largely unconscious national instinct which remains the dominant factor in the world.

INCANDESCENT GAS.

The incandescent method of gas illumination is dealt with by M. Dastre in one of his typical informing articles, full of detail. His account of the improvements which led to the use of the incandescent method of gas-lighting, and so enabled gas to bear more easily the competition of electric light, is very interesting. The cause of gas appeared to be lost toward the end of 1885, when the appearance of Auer von Welsbach's invention changed the whole position. The invention of the Austrian professor gave gas a new lease of life by increasing enormously its illuminating powers. Now coal-gas is threatened with the competition of water-gas and, more recently, of acetylene. The difference between the incandescent method and ordinary gas-lighting is that the light is made to proceed, not from a flame, but from a solid body; and it is interesting to note that this solid body has to be made of rare substances the investigation of which has added greatly to our knowledge of chemistry.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

OUR friends in Europe are still greatly concerned with the question as to when the twentieth century may be said to have really begun. Accordingly, the editors of the *Nouvelle Revue* have asked Camille Flammarion, the great astronomer, for his opinion, and it need hardly be said that he agrees with those

who consider that the twentieth century began last January 1—or, rather, at midnight on December 31, 1900. M. Flammarion has in his possession documents which prove that the same kind of discussion took place in 1599, 1699, and 1799; and he declares that he is quite sure that in 1999 his great-nephew will be engaged in the same kind of discussion as he himself is to-day! Victor Hugo, who was born in the February of 1802, always persisted that at that time the new century was already two years old, and he was very indignant when he found that all his friends did not agree with him. As to *where* the new century first began, M. Flammarion declares that the twentieth century may be said to have been first hailed by the Russians in eastern Siberia, by the Japanese in Tokyo, by the Spaniards and Americans in the Philippines, by the French in New Caledonia, and by the English in New Zealand.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND NAPOLEON III.

The only article concerning Queen Victoria published in the French February reviews gives a not wholly pleasing or true picture of the late sovereign's relations to Napoleon III. The writer, M. Chevalley, is evidently very inimical to the imperial régime, and from his point of view there was something shocking in the thought that the nephew of the great Napoleon should, for even the most important state reasons, become on such intimate terms with the Queen of England. M. Chevalley has nothing new to tell. He has gone for his information to Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" and contemporary accounts of the meetings which took place between the then Emperor of the French and the British sovereign. It must be admitted that, translated into French, certain passages in the Queen's diary seem somewhat exaggerated and over-enthusiastic. M. Chevalley goes so far as to say that her late majesty allowed her feminine love of romance and the interesting romantic personality of her imperial friend to outweigh her good sense. There can be no doubt that not only the Queen, but the whole British court, were at one time very much charmed with the French emperor and empress, and the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Paris was sufficiently striking and picturesque an incident to make a deep impression on a character so ardent and so sympathetic as that of her late majesty. M. Chevalley attempts to prove that the Prince Consort not only foresaw, but, to a certain extent, engineered the unification of Germany and the Hohenzollern supremacy, and apparently he greatly blames the late sovereign for not having actively interfered on behalf of France toward the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian conflict.

THE POPE EN FAMILLE.

M. D'Agen gives an amusing and, indeed, a charming account of the venerable Pope's own family, as seen in their old home at Carpineto. The mediæval castle where he first saw the light is one of the glories of the old Pontifical states, and seems still to be very near and dear to the heart of Leo XIII., for he keeps in close relation with those members of the younger generation who still do honor to the old name of Pecci. The present head of the family, Count Ludovic, is the son of the Pope's eldest brother, and he and his wife and children live at Carpineto much the same life as did their forebears, entertaining the whole neighbor-

hood to great banquets on those days in the year associated with the leading events of the Pope's ecclesiastical life.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The *Nouvelle Revue* is evidently anxious to cater to every taste, and those who make a study of the modern French theater will find much to interest them in the exhaustive illustrated paper of Madame Silvain, one of the new stars of the Comédie Française, in whom some of the French critics hail a new Rachel; while M. Suni appeals to the public in a curious and more or less technical account of the extraordinary modern discovery known to the world as wireless telegraphy. The writer declares that long before the new century will have drawn to a close wireless telegraphy will be considered as much a matter of course as is nowadays its more cumbersome precursor.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE place of honor in the first February number of the *Revue de Paris* is given to the few pages which M. Berthelot devotes to the question of science and popular education. He would wish to see every future worker taught, as a child, something of the marvels of modern science, and he insists that were this done in a systematic manner, the country as a whole would immensely benefit, if only because scientific knowledge inculcates a respect for truth; and he also believes that a knowledge of science and a love of warfare are incompatible, scientists being necessarily logicians.

FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA.

Considering how small a part the French colonies play in the national life of France, it is strange to note each month what a large space is set apart for the discussion of colonial matters in the leading French reviews. Capt. F. Bernard begins what would appear to be an exhaustive account of the French occupation of Tonking, and he evidently wishes to wake up his fellow-countrymen to the sense that all is not well in this great French possession, which has already cost the country so much blood and treasure. "There is a general impression," he says, "that the inhabitants of Annam are a quiet, orderly people, fairly content with their lot; as an actual fact, they are intensely patriotic, violently independent in character, and are only watching their opportunity to drive out their conquerors." And with considerable courage he points out how much better the British have known how to conciliate alien races than have the French; not the British only, but the Dutch also have known how to make themselves far more truly masters of their eastern conquests. To give an example, while in Java something very like home rule exists, the native language being everywhere preserved, in French Cochinchina the administration of the country has become fundamentally French, even the judges who have to decide the most difficult cases of native law and procedure not knowing a word of the language! The average French colonial functionary, who only goes out there to make money, and who hopes to return as soon as possible, naturally does not take the trouble to learn an exceptionally difficult language: even the resident can never tell how long he will be left to carry on his system of government. At the present moment France hopes to do great things by building railways through her far Eastern empire; but though no one can

doubt that of all modern colonizing methods the railway is the surest and ultimately the cheapest, Captain Bernard considers that it would have been far cheaper in the end to have done what the Dutch have done in Java—that is, to have first undertaken irrigation works.

"THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE."

The still mysterious affair known to history as "The Queen's Necklace" seems to be of perennial interest to the more cultivated French reading world, and though the matter must have been threshed out innumerable times during the last fifty years, the *Revue de Paris* devotes a considerable space to the vexed question of how far Marie Antoinette was responsible, and what was the real part she played in the drama which had for chief actors the Cardinal de Rohan, the notorious Cagliostro, and the Comte and Comtesse de la Motte. M. Funck-Brentano has gathered together, as it were, all the threads; and those students of history who desire to make themselves acquainted with all the actors and with what documentary evidence there is concerning the sordid intrigue which played so considerable a rôle in bringing about the downfall of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, cannot do better than read what the latest writer, who has made a study of the subject, has to say on the matter.

A TENNYSON STORY.

M. Dessommes, under the title of "A Happy Poet," gives a vivid and, indeed, an admirable sketch of Tennyson the man and the poet; and in the course of the article the French writer tells a touching little story which we do not remember to have seen published elsewhere. According to this tale, some time after the battle of Balaklava, one of the survivors of the famous charge—wounded in another battle—was in hospital at Scutari. His mind seemed wrecked, and the general impression was that he was incurable. One of the medical men prescribed leeches, and while sitting by his side tried vainly to get him to speak. Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" had been given to the doctor that morning, and he began to read it aloud. Presently the patient's eyes blazed with excitement, he gave a vivid description of the charge, and asked to have the poem read to him once more. From that moment he began to recover, and before long was completely cured!

Here is also given Victor Hugo's delightful and characteristic letter to the great English poet: "How should I not love England—the England which has produced such men as yourself; the England of Milton; the England of Newton and Shakespeare; the England of Wilberforce?"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of contributions from Mlle. Bartet, the French Ellen Terry, and the leading lady of the Théâtre Français, on dramatic art as understood by her in relation to certain stage conventions; a pessimistic account by M. Beaumont of the Austrian political situation; a curious description by the Vicomte de Reiset of Louis XVIII. and his court of exiles at Ghent during the May and June of 1815—that is, on the eve of the battle of Waterloo—the result of which was to send them all back rejoicing to Paris; and an optimistic account of the Italian economic situation.

In neither of the February numbers is there any allusion to the passing of Queen Victoria, or to the war in South Africa.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

VERDI and Queen Victoria fairly divide the honors between them this month. Almost every magazine contains articles on each. The editor of the *Nuova Antologia* (February 1), Maggiorino Ferraris, writes an exceedingly well-informed article on the constitutional character of the reign of Queen Victoria. He points out that her whole rule, though strictly constitutional, was a perpetual negation of the celebrated formula, "The King reigns, but does not govern." Quoting largely from Bagehot, he shows how many apparently contradictory rights have been successfully amalgamated under the wise rule of the late Queen. This solidly instructive article is followed by another by "Victor," giving a friendly sketch of Edward VII.; both articles are illustrated with portraits. Writing of Perosi's new oratorio, "Il Natale," recently performed in Rome, "Valetta" declares that it is on precisely the same lines as its predecessors—"serene, limpid, genial, and not wholly immune from a certain worldliness of effect." The inspiration, though from afar, he considers partly Wagnerian. The interest of the mid-February number lies mainly in its literary articles: Laura Gropallo writes of Stephen Phillips' "Herod" in a laudatory rather than a critical spirit, and Maria Rygier describes the festivities held in Poland to celebrate the Jubilee of Sienkiewicz, when his enthusiastic countrymen presented him with a park and villa worth \$60,000.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (February 2) writes sympathetically of Queen Victoria, pointing out the progress made by the Catholic Church in England during her reign, and dwelling on the invariably cordial relations that existed between her and the Holy See. It falls foul of "non-clerical Catholicism" in Italy, and accuses its supporters of wishing to found a national religion which would be in effect a schism within the Church.

Writing on the death of the Queen, an anonymous writer, who, under the signature XXX., contributes weighty political articles to the *Revista Politica e Letteraria*, regrets that Italy did not do something more to express her sympathy with the English nation than what mere official etiquette demanded. Italy, he considers, has every reason to show gratitude to England, and more than ever just now, when the friendship of England toward Italy seems to the writer to be on the wane, and the press has grown tepid and even hostile toward her. The author is not very hopeful of improved relations in the future, for he points out that whereas the Queen, like the Empress Frederick, was an enthusiastic lover of Italy, Edward VII. has never shown any Italian proclivities, and has scarcely ever visited the country.

A fine article on the slave-trade in East Africa is from the pen of General Baratieri, of Abyssinian fame, who declares, *inter alia*, that the slave-trade can never be wholly stamped out until a European protectorate—whether English, French, Italian, or Russian, he does not mind—is established over Abyssinia. The article reproduces an autograph letter from General Gordon, written from Edowa, on March 20, 1879, to one of the Italian explorers.

The deputy Signor Napoleone Colajanni continues in his paper, the *Revista Popolare*, to point to the results of the repeal of the corn laws in England in his crusade against the heavy tax on wheat in his own country. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Cobden and Bright, Peel, and Gladstone.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE February number of *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* contains a very interesting and instructive article by Ulrich von Hassell upon China. Although it is little more than a collection of the opinions of experts who have written upon the present crisis, it is very clear and proves its point—namely, that China is by no means dead, but very much alive. As to the present imbroglio, von Hassell sees only one thing which is definite and certain—that the affair will cost a great deal of money, and that it will be long before we are out of the wood. The chief cause for uncertainty is the way in which the Chinese will act toward Europeans in future, for they exercise an ever-growing influence upon Western peoples. The number of whites who have settled in China is insignificant, but Chinese penetrate all over the world in ever-increasing numbers. The writer contemplates the possibility of the conversion of the 400 millions of China into a military people with dread. He points out that as time goes on more and more men are required to coerce China into doing the will of another power. The opium war required only 4,000 Europeans, the Anglo-French war against the Chinese, 16,000 and 4,800 Indians. The Japanese needed 95,000 men and 115,000 coolies, and to-day we find 90 men-of-war and almost 150,000 men attempting to compel obedience from the giant empire.

In the papers, in magazines, and elsewhere, stay-at-home people write that the days of China's power have passed—that she is now little more than a corpse. In sharp contrast to these writers is the evidence of those living in the far East and knowing the Celestials well. They all take the gravest view of the situation, and dread the time when the great sleeping dragon may rouse itself.

Articles on China are plentiful just now in the German magazines. Professor Vambéry contributes to the *Deutsche Revue* for February an article upon Europe's relation to China and the world of Islam in general, from which we have quoted in another department.

DIFFICULTIES OF ARBITRATION.

The most important article in the February number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* is that on "War and Peace," by G. von Verdy du Vernois. The writer sets forth at length the difficulties which confront any permanent form of court which seeks to arbitrate between would-be belligerents. He sees no way in which the findings of such a court could be enforced. If either of the disputants refused to obey, nothing could be done which would lead to good results. Of course, the other powers could unite and make war upon the recalcitrant nation—that is, would start a greater war to avoid a lesser. They might institute a boycott, but their own trade would probably be more hurt than they would care for. It is easy to multiply difficulties, but one great point does not seem to be realized by the writer—namely, that apart from any other consideration, it is a great thing to get two angry nations to submit the cause of their quarrel to an impartial board and have the matter discussed in a sane and sensible manner. Many times such deliberations would avert war, and in any case it gives a chance to a power to "save its face," as the Chinese say. As du Vernois truly says, human nature would have to be altered if war were to cease; but there is surely a good hope that its prevalence might be very much curtailed.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Canada Under British Rule (1760-1900). By John G. Bourinot. (Cambridge Historical Series.) New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The latest accession to the Cambridge Historical Series, a volume on Canada under British rule, 1760-1900, by Sir John G. Bourinot, is of special interest to American readers since it covers the American Revolution and the War of 1812, to each of which the Canadian colonies sustained important relations. It was hardly to be expected that a loyal British Canadian's version of those episodes in our history would be altogether acceptable to us on this side of the line, who have been taught to glory in the defeat of Burgoyne and in Perry's victory on Lake Erie,—probably there are passages in our Bancroft that meet with mild disapproval in Canada,—but in his praise of the Loyalists who settled in Canada at the time of the Revolution Dr. Bourinot does honor to a worthy and estimable class of Americans who might have saved the colonies to the mother country if the British Government had taken their advice. Dr. Bourinot adds a chapter on "Canada's Relations with the United States and Her Influence in Imperial Councils, 1783-1900," and an appendix presents interesting comparisons between the constitutions of the Dominion of Canada and the new Australian Commonwealth.

The French Monarchy (1483-1789). By A. J. Grant. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 311-314. (Cambridge Historical Series.) New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

The author of this work, in relating the principal events of French history, both domestic and foreign, during the period 1483-1789, aims to show that the Revolution did not cause so complete a breach with the past as many of the actors in it imagined; and that the absolute monarchy, "in spite of its dismal corruption under Louis XV. and its catastrophe under Louis XVI., rendered, nevertheless, great services to France, anticipating in many points the beneficent work of the Revolution, and in many others preparing the way for it." In the belief of the author, the French monarchy was at its best the maintainer of order, the promoter of national unity, and the protector of the commons against the nobles. Admitting that by the beginning of the eighteenth century the monarchy had outlived its usefulness, had fallen into hopeless corruption and disorder, it is still true that its rise to greatness and its decline form an historical object-lesson that is not to be neglected.

The History of Minnesota and Tales of the Frontier. By Judge Charles E. Flandrau. 8vo, pp. 408. St. Paul, Minn.: E. W. Porter. \$1.75.

Judge Flandrau, himself one of the pioneers of Minnesota, has written an entertaining history of that State, to which he has appended a series of frontier tales, embracing historical events, personal adventures, and amusing incidents. Judge Flandrau has devoted a considerable part of his history to Minnesota's territorial annals, including the border fights of the early settlers with the Indians, and accounts of explorers' and hunters' expeditions. Many dramatic incidents are also connected with the period of statehood, not the least of which is the Sioux massacre of 1862 and the subsequent pursuit and execution of the offending Indians. Judge Flandrau was himself the Government's Indian agent prior to this outbreak, and has an intimate knowledge of the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Minnesota, both in peace and in war. Judge Flandrau's literary style is well adapted for the writing of such a work as this.

The Government of Minnesota: Its History and Administration. By Frank L. McVey. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

The first of the Macmillan series of "Handbooks of American Government" is devoted to the history and administration of Minnesota, and is the work of Prof. Frank L. McVey of the State University. Professor McVey describes not only the organization of the State government, but the minor divisions of county, township, village, and city. His chief endeavor is to convey an accurate idea of the practical workings of all branches of the government as regards the collection of revenue, the administration of justice, the nominations and elections to public office, and popular education. Professor McVey's exposition of these subjects is most thorough and painstaking. Both the teachers and the students of the subject of civil government in Minnesota schools are fortunate in possessing so authoritative and well-written a treatise on the institutions of their own State. Such a text-book as this is needed in the schools of every State in the Union, and it is to be hoped that the series will be rapidly extended. The scheme of these State manuals is a great improvement on the old plan of a general work on civil government, with a few pages of matter pertaining to the government of a particular State in the form of an appendix.

Episodes from "The Winning of the West." By Theodore Roosevelt. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 90 cents.

This book of selections from Mr. Roosevelt's volumes on "The Winning of the West" retains the chronological narrative of that work in the author's original language. Many of the dramatic incidents in the advance of the frontiersmen, as related with such effect in Mr. Roosevelt's larger work, are here reproduced. Those of our readers who have lately been reading Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes," for example, will find in this volume Mr. Roosevelt's admirable account of Clark's conquest of the Illinois, 1778, and Clark's campaign against Vincennes, 1779, together with an abundance of material relating to such frontier characters as Boone, Kenton, Father Gibault, and other personalities mentioned in Mr. Thompson's stirring story.

American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East, 1784-1900. By James Morton Callahan. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.) 8vo, pp. 177. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

In this monograph Dr. Callahan has reviewed the early commercial enterprises furthered by American capital on the Pacific Ocean, bringing to light many facts that have been more or less lost sight of in recent discussions of our relations with the far East. He shows, for example, that the Pacific was navigated by American trading vessels soon after the Revolution. In 1784 the *Empress of China*, fitted out at New York, reached Canton, China, with ginseng. Then the whaling fleets increased rapidly, and, with the exception of a period of depression early in the nineteenth century, there was a steady and vigorous growth of American commerce and ships in the Pacific. After 1825 the American Government kept a naval squadron in the Pacific. The United States Exploring Expedition, organized under Captain Wilkes, examined many parts of the Pacific, sailing far toward the south-polar regions and northward to the Sandwich Islands and Oregon in the years from 1839 to 1841. A regular line of steamer service was established between San Francisco and the Asia coast in 1867. In that year the Alaska

purchase brought us within 45 miles of Russia and 700 miles of Japan. Now that the United States is recognized as one of the great powers of the Pacific, it is interesting to recall these incidents of earlier days.

The Law and Policy of Annexation. By Carman F. Randolph. 8vo, pp. 226. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.

Lawyers will be interested in this discussion of the application of our Constitution in the Philippines. Dealing with the annexation of the Philippines, the writer advocates the withdrawal of our sovereignty from the islands and suggests a method for its accomplishment. In several parts of his argument the author traverses the ground recently covered in the arguments before the Supreme Court in the cases on which a decision is now pending.

The American Workman. By E. Levasseur. 8vo, pp. xx—517. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$3.

Professor Levasseur, the author of this work, made a visit to America in 1876, and another in 1893, in order to study the condition of the laboring people and to report to the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In the latter year he spent five months in visiting factories, workshops, and the homes of workmen. During this time he made the acquaintance of manufacturers, economists, and statisticians, gathered information by conversation and reading, and collected literature relating to this subject. After his return to France, Professor Levasseur devoted more than three years to elaborating this and other material that had been sent to him as it was published; and the result of this research is a volume now translated by Dr. Thomas S. Adams and published in the Johns Hopkins University Study in Historical and Political Science. Professor Levasseur considers, first, the laborer at work, his relations with his employer, and as an agent of production; second, the laborer at home, his manner of life, his food, dress, dwelling, recreations, and his habits; third, labor problems and antagonism between labor and capital, the dependence of the employee upon the employer, and the work of public and private philanthropy. This is undoubtedly the most exhaustive study of American labor conditions yet made by a foreigner; and while errors in judgment have been inevitable, the American reader will find the author invariably sympathetic with our institutions and keenly appreciative of American progress.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Private Life of King Edward VII. (Prince of Wales, 1841-1901). By a Member of the Royal Household. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The writer of this sketch is said to have been intimately associated for many years with the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., and what he gives us in this volume is rather a series of pictures of the new King's personality than a formal biography. He describes life at Sandringham and at Marlborough House, "The Prince in Society," "The Prince's Set," "The Prince at Play," "The Prince on the Course," "The Prince as a Freemason," and various other phases of Edward's daily existence. This work differs from most of the publications that purport to describe the British royal household in that it bears the stamp of authority.

Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland. By Samuel Macauley Jackson. (Heroes of the Reformation series.) 12mo, pp. 519. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

This volume is a most acceptable addition to the series of "Heroes of the Reformation." While Professor Jackson does not rank Zwingli with Luther or Calvin, he still writes with enthusiasm of Zwingli's leadership in the German-Swiss reformation movement, and of his self-sacrificing and lovable character. In his preface Dr. Jackson says: "It is as a man, as an indefatigable worker, as a broad-minded scholar, as an approved player of a large part on a small

stage, that the author admires Zwingli and commends him to others. Whether he was right in his theology the author does not here discuss; nor is he at all concerned to expound and defend his distinctive teachings. But he believes that if the four great continental reformers—Luther, Melancthon, Zwingli, and Calvin—should appear to-day, the one among them who would have to do least to adapt himself to our modern ways of thought, and the man who would soonest gather an enthusiastic following, would be Huldreich Zwingli, the reformer of German Switzerland." A most valuable introductory chapter on Switzerland at the beginning of the sixteenth century is contributed by Dr. John Martin Vincent, of the Johns Hopkins University, while a supplementary study of Zwingli's theology, philosophy, and ethics, by Prof. Frank Hugh Foster, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, is included in the volume.

Peter Cooper. By R. W. Raymond. (Riverside Biographical Series.) 16mo, pp. 109. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Few American careers have been more interesting than that of Peter Cooper, the philanthropist. Born in New York City within two years after Washington's inauguration as first President of the United States, Mr. Cooper lived until 1883, and participated in many of the remarkable transformations which gave character to the nineteenth century. Mr. Cooper himself divided his life into three eras. "During the first thirty years," he said, "I was engaged in getting a start in life; during the second thirty years I was occupied in getting means for carrying out the modest plan which I had formed for the benefit of my fellow-men; and during the last thirty years I have devoted myself to the execution of these plans." In the excellent sketch contributed by the "Riverside" series, Dr. Raymond describes Mr. Cooper's connection with the introduction of steam on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, together with other important inventions and business ventures with which Mr. Cooper's name is associated. The establishment of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City was regarded by Mr. Cooper himself as his life-work. There were hundreds of other philanthropies, great and small, with which Mr. Cooper at one time or another had to do, and at the time of his death no man in New York City was more highly respected or more universally beloved.

William Penn. By George Hodges. (Riverside Biographical Series.) 16mo, pp. 141. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

A new life of William Penn has been written for the "Riverside" series by Mr. George Hodges. Concerning an historical character of Penn's magnitude, it is difficult, if not impossible, at this late day to write anything that will have the charm of novelty. Mr. Hodges, however, has aimed rather to set forth the essential facts in Penn's career as presented in more voluminous biographies which have appeared during the last two centuries.

Hero Patriots of the Nineteenth Century. By Edgar Sanderson. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Sanderson's volume is a successful blending of history and biography. His "Hero Patriots" are all historical characters who have been associated with distinct national movements of the nineteenth century. In one or two instances his heroes are men whose reputations have grown indistinct and are but little known to the present generation. Mr. Sanderson's account of the Peninsular War centers in the personality of Martin Diaz, the Spanish guerrilla chief, 1809-1820. The Tyrolese leaders, Hofer, Teimer, Spechbacher, and Haspinger, serve as patriotic types in the comparatively obscure little Tyrolese war of 1809. The Greek war of independence, 1821-1827, more prolific of heroes, recalls Markos Bozzaris and his compatriots, while the spirit of the South American revolution of the early years of the nineteenth century is typified in the career of Simon Bolivar; Manin and Garibaldi represent the struggle for Italian unity.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

A New Way Around an Old World. By the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D. 12mo, pp. xv—213. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

In this volume Dr. Clark describes his journey to the far East last year, among the incidents of which were Christian Endeavor meetings held in North China, in Tientsin, in Peking, in Tungchow, and in Poatingfu, only a few days before the Boxer uprising. Dr. Clark, with his wife and son, left Taku by the last steamer that sailed for Korea before the bombardment of the Taku forts and the siege of Tientsin. After coasting around the peninsula of Korea, stopping at various ports, the party at length reached Vladivostok and began the long journey across the Siberian plains by way of rail and river. The Trans-Siberian all-steam route had been opened but a few days. Dr. Clark's party were the first Americans—perhaps the first foreigners—to go round the world by the new route. Dr. Clark gives an entertaining account of the journey.

Across the Desert of Gobi. By Mark Williams. Paper, 12mo, pp. 32. Oxford, Ohio: Prof. S. R. Williams. 35 cents.

This interesting pamphlet is made up of a series of letters from the Rev. Mark Williams, the intrepid missionary of the American Board, describing his escape from the perils of the Boxer uprising in the summer of 1900. The escape was made by traversing the desert of Gobi into Siberia. Besides giving a thrilling narrative of personal adventure and hardship, these family letters reveal glimpses of a land as yet but slightly known to travelers from our part of the world. A map and several photographic views accompany the text of the letters.

Beneath Hawaiian Palms and Stars. By E. S. Goodhue. 12mo, pp. 248. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Goodhue presents in this volume many interesting facts of current Hawaiian history. His book should be read by Americans who have looked for "openings" in the islands. Hawaii, says Dr. Goodhue, is not the place for any person who has only enough money to get there. Everything in the islands is on a limited scale, and a few persons supply all the demand for labor of the kind that may be done by new-comers. With the opening up of the islands and the expansion of industries there will, of course, be room for immigrants. Dr. Goodhue supplies important data on which to base an intelligent estimate of Hawaii's potential resources.

Abyssinia: Through the Lion-Land to the Court of the Lion of Judah. By Herbert Vivian. 8vo, pp. 342. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

One of the interesting features of this account of a caravan journey through the little known land of Abyssinia is the writer's disposition to make light of the difficulties and dangers of the journey. Unlike most explorers, Mr. Vivian constantly minimizes the hardships and perils connected with his exploits. He says that he found no poisonous snakes in his bed, no scorpions in his boots, no hordes of wild men lying in ambush for him by the way, and no ferocious beasts prowling into his tent during the small hours. In fact, beyond such minor discomforts as rain and flies, he asserts that he had small cause for complaint. "Anybody," he says, "who possesses average health and strength—a lady almost as easily as a man—can go through the big game country and visit strange African peoples without much greater danger or discomfort than would be involved in cycling from London to Brighton." Having thus taken the edge off his narrative, as it were, Mr. Vivian proceeds to recount his very matter-of-fact experiences in forming an acquaintance with the Abyssinians. He tells us a great deal about "Menelik and His Capital," "The Abyssinians at Home," "Abyssinian Administration," and "Abyssinian Christianity." The work is illustrated from photographs.

NATURE STUDY.

The Mushroom Book. By Nina L. Marshall. 4to, pp. xxvi—pp. 167. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.

In the remarkably successful series of nature books with colored photographs published by the Doubleday & McClure Company and Doubleday, Page & Co., the latest accession is a volume wholly devoted to the mushroom, containing many colored and black and white plates from photographs. The author, Miss Nina L. Marshall, is a teacher of botany. In the preparation of this guide to the identification and study of the mushroom she has had the coöperation of well-known authorities on the subject, as well as the valuable assistance of J. A. and H. C. Anderson, whose photographs from nature, together with the author's own drawings, constitute the illustration of the volume. This treatise serves at least one very important practical purpose in enabling the unscientific reader to identify the edible and the poisonous varieties of the mushroom.

Foundations of Botany. By Joseph Y. Bergen. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Ginn & Co. \$1.70.

The principle followed by Mr. Bergen in the preparation of this manual of botany is stated by himself as follows: "Never to use a technical term where he could dispense with it, and, on the other hand, not to become unexact by shunning necessary terms." Mr. Bergen assumes that, other things being equal, the knowledge is of most worth which touches the pupil's daily life at the most points, and therefore best enables him to understand his own environment. On the other hand, the author has no sympathy with those who decry the use of apparatus in botany-teaching in secondary schools, and who would confine the work of their pupils mainly within the limits of what can be seen with the unaided eye. Bound in the same volume with Mr. Bergen's "Foundations of Botany" is a 250-page "Key and Flora for the Northern and Central States."

Peach-Leaf Curl: Its Nature and Treatment. By Newton B. Pierce. 8vo, pp. 204. Washington, D. C.: United States Department of Agriculture.

A valuable illustrated monograph by Mr. Newton B. Pierce, of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology of the United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of the Pacific Coast Laboratory at Santa Ana, California, has recently been published by the Government. This monograph is devoted to the subject of peach-leaf curl, a disease which has caused losses amounting to millions of dollars annually. It is estimated that the experimental work set on foot by the Department at Washington to prevent the spread of this disease has saved the country in a single year the sum of \$750,000. Mr. Pierce is confident, however, that this is but a fraction of what may be saved in the future, when all peach growers have obtained a more thorough understanding of the disease and its prevention. The distribution of Mr. Pierce's monograph should do much to disseminate such an understanding.

Outlines of Human Physiology. By F. Schenck, M.D., and A. Gürber, M.D., Ph.D. Translated by Wm. D. Zoethout, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 339. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

The purpose in making an English translation of this German work on physiology is to make accessible to the student in a single volume the results of recent researches in experimental or physiological morphology, and the application of physical chemistry to physiological problems. Details of this new knowledge can only be acquired from monographs, and until the appearance of this work no text-book of physiology took account of these recently discovered facts.

The Bird Book. By Fannie Hardy Eckstorm. 12mo, pp. 276. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

The purpose of this little book is to furnish an introduction to, rather than a substitute for, nature study. It is adapt-

ed for schoolroom use during the school year, and the information it gives is presented in such a form that, when spring comes and the pupil begins field work, he may do so with a definite notion of the types that can be profitably studied. The book is one that can be used in every part of the country, nearly all the birds selected for special study being well-known species, easily observed, and resident in nearly all parts of the country.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association. 8vo, pp. 809. Published by the Association. Secretary, Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.

The bound volume of the proceedings of the Charleston meeting of the National Educational Association is of special value. Among the important papers included are the following: "The Small College: Its Work in the Past," by President William O. Thompson; "Its Future," by President William R. Harper. "The Problem of the South," by Booker T. Washington; "The Status of Education at the Close of the Century," by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, with discussion by President Eliot and Dr. William T. Harris; "Alcohol Physiology and Superintendence," by W. O. Atwater, with discussion; "Obligations and Opportunities of Scholarship in the South," by President Edwin A. Alderman; and "Educational Progress During the Year," the last public address of the late Prof. B. A. Hinsdale. In the departments devoted to normal schools, business education, laboratories, and the education of defectives and Indian education, are other papers of great interest.

Concerning Children. By Charlotte Perkins [Stetson] Gilman. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25.

A reading of this book can hardly fail to impress the ordinary, well-meaning parent with the enormity of his or her own sins of omission and commission, while at the same time there is a closer approach to the child's point of view than is common in works of this class. It cannot be said that Mrs. Gilman's criticism of the methods of dealing with children in modern society is of the exclusively destructive kind; the whole tendency of her writing is to build up, rather than to destroy. She advocates certain innovations—for example, the institution of day nurseries for the babies of the well-to-do, as well as for those less fortunately situated; but the chief value of her book lies in its thought-provoking quality, and we predict that it will prove a stimulus to much profitable discussion among those to whom the care and training of children are directly intrusted.

Tuskegee: Its Story and Its Work. By Max Bennett Thrasher. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.

This is the most complete account yet given in book-form of the wonderful educational work of Booker T. Washington for the colored people of the black belt of Alabama and the whole South. Mr. Thrasher has made repeated visits to Alabama to study the methods and work of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for colored students, and has attended the annual sessions of the Tuskegee Negro Conference. He has also visited many graduates and students of the school at work and in their homes, over a territory extending from West Virginia to Louisiana. The book is illustrated from photographs of students and graduates and views of buildings.

The School Speaker and Reader. Edited by William DeWitt Hyde. 12mo, pp. 474. New York: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

President Hyde of Bowdoin College has prepared an admirable book of selections suitable for school declamation and reading. President Hyde has given special attention to the selection of material bearing on nature study and American history. The book has been compiled with a view to stimulating the interest of the young people in the books

from which the selections are taken. In the hands of a judicious teacher such a book as this ought to do much to relieve the school exercises of "speaking" and reading of much of the odium which formerly attached to them.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND ESSAYS.

A History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe. By George Saintsbury. In 3 vols. Vol. I. Classical and Mediæval Criticism. 8vo., pp. xv—499. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

The bare announcement of such a title as this for a book by a modern writer stands out as a challenge to the critics; for almost every part of the vast field to be covered has been gleaned over by some patient scholar who has earned the right to speak as an authority on this or that minor topic, and one who essays to correlate these fragments of literary history in one coherent and consistent whole contends with difficulties innumerable. It is no ordinary student of letters who has attempted this feat. Professor Saintsbury, now of Edinburgh University, but for twenty years a London journalist, was long ago recognized as an expert critic of the French and English literatures. His present work is the fruit of thirty years of research, and it is well within bounds to say that few British or American scholars could have been persuaded to undertake such a task. It is one of those rare labors to which one feels tempted to apply the overworked term "monumental."

The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages (Columbia University Studies in Literature). By Henry Osborn Taylor. 12mo, pp. xv—400. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

This work describes the transition in philosophy, literature, and art from classical to medieval standards—in other words, the Christianization of pagan tastes and ideals. The more specific changes are associated with the period extending from the fourth to the seventh century, during which the western countries of Europe were profoundly affected; and it is with western Europe in that period that Mr. Taylor's book is chiefly concerned.

Eugene Schuyler: Selected Essays. With a Memoir by Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Italian Influences. By Eugene Schuyler. 12mo, pp. 435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

One of the small group of Americans who, like Motley, Lowell, and White, have honored our country's diplomatic service by their contributions to literature, was Eugene Schuyler (1840-90), the author of "Peter the Great." Most of Mr. Schuyler's writings were upon literary themes and were published in the *New York Nation*. He knew Count Tolstoy as long ago as 1868, and one of the papers in "Selected Essays" describes his meeting with the Russian philosopher while "War and Peace" was in process of composition. In the volume entitled "Italian Influences" appear essays on such topics as "Landor and Italy," "Dickens in Genoa," "Shelley with Byron," "Milton's Leonora," "George Sand in Italy," "Mrs. Browning," and "The Italy of Hawthorne"—interesting studies of the influence of environment on authorship.

A History of Chinese Literature. By Herbert A. Giles. 12mo, pp. 448. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This is believed to be the first attempt made in any language, including the Chinese itself, to produce a history of Chinese literature. The author of this work has proceeded upon the assumption that English readers will be thankful for an introduction to the great field of Chinese literature, and will have no thought of attempting to cover the entire ground. Professor Giles has devoted a large portion of his book to translation, thus enabling the Chinese author, so far as translation will allow, to speak for himself; and has added here and there remarks by native critics, that the reader may be able to form an idea of the point of view from which the Chinese judge their own productions.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the March numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Abruzzi, Duke of, Arctic Expedition of the, FrL.
Abyssinia, English and French in, H. Vivian, PMM.
Abyssinia, Russians in—III., M. Delines, BU.
Abyssinia—the Country and People, O. T. Crosby, NatGM.
"Acts of Paul and Thecla," E. J. Goodspeed, Bib.
Advertising in Modern Business, Place of, Emily Fogg-Meade, JPEcon.
Advertising; the Mechanism of Modern Life, Vicomte d'Avenel, RDM, February 1.
Africa, Central, Traveling and Hunting in, C. H. Pemberton, WWM.
Africa, East Coast of, Along the, R. H. Davis, Scrib.
Agricultural Education, Significant Factor in, K. L. Butterfield, EdR.
Agriculture in the Twelfth Census, Le G. Powers, AMRR.
Alabama's Fairest Daughter, Story of, W. Perrine, LHJ.
Alcoholism, H. Dagan, HumN, February.
Alexandra I., Queen, W. T. Stead, RRL.
Alfred, King, Heritage of, W. Besant, Out.
Alpine Climbing in America, C. E. Fay, Mun.
Aluminium, Soldering, J. A. Steinmetz, CasM.
Andes, Carrying the Mail Over the, on Skis, J. H. Wisby, O.
Anglo-American Alliance, B. Harrison, NAR.
Animal Specialists, Peculiarities of, L. Robinson, Pear.
Animals in Literature, G. S. Hellman, Atlant.
Architecture: A Suburban House for \$6,500, E. J. Lewis, Jr., LHJ.
Architecture: Domestic Entrance Halls, C. F. A. Voysey, IntS, February.
Architecture, Ideals in, G. F. Bodley, NatR.
Aristotelianism in Modern Thought, B. Young, MRNY.
Armour, Philip, H. I. Cleveland, WW.
Army Canteen, G. A. Marshall, Arena.
Army, Miles-Corbin Feud in the, L. A. Coolidge, Ains.
Army: Organization of a General Staff, H. T. Allen, L. C. Scherer, R. C. Langdon, JMSI.
Army, The Red, Black, and Yellow Men in the, J. T. Bramhall, Over, February.
Art:
American Life, Studies of Art in—V., An American Aristocracy, Virginia H. Robie, BP.
Behrens, Peter, F. Blei, IntS, February.
Brush, George De Forest, and the Brush Guild, F. W. Coburn, AE, February.
Burlington House, English Art at, F. Wedmore, MA.
Ceramics: Pâte-sur-Pâte, L. Solon, AJ.
Crane, Walter, L. F. Day, AJ.
Didier-Pouget, Work of, W. Dewhurst, IntS, February.
Dodge, William De Leftwich, Georgia F. Arkell, AE, February.
Furniture, Mission, AE, February.
Giotto—II., R. E. Fry, MonR.
Glass, Applied Art in, G. E. Walsh, AI.
Illuminating, Art of, AA.
Juergens, Alfred, E. E. Howard, BP.
Manet, Edouard, A. Proust, IntS, February.
Minneapolis, Arts and Crafts in, Charlotte Whitcomb, BP.
National Expression in American Art, W. H. Low, IntM.
Pen-and-Ink Drawing, Teaching of, H. F. Stratton, AE, February.
Piano, Grand, Decoration of the, A. Vallance, MA.
Pictorial Composition, Analysis of—III., H. R. Poore, AI.
Richmond, Sir William B.,—II., MA.
Robinson, Theodore, Pearl H. Campbell, AI.
Romney's Portraits at the Grafton Gallery, R. C. Witt, NineC.
Roussel, Theodore, Count de Soissons, Art.
Skelton, Leslie J., H. R. Wray, BP.
Snow-Scenes in Oil-Painting, AA.
Tapestry, Gobelin, W. G. Bowdoin, AI.
Tiles, Painting of, AA.
Van de Velde and His Work, Art.
Wallace Collection, Italian Pictures of the, C. Phillips, AJ.
Winter in Water-Colors, AA.
Asia, Central, Travels in, H. H. P. Deasy, WWM.
Asia, Engineering Opportunities in, A. H. Ford, Eng.
Atonement in Non-Christian Religions, G. S. Goodspeed, Bib.
Australia, Scenes of Country and Town in, AMRR.
Austria-Hungary, Rapprochement of the Latin and Slav Races and, RPP, February.
Austrian Political Situation, W. Beaumont, RPar, February 15.
Authors, Foreign, in America—III., R. R. Wilson, Bkman.
Automobile Age, Dawn of the, G. E. Walsh, Mod.
Avalanches, A Campaign Against, A. De Burgh, Str.
Aztec Calendar Stone, Adelia H. Taffinder, Over, February.
Bacteria and Salt, G. C. Frankland, Long.
Balloon, Crossing the Mediterranean in a, H. de la Vaulx, RRP, March 1.
Banker, Education of a, S. S. Cook, and L. Siemens, BankNY, February.
Banking, Gilbert Lectures on, BankL.
Banking Methods, Modern, A. R. Barrett, BankNY, February.
Banking in the United States During the Nineteenth Century, BankNY, February.
Bavaria, Royal Palaces of, Dora M. Jones, Cham.
Beethoven, From, to Wagner, R. Bouyer, Nou, February 1.
Beet-Sugar Industry, Growth of the, R. S. Baker, AMRR.
Belgium, Crime in, C. de Lannoy, RGen, February.
Belgium, Proportional Representation in, A. Nerinx, NA, February 16.
Bellay, Joachim de, F. Brunetière, RDM, February 1.
Bertillon System of Identification by the "Speaking Portrait," W. Douglas, Pear.
Bingham, Harry, E. Aldrich, GBag.
Bird Haunts of Norway, R. W. Shufeldt, FrL.
Birds at Short Range, L. S. Keyser, O.
Birds, Wild, Protection of, C. J. Cornish, Corn.
Bismarck as Lover and Husband, M. A. Morrison, LeisH.
Bloch, M., as a Prophet, F. N. Maude, NatR.
Bluebeard, C. Lemire, RRP, February 15.
Brahms, Johannes, Recollections of, G. Henschel, Cent.
Brazil, in the Diamond Country of, J. C. Grant, WWM.
Brentford, England, F. Watt, AJ.
Bridge, Black.
Bridge vs. Whist, A. Dunn, Jr., Bad.
Brigands of Asiatic Turkey, H. V. Geere, Cham.
Brittany, The Heart of, Cath.
Brooks, Phillips, C. T. Crady, BB; R. H. Newton, Crit; C. A. L. Richards, Dial, March 1.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, D. L. Cease, Gunt.
Business Situation in the United States, C. R. Flint, NAR.
Canada, Census of, Taking the, E. J. Toker, Can.
Canada: Dr. Louis Frechette, Poet-Laureate, F. C. Smith, Can.
Canada, Dominion of, British Rule in the, J. G. Bourinot, Forum.
Canada, Railway Policy of, 1849 to 1867, S. J. McLean, JPEcon.
Canals, Inter-oceanic, The Government and, I. D. Travs, Yale, February.
Card Games, Beginning of, N. O. Messenger, O.
Caribou and Its Home, A. J. Stone, O.
Castle Howard, R. S. Gower, PMM.
Catacombs, Interesting Facts About the, Rev. Mons. Campbell, Cath.
Cavalry, Evolution of, F. N. Maude, USM.
Charity, Organized, C. B. Patterson, Arena.
Chateaubriand, In the Country of, A. Le Braz, RPar, March 1.
Cheyenne Cañon, Trip to, Ella P. Campbell, Int.
Chicago, Social Settlement Life in, Bertha Johnson, Kind.
Child-Study and Education, J. Sully, IntM.
Child Study, Scientific, E. Marshall, FrL.
Children, Public Provisions for, J. Lee, Char.
Children's Theater, Wern.
China:
Boxer Movement, R. Hart, Cos.
Boxers in 1900, R. Hart, Deut.
Christian Missions, Abandonment of, R. Speer, Hom.
Danes and the Chinese Dragon, J. Moritzen, Int.
Experiences, Thrilling, in China, J. R. Hykes, MisR.
Flight of the Empress Dowager, Luella Miner, Cent.
Li Hung Chang, the Machiavelli of Chinese Diplomacy, R. E. Lewis, Forum.
Looting in China, J. Macdonell, Contem.
Pekin, Missionaries and "Loot" in, J. T. Gracey, MisR.
Settlement in China, T. F. Millard, Scrib.
Tuan, Prince, Peace Terms of, G. John, MisR.
Chinese Quarter of San Francisco, Augusta W. Cole, Mod.
Choir Boys, Florence L. Sanville, Wern.
Cholmondeley, Miss Mary, YW.
Church of England, Outlook for the, J. J. Lias, Contem.
City Saving, Neglected Factor in, S. Z. Batten, MisR.
Civic Reform and Social Progress, E. R. L. Gould, IntM.
Civil War: Disbanding the Union Army, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Coffee Culture in Mexico, L. M. Terry, Over, February.
Columbus, True Landing-Place of, F. MacBennett, Cath.
Competition and Capitalization, as Controlled by the Massachusetts Gas Commission, J. H. Gray, QJEcon, February.

- Congressional Library, Mary Sewell, Ros.
 Constantinople, E. A. Grosvenor, Chaut.
 Cooking, Chemistry of, San.
 Cost Keeping in Isolated Plants, P. R. Moses, Eng.
 Cotton, A Gossip on, W. J. Gordon, Leish.
 Crises and Their Management, C. A. Conant, Yale, February.
 Cromwell, Oliver, John Morley's Biography of, T. H. Hodgkin, MonR.
 Cuba, Independence of, F. D. Pavey, NAR.
 Cuba, Our Educational Responsibility in, Leonora B. Ellis, Gunt.
 Cuban Teachers, Height and Weight of the, D. A. Sargent, PopS.
 Currency Law, Effect of the New, on Banking in the West, T. Cooke, QJEcon, February.
 Currency: Maintaining the Parity of the Silver Dollar, T. Otjen, BankNY, February.
 Daudet, and the Making of the Novel, A. B. Maurice, Bkman.
 Deaf, Photography as an Aid in Teaching the, C. F. Jenkins, PhoT.
 Death, Nature of Life After, J. H. Hyslop, Harp.
 Democracy and Efficiency, W. Wilson, Atlant.
 Democratic Party? What of the, C. Denby, Forum.
 Development, Problem of, T. H. Morgan, IntM.
 Diplomats, Great, Glance at the, A. Mee, YM.
 "Divine Comedy," Spiritual Significance of the, J. E. C. Sawyer, MRNY.
 Diving for Turtles, C. F. Holder, O.
 Distances, Science of, G. S. Robertson, PopS.
 Dockyards in India, A. C. Bowden, Eng.
 Douai, Gayant de, Fête of, A. C. Fontaine, Int.
 Drama in the English Provinces, H. A. Jones, NineC.
 Drama: The Folk-Theater, B. Matthews, Cos.
 Dramatic Season, Recent, W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Dress, Men's, N. Davis, PMM.
 Economic Principle, Fundamental, C. A. Tuttle, QJEcon, February.
 Education: see also Kindergarten.
 College Entrance Requirements in Greek, J. H. Harris, School.
 Criticism of Public School Work, E. B. Andrews, EdR.
 Debating, Intercollegiate, G. P. Baker, EdR.
 Euclid and His Modern Rivals, K. Miller, Ed.
 Examinations, H. L. Clapp, Ed.
 Examinations, Use and Control of, A. T. Hadley, EdR.
 Foreign Schools, Notes on, W. S. Jackman, EdR.
 German Reform Schools, English at the—II., O. Thiergen, School.
 Greek and French, Development of, C. W. E. Chapin, Chaut.
 High-School Paper, The, A. P. Hollis, School.
 High-School Principal, Equipment of the, S. O. Hartwell, School.
 High-School, Relation of the, to College, C. B. Gilbert, School.
 High-School Work, Greater Flexibility in, W. J. Shearer, School.
 Illinois, Public School Legislation in, Dial, March 1.
 Manual Training at Naas, Caroline L. Pratt, Ed.
 Negro Education in the South, P. B. Barringer, EdR.
 Paris Exposition, School Exhibits at the, G. Compayré, Ed.
 Spirit of the Age in Education, G. H. Martin, EdR.
 Subjunctive in Modern English Verse, J. S. Snoddy, Ed.
 Superintendent and the Primary Teacher, Alice I. Thompson, Forum.
 Technical Education for Girls, T. A. Organ, Fort.
 Edward VII., King, W. T. Stead, AMRR; Black; Bkman; N. Patterson, Can; W. P. Pond, Home; G. W. Smalley, McCl; C. W. Dilke, NAR; NAR, February 1.
 Edward VII., King, Career of, J. C. Hopkins, Forum.
 Edward VII., King, Friends of, Cass.
 Election Bets, E. L. Gilliams, Str.
 Electric Power for Engineering Workshops, CasM.
 Engineering Opportunities in Asia, A. H. Ford, Eng.
 Engineering Trades of the World, American Competition in the—From American Points of View: A Symposium, CasM.
 England: see Great Britain, Transvaal.
 English Language in America, B. Matthews, Scrib.
 English-Speaking Folk, Rule of the, WW.
 Ephesus, City of, W. M. Ramsay, Bib.
 Ethical Cult, Value of, J. C. Hall, OC.
 Ethics Among Primitive Races, W. Matthews, HumN, February.
 Eton, Interview with the Head Master of, R. de Cordova, Str.
 Europe, Some American Impressions of, P. A. Bruce, NineC.
 Exegesis as an Historical Study, B. W. Bacon, Bib.
 Eye as an Optical Instrument, F. Ballard, YM.
 Fairfield, England, J. Hyde, Gent.
 Faith and Belief, R. B. Steele, MRNY.
 "Fanny Fern" at the Hartford Female Seminary, Ethel Parton, NEng.
 Farm: Can I Make One Pay? L. H. Bailey, WW.
 Farm, Michigan, Story of a, A. B. Chalmers, Chaut.
 Fauna, European, L. Stejneger, ANat, February.
 Faunas and Floras, Antarctic, A. E. Ortmann, ANat, February.
 Fire, Sacred, in the Balkans, V. Titelbach, OC.
 Fishing: The Making of the Artificial Fly, J. H. Keene, O.
 Florida, Story of, E. Mayo, Pear.
 Food, Philosophy of, J. Grand, RRP, February 15 and March 1.
 Football, International, N. L. Jackson, Cass.
 Fossil Beds, The John Day, J. C. Merriam, Harp.
 France:
 Associations, French Law of, A. Bonnard, BU.
 Coffee Trade in France, E. Delivet, RPP, February.
 Election, Country, Humors of a, P. Géniaux, WWM.
 France in 1803, F. G. de Bray, RPar, February 15 and March 1.
 France in International Commerce, A. Lebon, IntM.
 Franco-Russian Army and the Transvaal War, J. de Bloch, RRP, March 1.
 Impressions of France, G. Hanotaux, RDM, February 15 and March 1.
 Iron and Steel Industry, Influence of the Exposition on the, H. Guérin, Eng.
 Mozambique and the Anglo-Portugal Alliance, R. Pinon, RDM, March 1.
 Prisons, Some French, and Their Inmates, E. Wilmot, Mac.
 Sacerdotal Congress of Bourges and the Church in France, A. Lemire, RPP, February.
 Socialism and Anti-Clericalism, A. Leroy-Beaulieu, RRP, February 15.
 Vatican and France, G. M. Fiamingo, Deut.
 Fraternal Beneficiary Societies, B. H. Meyer, AJS.
 Frederick the Great—VII., W. O'C. Morris, USM.
 Freedmen's Bureau, W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlant.
 Fuel Combustion and Steam Generation, W. W. Christie, Eng.
 Garden, Making a, Anna L. Merritt, Lipp.
 Gas Engines, Blast Furnace Gas For, W. H. Booth, CasM.
 Genius, British, Study of—II., H. Ellis, PopS.
 Geologist, The, A wheel, W. H. Hobbs, PopS.
 Germany:
 Affairs in Germany, W. C. Dreher, Atlant.
 Navies of the United States and Germany, W. S. Meriwether, Mun.
 Party Conditions in Germany, Krin, February 15.
 Pessimism, German Movement Against, S. C. de Soissons, Contem.
 University Life, Two Features of, F. I. Walker, Mod.
 Vatican and Germany, G. M. Fiamingo, Deut.
 Gilbert, Mrs., Stage Reminiscences of—II., Scrib.
 Gillespie, Mrs. E. D., Quaker City Girlhood of, Lipp.
 Gold Mining in Western Australia—II., A. G. Charleton, Eng.
 Gondomar, Count, Georgiana Hill, Gent.
 Goose Shooting on the Gulf Coast, E. Hough, O.
 Government, Province of, C. C. Bonney, OC.
 Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
 Admiralty vs. the Navy, H. W. Wilson, NineC.
 Army, Musketry and Discipline in the, USM.
 Army Nursing Reform and Men Nurses, J. T. Baylee, West.
 Army Reform, F. N. Maude, MonR.
 Army Shooting and Its Improvement, Black.
 British Empire, Growth of the, G. W. Ross, Can.
 Chamberlainia, W. F. Brand, West.
 Church Reform, Bishop Percival, NineC.
 Civil List, E. Robertson, NineC.
 Civil List and the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown, G. Percival, Fort.
 Confederation, British, J. W. Root, Atlant.
 Crown, The, and the Constitution, W. T. Stead, Contem.
 Defense, Sham vs. Real Home, A. C. Doyle, NineC.
 Edwards, The, of England, Mac; L. Barrett, Mod.
 Empire, The, That Found Herself, A. W. Jose, NatR.
 England a Civilian-Ridden Nation, USM.
 England, Ireland, and the Century, T. W. Russell, Fort.
 Genius, British, Study of—II., H. Ellis, PopS.
 Gold-Supply, England's, Cham.
 Industrial Condition of England, C. Roberts, WW.
 Industrial Welfare, British, A. H. Church, CasM.
 Judicature, English, Century of—III., Van V. Veeder, GBag.
 Leaders of Opposition, T. E. Kebbel, NineC.
 Liberal Catholicism, Exit, T. E. Naughton, West.
 Lombard Street Under Foreign Control, W. R. Lawson, BankL.
 Militia, Future Function of the, USM.
 Navy, England's Defenseless, West.
 Navy, Inefficiency in the, Some Causes of, USM.
 Navy, War Training of the—II., C. Bellairs, MonR.
 Russia, England and, R. Blennerhassett, NatR.
 South African Hospitals Commission, F. Treves, NineC.
 Trade, British, Outlook for, H. E. Roscoe, MonR.
 Training College Problem, J. H. Yoxall, Contem.
 Volunteer Force, C. W. Campbell-Hyslop, USM.
 War Office Reform, Future for, H. Gordon, West.
 Workman, British, and His Competitors, W. Woodward, NineC.
 Yeomanry, Future of the, H. Leroy-Lewis, NatR.
 Greece, Literature in, J. Psichari, RPar, March 1.
 Greece, Recent Discoveries in, C. Waldstein, NAR.

- Greece, Reform in—II., M. Kebedgy, BU.
 Greek, Modern, Social and Domestic Life of the, B. F. Fisher, Mod.
 Grow, Galusha A., R. R. Wilson, WW.
 Gunnery, Development of the Science of, W. von Bremen, Deut.
 Hagiology, A Study in, J. M. Gillis, Cath.
 Harmsworth, Alfred C., Career of, J. O'H. Cosgrave, WW.
 Havana, Engineering Work in the City of, San.
 Hazlitt, William, J. Fyvie, Temp.
 Health Exercises ("The Revolt of the Invalid"), Madge MacGeorge, NatR.
 Heat and Cold, Paradoxes in, Cham.
 Hegel and Marx, C. Cornélissen, RSoc, February.
 Hegelianism and Subjective Idealism, A. K. Rogers, Phil.
 Hensler, Elise: The Only American Girl Who Ever Married a King, Mabel P. Haskell, LHJ.
 Heraldry, Elizabeth C. Neff, A MonM.
 Herrick, Robert, Some Thoughts on, H. A. Spurr, Gent.
 Homicide and the Italians, N. Colajanni, Forum.
 Honesty, Progress of, H. G. Chapman, WW.
 Horsewomen, Famous, Marie A. Belloc, Cass.
 Hotel, Large, Behind the Scenes in a, Cham.
 Housing of the Poor, MonR.
 Howells, William D., Reminiscences of, G. S. Hellman, Bkman.
 Humorists, Some After-Dinner, G. B. Mallon, Ains.
 Huxley, Thomas Henry, J. J. Fox, Cath.
 Huxley's Life and Letters, N. S. Shaler, Crit.
 Hygiene, Practical, San.
 Immigrants, Among the, A. Henry, Scrib.
 Inaugural Balls of the Past, Jennie S. Campbell, NatM.
 Inauguration Day, Elizabeth L. Banks, Cass.
 Indian Dances of the Southwest, W. H. Draper, O.
 Indians: Three Dynasties on Tiger-Tail Island, Leonora B. Ellis, O.
 Indo-China, F. Bernard, RPar, February 15 and March 1.
 Ingalls, John James, With, J. M. Scovel, Over, February.
 Interaction, Theory of, F. Thilly, Phil.
 Ireland in America, F. S. Baldwin, NEng.
 Ireland, Northeastern, Tour Through, J. W. Moore, LeisH.
 Ireland? Should a Roman Catholic University Be Established in, D. S. A. Cosby, West.
 Ireland Under Queen Victoria, J. A. R. Marriott, Fort.
 Irish Land, Compulsory Purchase of, O'C. Morris, Contem.
 Irish Poetry, Medieval, Specimen of, S. Gwynn, Fort.
 Iron, Mining of, W. Fawcett, Cent.
 Italy:
 Homicide and the Italians, N. Colajanni, Forum.
 Naval Problem, E. de Gaetani, RasN, February 1.
 Victor Emmanuel III., King, Helen Zimmern, Fort.
 Victoria, Edward, and Italy, RPL, February.
 Jamaica, S. E. Saville, West.
 Japan, Impressions of, H. C. Potter, Cent.
 Japan, Post-Bellum Financial Administration in, BankNY, February.
 Japan, Socialism in, S. J. Katayama, HumN, February.
 Japanese Journalism, J. Tébla, RRP, February 15 and March 1.
 Jesus, Story of—VI., C. Howard, LHJ.
 "Journalism, Tabloid": Its Causes and Effects, A. M. Low, Forum.
 Journals, Yellow, A. Sangree, Ains.
 Kentucky Girls, The Loveliest of All, W. Perrine, LHJ.
 Keswick and Its Teaching, J. Mudge, MRNY.
 Kindergarten:
 Bird Life in the Kindergarten, Clara L. Strong, Kind.
 Cost and Size of Public Kindergartens, Jenny B. Merrill, KindR.
 Kindergarten and Its Effects as Seen in the Grades, W. J. Pollock, Kind.
 Kindergarten Idea, Margaret W. Morley, KindR.
 Play, Philosophy of, G. A. Coe, Kind.
 Playing and Learning in the Kindergarten, M. V. O'Shea, KindR.
 Training School, Psychology in the, Kate Spencer, KindR.
 Kindness, Apostolate of, T. A. Dwyer, Ros.
 Kipling, Rudyard, Poetry of, E. Dowden, Crit.
 Labor Conditions in Switzerland, W. B. Scaife, Forum.
 Labor Disputes, New Way of Settling, J. R. Commons, AMRR.
 Lander, Walter Savage, Stray Words from, G. E. Wall, Crit.
 Lanier, Sidney, as a Confederate Soldier, C. Lanier, Mod.
 Legislation, Direct, and Social Progress, E. Pomeroy, Arena.
 Leopard Hunting, of India, C. E. Clay, O.
 Life-Saving Service, G. D'Unger, Mod.
 Lincoln Phrase, Famous, More Probable Origin of a, AMRR.
 Lion as Game, F. H. Major, Over, February.
 Literary Standards, E. H. Mullin, BB.
 Literature: A Century of the French Novel, P. Audebrand, RRP, February 15 and March 1.
 Literature, American, Three Centuries of, W. M. Payne, Atlant.
 Literature: The Short Story in France, W. T. Peirce, Chaut.
 Locomotives, American, on British Railways, C. Rous-Marten, Eng.
 London Factory Girl, Temp.
 London in the Night, Gertrude Bacon, LeisH.
 Lowell, James Russell, Correspondence of, J. B. Kenyon, MRNY.
 Luncheon for a Million in New York, G. Sudley, Mun.
 Lyttleton, Lucy, Maud Lyttleton, NatR.
 McKinley, William, as President, H. B. F. Macfarland, Atlant.
 Mammalian Subclasses, B. A. Bensley, ANat, February.
 Manners, Decay of, J. G. Speed, Ains.
 Map of the World, Transformation of the, J. Sohn, Scrib.
 Maple Sugar Making, Belle C. Harrington, Mod.
 Marguerite in Picture, Helen L. Reed, Mod.
 Marriage and Divorce: A Symposium, RRP, March 1.
 Marriage, Free, Paul and Victor Margueritte, RRP, March 1.
 Mars, Signalling to, R. Ball, PMM.
 Mars, What We Know About, E. S. Holden, McCl.
 Marshall, John, J. B. Thayer, Atlant.
 Men, Grand Old, of To-day, R. H. Titherington, Mun.
 Mental Responsibility, Medico-Legal Conflict Over, G. C. Speranza, GBag.
 Mexico, Native Races of, H. S. Brooks, Lipp.
 Mexico, The Pulque of, Mrs. L. M. Terry, Int.
 Missions: see also China.
 Central America as a Mission Field, F. De P. Castells, MisR.
 Christian Endeavor Movement and Missions, F. E. Clark, MisR.
 Harpoot, Mission Premises at, MisH.
 Japan, Conference of Protestant Missionaries in, D. B. Schneder, MisR.
 Outlook for the Twentieth Century—II., A. T. Pierson, MisR.
 Protestant Foreign Missions, J. Smith, NAR.
 Social Rôle of Missions, E. M. de Vogüé, RefS, February 1.
 Vantage Ground for Missions, MisH.
 Monarchy in the Nineteenth Century, S. Low, NineC.
 Monuments, Ancient, Newest Light from the, A. H. Sayce, Hom.
 Morocco, H. E. M. Stutfield, NatR.
 Morocco, Sultan, Spanish Mission to the, R. Mitjana, EM, February.
 Municipal Art, E. Graves, AJS.
 Municipal Ownership of Natural Monopolies, R. T. Ely, NAR.
 Municipal Socialism in England, Opposition to, H. J. Gibbons, JPEcon.
 Music as a Civilizing Agency, Carina C. Eaglesfield, Cath.
 Music, Olden Time, C. G. Burnham, NEng.
 Musical Therapeutics, Key-Note in, H. W. Stratton, Arena.
 Musk Oxen, After, G. Orsted, Bad.
 Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—III., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 Myers, Frederic, Dial, February 16.
 Napoleon in Corsica, W. B. Duffield, Corn.
 Nations in Competition at the Close of the Century, J. Schoenhof, Forum.
 Nations, Rivalry of—XX—XXIV., E. A. Start, Chaut.
 Naturalism and Musical Æsthetic, M. Shirlaw, MonR.
 Navies of the United States and Germany, W. S. Meriwether, Mun.
 Negro Conference at Tuskegee, M. B. Thrasher, Out.
 Negro, Criminal—III., Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
 Negro Education in the South, P. B. Barringer, EdR.
 Negro in Business, B. T. Washington, Gunt.
 Negro Problem as Discussed by Negro Women, Mary T. Blauvelt, AJS.
 New Hampshire Character, A Curious, Clara S. Ellis, NEng.
 Newspapers, Making and Reading of, L. Courtney, Contem.
 New York, Old, Exhibitions, J. Montague, BB.
 New York, Old Houses in, BB.
 New York, Shopping in, Lillie H. French, Cent.
 New York City, Evangelization of, Helen F. Clark, MisR.
 New York from the Skyscrapers, W. P. Curtis, Home.
 Nietzscheism, Theoretical and Practical, V. S. Yarros, AJS.
 Nile, Upper, Summer Among the Tribes of the, R. G. T. Bright, WWM.
 Nineteenth Century, At the Dawn of the, M. Grunwald, Deut.
 Norway's National Sport, T. W. Schreiner, O.
 Observation, Trained, Need of, T. Roosevelt, O.
 Odysseus, Inner Life of, H. N. Fowler, Chaut.
 Ohio's Presidents, Adele E. Thompson, Mod.
 Old Testament Scriptures, P. Carus, OC.
 Orange Groves, Protection of, in Florida, D. A. Willey, WWM.
 Oxford in the Victorian Age, Black.
 Pan-American Exposition, J. V. Noel, NatM.
 Pan-American Exposition, Philippine Exhibit at the, D. O. N. Hoffmann, NatGM.
 Papua, On the Warpath in, C. Ross-Johnson, WWM.
 Pasteur, Louis, Work of—II., A. Glardon, BU.
 Paul, Statesmanship of, W. M. Ramsay, Contem.
 Payne, Charles H., W. F. Anderson, MRNY.
 Pepys: Our Inimitable Diarist, B. M. Sillard, West.
 Philippine Question, G. F. Seward, Cos.
 Philippines, Geographic Facts About the, NatGM.

- Philippines, Glimpses of Life in the—III., Sara D. Wilson, Mod.
 Philippines, Irrigation in the, G. D. Rice, IA.
 Philippines: Present Conditions and Possible Courses of Action—II., G. Kennan, Out.
 Phillips, Stephen, Poetry of, R. Le Gallienne, Bkman.
 Photography:
 Child Photography, Mary C. Blossom, Cos.
 Children, Professional Portraits of, J. A. Tennant, WPM.
 Color Photography, Natural, W. H. Hale, PhoT.
 Color Photography, Two Methods of, WPM.
 Development, False Ideas Concerning, C. Jones, WPM.
 Development, Practical Notes on, F. C. Lambert, APB.
 Glass Dry Plates vs. Films, A. C. Lamoutte, PhoT.
 Hydrochinone, Properties and Actions of, APB.
 Imogen, C. H. Bothamley, PhoT.
 Isochromatic Plates, Use of, W. Burke, PhoT.
 Plate: When Is It Fixed? WPM.
 Plates, Speed of, W. Gordon, WPM.
 Portraiture, Suggestions on, W. E. Tindall, WPM.
 Pine Forests of Michigan, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.
 Plants: The Art of Twisting Stalks, A. Maude, Pear.
 Pleasures, Lawful, G. M. Smith, Crit.
 Poets, Nineteenth Century, Messages of the, Annie R. Marble, Dial, February 16.
 Poets-Laureate, Victoria's, Annie R. Marble, Crit.
 Poisoning, Psychology of—II., J. H. Beale, Jr., GBag.
 Polar, North, Regions, Dr. Moella, RGen, February.
 Polish Socialist Party, 1895-1899, RSoc, February.
 Pope Leo XIII., E. M. de Vogüé, PMM.
 Pope's Civil Principedom, J. Ireland, NAR.
 Porto Rico, Military Training as a Factor in the Civic Reorganization of, L. S. Rowe, AMRR.
 Porto Rico and Cuba, Past Military and Naval Operations Against, C. H. Stockton, JMSI.
 Positivism: Its Position, Aims, and Ideals, F. Harrison, NAR.
 Postal Service, Some Perils of the, H. A. Castle, NAR.
 Preacher, Demands on the, for a Forward Movement, J. Parker, Hom.
 President, Growing Powers of the, H. L. West, Forum.
 Presidential Campaign: How It Is Fought, H. E. Armstrong, Home.
 Presidents, Secretaries to the, W. W. Price, Cos.
 Public Ownership and Management of Natural Monopolies, Advantages of, R. T. Ely, Cos.
 Puget Sound, Coming Industrial Empire of, D. B. Bogle, Eng.
 Pugilism, The Old and the New, A. Austin, O.
 Pulpit Speech, Ethics of, A. T. Hoyt, Hom.
 Punishment to Fit the Crime of Murder, S. H. Ranck, AJS.
 Pyramid Lake, Nevada, H. W. Fairbanks, PopS.
 Quay, Matthew Stanley, A. Cunningham, FrL.
 Quebec, King Winter in, L. Vandervort, O.
 Quebec: The Crowned City, Lillian W. Betts, Out.
 Railroad Stations, Attractive, D. B. Howland, WW.
 Railways, American Transcontinental, J. Douglas, CasM.
 Reading, Public, of the Bible, J. T. Docking, Hom.
 Reform Through Social Work, T. Roosevelt, McCl.
 Religion and Theology, A. Burnell, West.
 Religion? Are Scientific Studies Dangerous to, J. T. Bixby, Arena.
 Religion by Human Touch, J. A. Riis, WW.
 Rhine, Down the—II., Worms to Koblenz, A. Birrell, Cent.
 Rhodesia, Big Game Shooting in—II., W. W. Van Ness, Bad.
 Riding, Cross-Country, in America, D. Gray, Cos.
 Riggs, Rev. Elias, H. O. Dwight, MisH.
 Riis, Jacob A., Autobiography of, Out.
 Rochester, New York, R. H. Arnot, NEng.
 Roman Catholic Religious Communities, Cath.
 Roman Catholic Universities in the United States, A. Mosso, NA, February 16.
 Roman Forum, Recent Excavations in the, M. D. Gray, Bib.
 Roman Forum, Strata in the, G. Boni, NineC.
 Rome, Burning of, Under Nero, F. Ramorino, RasN, February 16.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, D. A. Willey, Mod.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, Anecdotal Side of, LHJ.
 Russia, Hopes and Fears of, F. Volkhovsky, Forum.
 Russia, M. de Witte and the New Economic Régime of, H. Norman, Scrib.
 Russian Women—I., Isabel F. Hapgood, Chaut.
 Salt Cure, Claire de Pratz, Contem.
 Sand Drifting, Prevention of, Amelia H. Botsford, NEng.
 San Gimignano, Tuscany, Harriet Ford, Art.
 Sanitation and Progress, W. Wyman, San.
 San Marino and Its Wonders, W. Le Queux, Cass.
 Savonarola and Children, G. Gnerghi, RasN, February 1.
 Schneider, C. P. Eugène, G. K. Lemmy, CasM.
 Scotland, Modern, Making of, Black.
 Sea, Wheeling on the Bottom of the, C. M. McGovern, Pear.
 Sedan, Battle of, J. Adye, Cham.
 Seralo, Matilde, H. James, NAR.
 Seville, Spain, A. Symons, Harp.
 Shakespeare in the Fifties, H. Hallet, Fort.
 Shakespeare's Men, W. A. Quayle, MRNY.
 Siberia: The People at the Top of the World—II., J. Stadling, Cent.
 Sienkiewicz Jubilee, M. Rygiel, NA, February 16.
 Sienkiewicz, The Country of—II., L. E. Van Norman, Bkman.
 Signalling, Ætheric, JMSI.
 Singing, Knack of, E. Wood, Home.
 Skating, European Figure, G. Wood, O.
 Slave Trade in East Africa, General Baratieri, RPL, February.
 Slavic Characteristics, E. A. Steiner, Out.
 Snow, How the Railroads Fight the, A. Inkersley, Home.
 Social Progress and the Necessary Conditions, L. Skarzynski, RefS, February 15.
 Society, Organic Theory of, A. H. Lloyd, AJS.
 "Sojourner Truth," Lillie B. C. Wyman, NEng.
 Song, Romances Connected with, J. C. Hadden, Cham.
 Space, Kantian Doctrine of, G. S. Fullerton, Phil.
 Spain, Royal Marriages in, J. P. de Guzman, EM, February.
 Sport in the Western Pyrenees, A. R. Whiteway, Bad.
 Sporting Chronicle, An Emperor's, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, MonR.
 Stage, The, as a Profession, W. G. Elliot, NatR.
 Stars: Statistical Studies of Proper Motions, S. Newcomb, PopS.
 Steam Engines, Continental, W. D. Wansbrough, CasM.
 Steam Power Plant, Economical, G. H. Barrus, CasM.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis: His Hills of Home, Eve B. Simpson, Cham.
 Substance, Law of, R. H. Thurston, PopS.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, J. A. F. Maitland, Corn.
 Sweating System in Chicago, Nellie M. Auten, AJS.
 Switzerland, Jane Nearlein, Over, February.
 Switzerland, Intellectual, E. Bovet, RPL, February.
 Switzerland, Labor Conditions in, W. B. Scaife, Forum.
 Tax, United States Inheritance, Constitutionality of the, W. H. Dunbar, QJEcon, February.
 Taxation, Mortgage, in Missouri, F. N. Judson, QJEcon, February.
 Taxation, Utilitarian Principles of, R. S. Guernsey, San.
 Taxes, Direct, and the Federal Constitution, C. J. Bullock, Yale, February.
 Taxes on Department Stores, J. A. Hill, QJEcon, February.
 Tea-Gardens, American, Leonora B. Ellis, AMRR.
 Telephoning 3,000 Miles, W. A. Anthony, WW.
 Tenement-House Problem, Char.
 Tennyson; a Happy Poet, G. Dessommes, RPar, February 15.
 Theater: Behind the Scenes, Lavinia Hart, Cos.
 Theological Thinking, Scholastic Realism and, H. C. Sheldon, MRNY.
 "To Have and To Hold," Mary Bigot, BU.
 Traffic and the Country, A. I. Street, Ains.
 Transportation of the World's Freight, C. Warman, Mun.
 Transvaal: see also Great Britain.
 Boer War: A Study in Comparative Prediction, H. W. Horwill, Forum.
 De Wet, Gen. Christian, H. C. Hillegas, WW.
 De Wet, General, With, P. Pienar, Contem.
 Hospitals Inquiry, A. G. Asaph, NatR.
 Krüger, Paul, Mrs. E. Luden, PMM.
 Natives, South African, J. S. Moffat, Contem.
 Outlook for the Boers, P. MacQueen, NatM.
 Politics in South Africa, G. C. Noel, Fort.
 Sick and Wounded in South Africa, Black.
 Situation in South Africa, Contem.
 War Bulletins, Some, B. Williams, Corn.
 Trollope, Anthony, G. S. Street, Corn.
 Trust Literature, C. J. Bullock, QJEcon, February.
 Trusts and Internationalism, T. N. Carver, Chaut.
 Trusts: How They Can Be Crushed, W. Clark, Arena.
 Turkey, Trade-Guilds of, Lucy M. J. Garnett, LeisH.
 Turtle, Formation of Habits in the, R. M. Yerkes, PopS.
 Tyson, James, H. G. Parsons, Black.
 Uganda, Why Missionaries Went to, H. M. Stanley, MisR.
 United States and Europe, J. G. Leigh, West.
 United States as a Great Power, S. E. Baldwin, Yale, February.
 United States: Colonies and Nation—III., W. Wilson, Harp.
 University of Wisconsin, P. S. Reinsch, Mod.
 Uruguay's Progressive Ruler, D. White, Ains.
 Utilitarian Age, Last Century as a, B. O. Flower, Arena.
 Vegetable Kingdom, Regeneration in the, G. Haberlandt, Deut.
 Verdi and His Successors, G. Minkowsky, Mun.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, L. M. Isaacs, Bkman; J. C. Hadden, Fort.; E. Grieg, NineC.; NA, February 1; R. Lazzari, Out.; C. Paladini, RasN, February 16; P. Levi, RPL, February; Wern.
 Victoria and the Victorian Age, G. R. Parkin, Can.
 Victoria Cross: How It Is Made, Str.
 Victoria, Queen, E. Ridley and Heloise D. Rose, AngA; W. Clark, Can.; P. Geddes, Contem.; N. P. Merino, EM, February; Dean Farrar, LeisH; Mac; H. E. Maxwell, PMM; G. Chesterton, West.
 Victoria, Queen, and Germany, Fort.
 Victoria, Queen, and Napoleon III., A. Chevalley, Nou, February 15.

Victoria, Queen, and the Fine Arts, M. H. Spielmann, MA.
 Victoria, Queen, as a Statesman, M. MacDonagh, Fort.
 Victoria, Queen, Boy's Reminiscences of, Earl of Aberdeen, Out.
 Victoria, Queen, Constitutional Character of the Reign of, M. Ferraris, NA, February 1.
 Victoria, Queen, from the Imperial Point of View, C. de Thierry, USM.
 Victoria, Queen, Life Portraits of, McCl.
 Victoria, Queen, Memorial to, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Victoria, Queen, Reign of, D. E. Fralick, AngA; Gunt.
 Victoria's Prime Ministers, A. H. U. Colquhoun, Can.
 Von Liliencron, Detlev, R. C. Ford, MRNY.
 Wages and Interest, J. B. Clark's Formulæ of, R. S. Padan, JPEcon.
 Wagner's Conception of the Mission of Art, B. O. Flower, Mind.

Wall Street's Biggest Day, E. D. Berry, Home.
 War, Defensive, G. Cadolini, NA, February 16.
 Warman, Cy, and His Boys, Elizabeth Vore, Over, February.
 Washington: Improving the National Capital, F. E. Leupp, WW.
 Water, Shapes Assumed by, When Thrown from a Bucket, A. Williams, Pear.
 Webster, Daniel—II., J. B. McMaster, Cent.
 Western Life, A. E. Davies, Mod.
 Wilhelmina, Queen, and Duke Heinrich, W. E. Griffis, Out.
 Woman's International Council, T. Bentzon, RDM, February 15 and March 1.
 Words, Coinage of, C. Boyle, Mac.
 Worker, Liberty of the, L. Barthou, Nou, February 1.
 Yuma Trail, Old, W. J. McGee, NatGM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AE.	Art Education, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.		
		NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.		

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1901.

Edward Everett Hale.....Frontispiece	
The Progress of the World—	
The Recent Municipal Elections.....	515
Tom Johnson of Cleveland.....	515
The Columbus and Toledo Campaigns.....	515
Democracy versus Corporate Power.....	516
Consolidation and Public Control.....	516
Chicago's Improved Attitude.....	517
The St. Louis Campaign.....	517
Several Notes of Municipal Progress.....	518
Non-Partisan Union in New York.....	518
Social and Moral Progress in Cities.....	518
Other Phases of Town Progress.....	519
Some Recent National Appointments.....	519
Two Delegations.....	520
The Presidential Tour.....	521
Our Internal Taxes as Revised.....	521
Negotiating with Cuba.....	521
As to Cuban Trade.....	522
Affairs in Porto Rico.....	522
In Hawaii and Samoa.....	522
England's War Taxation.....	523
Protection and Free Trade in Australia.....	523
Industrial America versus Europe.....	523
Our Tariff and Its Revision.....	524
Corporations and Schedules.....	524
Threatened Coal Strike Averted.....	525
A Railroad Labor Dispute.....	525
Labor and the Steel Trust.....	526
The Steel Trust in Working Order.....	526
The List of Directors.....	526
Mr. J. J. Hill Buys the Burlington.....	528
The Industrial Prosperity Continues.....	528
Mr. Morgan Abroad.....	528
Aguinaldo's Capture.....	529
Further Proceedings in the Philippines.....	530
The Philippine Information Society.....	530
Frustrated Peace Proposals in South Africa.....	530
Terms Modified and Refused.....	531
Chamberlain's Expensive Diplomacy.....	531
As to Military Movements.....	532
Some Statistical Notes on the War.....	532
Lord Salisbury and English Politics.....	533
Russia's Domestic Unrest.....	534
Reform Steps Taken.....	534
Russia's Popular Progress.....	534
Russia, Japan, and Eastern Asia.....	534
Japan's Insular Destiny.....	535
A Possible War Between Japan and Russia.....	536
The Indemnity Question.....	536
Sagasta at the Spanish Helm.....	536
On the Continent.....	537
French Engineering for War and Peace.....	537
With portraits of Tom L. Johnson, Carter H. Harrison, Rolla Wells, Robert W. De Forest, W. A. Rodenberg, Frederick J. Allen, the governor-general, the premier, and the federal cabinet of the new Australian Commonwealth, George F. Baer, John Pierpont Morgan, Emilio Aguinaldo, Don Carlos and his son, M. Zanardelli, M. Giolitti, and M. Prinetti, cartoons, and other illustrations.	
Record of Current Events	538
With portraits of E. W. Carmack, Moses E. Clapp, F. M. Simmons, John H. Mitchell, Charles H. Dietrich, Joseph H. Millard, Francis B. Loomis, Theodore J. Shafter, and other illustrations.	
The Month in Caricature	543
With reproductions from American and foreign journals.	
Edward Everett Hale	549
By George Perry Morris.	
With portraits of Dr. Hale, and other illustrations.	
Frederic Harrison in America	558
With portraits of Mr. Harrison.	
The Steel Trust on the Great Lakes	560
By W. Frank McClure.	
With map showing the principal ports on the Great Lakes, and other illustrations.	
Russia's Readiness for War	567
By Charles Johnston.	
With illustrations.	
The Navy of Japan	572
By Samuel E. Moffett.	
With illustrations.	
Funston: A Kansas Product	577
By James H. Canfield.	
With portrait of Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston.	
Celebrations and Gatherings of 1901: A Forecast	580
Leading Articles of the Month—	
Cuba and Congress.....	593
Senator Platt on His Cuban Amendment.....	595
How May the United States Govern the Philippines?.....	596
Prince Kropotkin's Views on the Russian Student-Riots.....	597
M. Witte, the Russian Colossus.....	599
Will Germany Fail?.....	601
A Fresh Sketch of General De Wet.....	602
The Future City by Niagara.....	603
Chicago as a Great Seaport.....	604
The London County Council Election.....	605
Navigating the Air.....	608
From France to Russia by Balloon.....	609
Cheap Local Telephone Service.....	611
The Place of Advertising in Modern Business.....	612
Why Not Endow Music?.....	614
Work for American Archæologists in Palestine.....	615
The Lakes of Southern Patagonia.....	616
Abandoned Farms versus Summer Hotels.....	618
With map showing the route taken by the six competitors in the balloon contest from France to Russia, and map of Southern Patagonia, and cartoons.	
The Periodicals Reviewed	619
The New Books	630
Index to Periodicals	636

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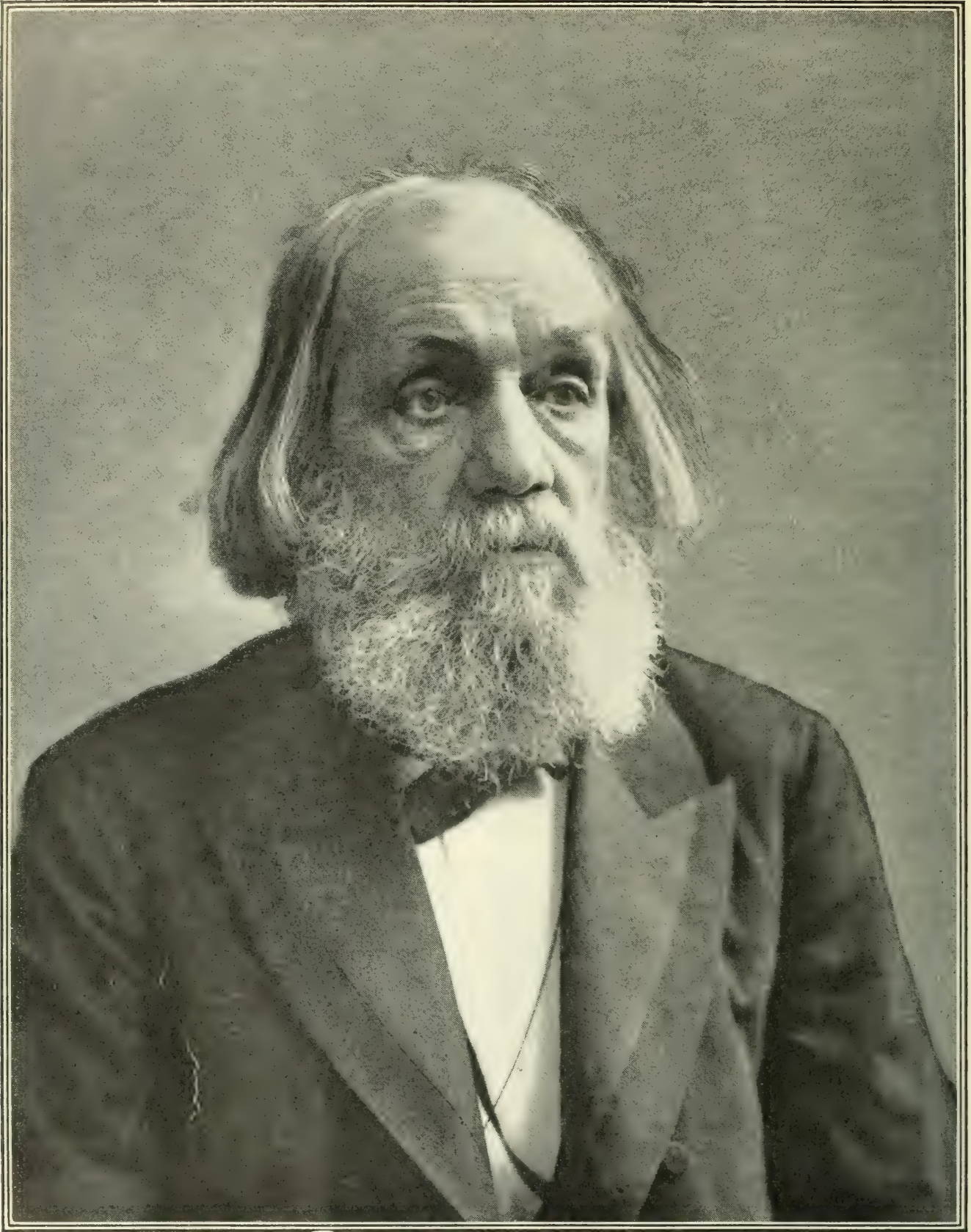


Photo by Davis & Sanford, of New York.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, IN HIS EIGHTIETH YEAR.

(This picture was taken expressly for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, on Dr. Hale's seventy-ninth birthday, April 3, 1901.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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No. 5.

The Recent Municipal Elections.

The important thing to be remembered about the municipal elections that were held in a number of American cities last month is the fact that they turned in almost every instance upon strictly local and municipal issues. The particular questions that were involved are indeed of real significance and importance; but, perhaps, of even more consequence is the discovery that local public opinion in this country can now be focussed upon local affairs. It is not so many years since party prejudices could be successfully played upon to keep our municipalities from making municipal issues foremost in the selection of mayors and boards of aldermen. The most picturesque of the municipal campaigns was that of Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Tom L. Johnson was elected mayor in direct consequence of a proposal of his to put street-railway fares on a three-cent basis, and at a not distant future to make the city of Cleveland the full owner of the local passenger-transit system. It would be a mistake to suppose that on these propositions Mr. Johnson was directly antagonized by the Republican candidate, who, on the contrary, as we understand it, took positions quite favorable to the cheapening of fares and the renewal of the expiring street-railway franchises on terms as advantageous as possible to the people. But it was Mr. Johnson who plumped the new ideas into the situation, and gave shape to the campaign; and the people rewarded him by making him mayor.

Tom Johnson of Cleveland.

Tom L. Johnson is a personality of note and of remarkable vigor of character. He was a devoted personal friend of the late Henry George, and has been in some respects the most conspicuous of the adherents in this country of Mr. George's single-tax theory. Mr. Johnson served two terms in Congress, where he was active on the fighting line as against the Republican protective tariff, although himself a manufacturer of steel rails and a beneficiary of the system that he opposed.

He has made a large fortune in the development and management of street-railway corporations, yet advocates with great enthusiasm the direct ownership and operation of street-railway lines by municipal governments. He is certainly a successful man of private affairs, and it is not customary to doubt the sincerity of his convictions respecting public affairs. We must expect, therefore, a vigorous and progressive administration on his part of the municipal business of Cleveland, with the prospect that steps will be taken toward a great experiment in the municipal ownership of supply services.

The Columbus and Toledo Campaigns.

It seems that Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, is also approaching the time when existing street-railway franchises are to expire, and when "vested interests" naturally make effort for perpetuation on favorable terms. Mr. Tom L. Johnson some weeks ago visited Columbus and made propositions including the substitution of three-cent for five-cent fares, and other innovations regarded as beneficial to the public, and the consequence was a victory for Mr. Hinckel, the Democratic candidate for mayor, who made his campaign on a platform demanding the three-cent fare and the municipal ownership of "public utilities." In the city of Toledo, Mayor Samuel M. Jones was reelected for a third term; and this certainly was a great personal triumph. Mr. Jones, who was chosen as a Republican mayor for his first term, was elected as an independent two years ago when he failed to obtain the Republican nomination; and although he has renounced political parties and has proclaimed up and down the land his doctrine of non-partisanship, he was last month supported heartily by the Democrats of his city. He is everywhere known as a man of the highest type of personal character, and his progressive views on political and social subjects are similar in many respects to those which are professed by the new mayor of Cleveland.

*Democracy
versus
Corporate
Power.*

There is likely to be a somewhat close affiliation during the coming two years of the municipal governments of these three important Ohio cities. Cleveland has become a great industrial center, with about 400,000 people and the promise of still greater future development. Columbus had more than

*Consolidation
and Public
Control.*

It will almost certainly be found that the consolidation of numerous smaller business and transportation companies into larger entities, far from weakening the authority of government over its own creatures, must have the opposite effect. The community will be likely to discover that it can deal much more effectively, when the proper moment arrives, with a large situation than with an intricate tangle of smaller ones. Thus, if there is ever to be assumption of popular ownership of railways in the United States, nothing could be more favorable to that end than the present tendency of railway corporations to get rid of useless competition and to systematize the transportation interests of the country, on a solid and scientific basis. As respects great consolidated corporations such as street-railway and lighting companies, the growth of popular opinion will successfully demand from time to time improved service and, where feasible, reduced rates; and when as now in Chicago and Cleveland there are expiring franchises to be considered, the public will be able to make better terms with a single company operating a unified system than it could ever have made with a number of concerns holding franchises on different terms and competing more or less with one another. And when it comes to a question so concrete as that of reduced fares, the public will know what it wants.



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON.

(Elected on a platform of three-cent street-railway fares.)

125,000 people by the census of last year, and Toledo had about 132,000. In ten years Toledo had gained nearly 62 per cent.; Columbus had gained about $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Cleveland had gained 46 per cent. At a time when the wealth and strength of corporations such as those operating electrical railways and furnishing gas and electric light and power are increasing so notably, it is highly significant that the movement for municipal ownership should also be growing rapidly, and that it should have prevailed as the distinct issue of the campaign in three neighboring municipalities like Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus. This result would seem to answer with some conclusiveness the apprehension expressed in various quarters that the people are falling so completely under the domination of the corporations that our system of democratic government itself is seriously impaired, and that the vitality of popular institutions is being sapped. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Public opinion was never before so capable of dealing with the questions that grow out of the relation of corporations to government.



"THAT SUITS ME."

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

*Chicago's
Improved
Attitude.*

On April 8, Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago delivered his fifth annual message; and in pursuance of the promises contained in the platform upon which he was reëlected, he summed up his proposals on behalf of the city in the matter of renewing street-railway grants. He demanded (1) compensation to the treasury based on the plan of a percentage of gross receipts; (2) a reduction of fares during the rush morning and evening hours; (3) a general improvement of accommodations; (4) due provision for the municipal acquisition of the street-railway properties at the end of the charter period; (5) a waiver by the street-railway companies of all claims under a certain law known as the "ninety-nine-year act;" (6) a replacing everywhere of the old type of rail with grooved rails, for the better general use of the streets; and (7) the introduction of the underground electric trolley system within certain specified bounds. It is pointed out by the *Chicago Tribune* that Mr. Harrison's views on the street-railway question have been of gradual evolution, and that he has followed rather than led public sentiment,—all of which is fortunate for the city, inasmuch as substantial reforms must everywhere be based upon the mature growth of en-

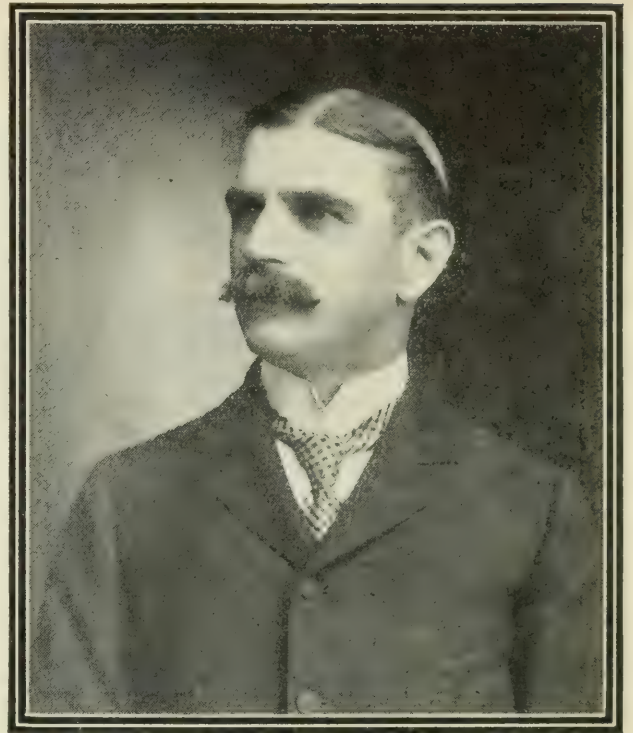


Photo by Strauss.

MAYOR ROLLA WELLS, OF ST. LOUIS.

lightened public opinion. The Chicago newspapers also point out the interesting and significant fact that the most striking tendency in municipal government in Chicago is the development of strength and ability in the City Council. This is due more than anything else to the admirable work for several years past of the Municipal Voters' League, which has carried its efforts into every ward and has thrown its weight, regardless of party affiliations, to the best candidates. The reorganization of the Council last month had the result of greatly improving the personnel of the leading committees; and Chicago bids fair, by this hopeful toning up of the deliberative and administrative assembly, to develop some of the best characteristics of municipal government in the British cities. It is greatly hoped that a somewhat similar tendency may be shown in New York if the charter-revision bill becomes a law.

*The
St. Louis
Campaign.*

The municipal campaign in St. Louis was regarded as the most exciting one in the history of the city. Great preparations were being made for the exposition of 1903, and the officials to be chosen would hold office through that important epoch. There were a number of tickets in the field, three of which were prominent. Mr. George W. Parker was the Republican candidate for mayor; Mr. Rolla Wells was the candidate of the conservative Democrats, and Mr. Lee Meriwether ran as an independent candidate



MR. CARTER H. HARRISON.
Reëlected mayor of Chicago.)

upon a distinctively "municipal ownership" platform. Thus, in St. Louis, as in Chicago, Cleveland, and elsewhere, the control of municipal-supply services was a leading issue. As in Chicago, the St. Louis election was held on April 2. Mr. Meriwether's candidacy had the sympathy of the Bryan element of the Democrats, and upset all calculations. The candidates of the two great parties were both men of high character and standing, and Mr. Lee Meriwether has been well known as a writer, and an active and energetic advocate of the political and economic opinions that he entertains. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Wells, was elected, but it was charged that this result was brought about by the improper conduct of the police force, which is under State, rather than municipal, control. On the face of the returns Mr. Wells received in round figures 43,000 votes, Mr. Parker 34,800, and Mr. Meriwether 30,500. Mr. Meriwether's supporters claim that a fair count would have shown the election of their candidate by an immense plurality. Mr. Wells, the mayor-elect, is said to have voted for Mr. McKinley.

*Several Notes
of Municipal
Progress.*

In our municipal government at present there is a great and wholesome struggle toward a higher and better order of things. This vigorous movement takes many different forms, four or five of which may be noted very especially. The first of these, and in some ways the most important, is the general movement toward better principles and methods in the technical organization of a municipal government. A little inquiry shows that municipal reform in the United States is proceeding upon the whole very hopefully; and it is truly remarkable how rapid of late has been the growth of the sentiment in favor of non-partisanship in municipal elections and appointments. Many men who only four or five years ago were strict Republicans or Democrats even in local elections, are now avowedly with the independents where municipal matters are involved. Thus, it was the independent vote that turned the scale in Chicago and elected Carter Harrison again, although if the Republicans had nominated John M. Harlan, as it was at first supposed they would do, they would probably have carried the day by virtue of non-partisan support.

*Non-Partisan
Union in
New York.*

Everything now points toward an unprecedented union of all anti-Tammany interests in New York this year, in a movement for non-partisan good government and the election of a mayor and other principal officers. With a number of amendments that did not enhance its value, the New York Char-

ter Revision bill passed the Legislature last month and then, according to a peculiar arrangement existing in New York, the measure went to Mayor Van Wyck for his assent or dissent. It was not expected that he would favor a measure which in many respects was clearly intended to diminish the power of Tammany Hall, and it was natural enough that he should take advantage of some of the objectionable amendments that the Legislature had inserted in the bill to give better face to his sharp repudiation of the measure as a whole. It was expected that the Legislature would repass it over his veto; and it was hoped, moreover, that the great influence of Governor Odell over the Legislature would be brought to bear to secure the elimination of some of the amendments. New York City, with its recent metropolitan expansion, is divided into several main districts called boroughs. The revised charter gives these boroughs a larger measure of administrative control over their own streets and improvements, while not diminishing the general authority of the central municipal government. The position of the mayor is strengthened as respects the power of appointment and removal, and the existing two chambers of the municipal assembly make way for one better-constituted and more effective board of aldermen. In a hundred detailed ways the revised charter will be better than the original instrument. In other cities besides New York a movement for better municipal organization is going forward. As respects concrete administration, nothing perhaps is so noteworthy as the tendency we have already pointed out to assert the rights and interests of the people as against powerful corporations in respect to the control and use of the streets and the supply of transit facilities, lighting, and other common services.

*Social and
Moral Progress
in Cities.*

Next in importance to this movement, perhaps, is the one for better police administration and the stricter safeguarding of the moral and physical health of the community. Such work has been well typified in New York by the admirable report and bills of the Tenement-House Commission, and by the quiet but effective efforts of the Committee of Fifteen which has been representing the citizens' movement to break up the system of police connivance with crime, vice, and the violation of statutes. The Tenement-House Commission report points out the fact that about 2,400,000 people of New York live in what by law are defined as tenement-houses. It so happens that the greater number of these tenement-houses are erected speculatively by builders, who then sell them to investors. Naturally the builders follow

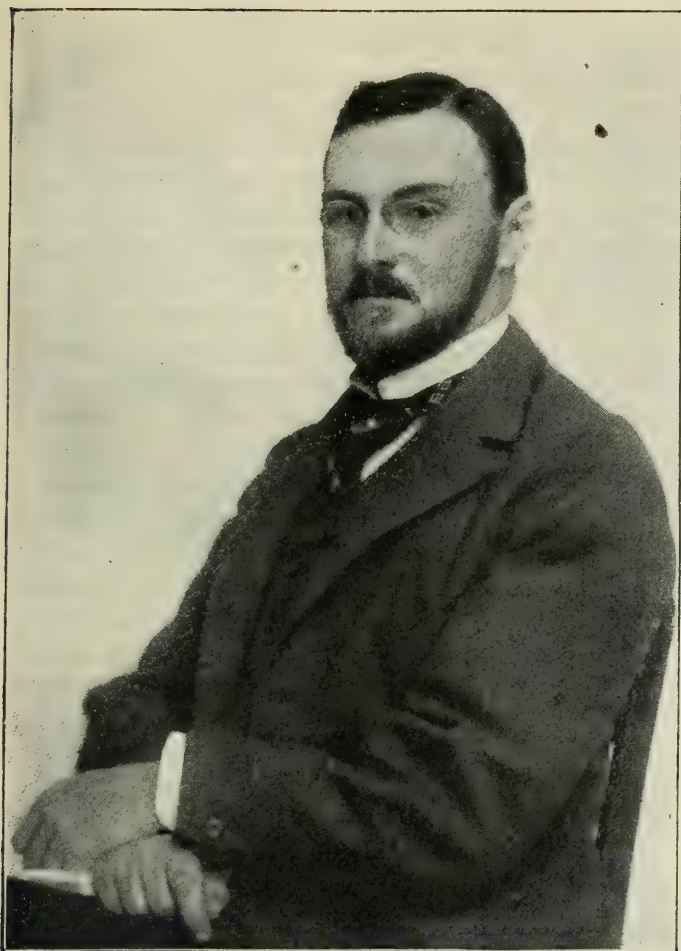


Photo by Hollinger.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST.

(Chairman of the Tenement-House Commission.)

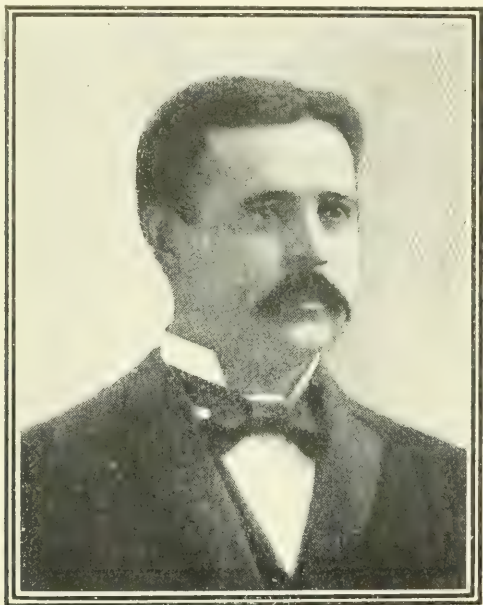
plans and modes of construction that will enable them to house the greatest number of people on the smallest plot of ground, with the least outlay of money for materials and labor. The political influence of those who believe it to their interest to maintain the old and defective laws which permit the improper construction of such tenement-houses is very formidable and has unexpected ramifications. It was abundantly shown last month before committees of the Legislature that tenement-houses could be built on improved models, with due regard to light, ventilation, safety against fire, and observance of arrangements deemed necessary in the interest of manners and morals, without making the buildings too costly to earn a reasonable dividend on the investment. Great attention has of recent years been paid to these very questions in the laws that regulate the construction of tenement-houses in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and various other European cities. The tenement districts of New York house a good many more people per acre than those of any other city in the world. It is therefore especially incumbent upon the chief city of the New World that it henceforth permit the construction of no more ill-planned and un-

wholesome houses designed for the occupancy of a number of families. The report of the Commission is a masterly summing-up of the facts, and a conservative and statesmanlike presentation of the remedies. Governor Odell's full support was accorded, and he transmitted the report to the Legislature with a hearty recommendation that its advice be acted upon.

Other Phases of Town Progress. Another way in which our American cities are showing vigor in dealing with new problems has to do with the ever-increasing zeal for education as reflected in growing expenditures for school buildings and instruction, and in the constant improvement of methods of instruction, with a view to making the schools really serve the community by fitting the children of workingmen for better service as citizens and as members of the industrial community. In one way or another the schools are proclaiming the gospel of good citizenship, not merely in the abstract but in useful and concrete ways. And they are also managing to avoid the old reproach against them that they give false views as to the dignity and necessity of manual toil. Again, our cities are improving at a noteworthy pace in their external appointments. Thousands upon thousands of miles of fine new asphalt pavements will be found in our American cities this year, where bad streets existed only three or four years ago. And in such matters as public buildings and parks there has been a similar improvement. Gradually we are acquiring the arts of city-building, of "municipal housekeeping," and of the training of the young under urban conditions.

Some Recent National Appointments. Mr. P. C. Knox, whose portrait we published last month, entered upon his duties as Attorney-General to succeed Mr. Griggs on April 9. Mr. Knox is a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, Pa., and has been a personal friend of President McKinley since boyhood. Mr. W. A. Rodenberg, formerly a member of Congress from Southern Illinois, has been made a member of the United States Civil Service Commission to succeed the late Mark S. Brewer. The appointment is criticised on the ground that Mr. Rodenberg when in Congress was actively opposed to the civil-service law and the examination system, the execution of which he is now to supervise. Whether or not these objections are well founded, must depend upon Mr. Rodenberg's present attitude toward his duties. The merit system in our national civil service is now, in spite of occasional reactions, firmly established. It will not weaken the system, and it may strengthen it, to have in

the civil-service board a public man who has not heretofore been in any way identified with the promotion of civil-service reform. It must be assumed that he will observe strictly his oath of office, and do his share to enforce the law as it stands. Mr. Frederick J. Allen, of Auburn, N. Y., has been appointed commissioner of patents to succeed Mr. Duell. The interests that are affected by the conduct of the United States patent



MR. W. A. RODENBERG.

(Newly appointed member of the United States Civil Service Commission.)

office are so vast that this position is one of ever-increasing importance. Mr. Allen is said to have had a large experience in the practice of patent law. He was recommended by the New York Senators.

Two Delegations.

In political circles at Washington there was much interest for a number of weeks in the rival candidacies of men whose names had been proposed for the Government members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission. As these are salaried offices and will continue for two or three years, the emoluments, as well as the honor, were matters of consideration to some of the candidates, although to others the salary may have been a matter of indifference. The President at length delegated the following gentlemen as United States commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition: Ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska, ex-Senator Carter of Montana, ex-Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, ex-Senator McBride of Oregon, and Messrs. F. A. Betts of Connecticut, J. M. Allen of Mississippi, M. H. Glynn of New York, J. F. Miller of Indiana, and P. D. Scott of Arkansas. The St. Louis Exposition will undoubtedly be well managed by St. Louis people themselves,

quite irrespective of the Government commissioners. A matter of incomparably greater importance, therefore, to the people of the United States was the appointment of our members of the Congress of American Republics that is to be held in the City of Mexico next October; yet comparatively little interest seemed to be centered in the selection of this important commission. President Northrop of the University of Minnesota, who had been urged with great energy for a St. Louis commissionership, was unexpectedly put at the head of the delegation to Mexico. The other delegates are Messrs. Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, William I. Buchanan of Iowa, Charles M. Pepper of the District of Columbia, and Volney W. Foster of Chicago. President Cyrus Northrop is a gentleman of wide accomplishments and rare ability, and a public speaker of unusual gifts. Mr. Davis was one of our delegates to the first Pan-American Congress, and is a member of the United States Intercontinental Commission. He was in the United States Senate for twelve years. Mr. Buchanan has been

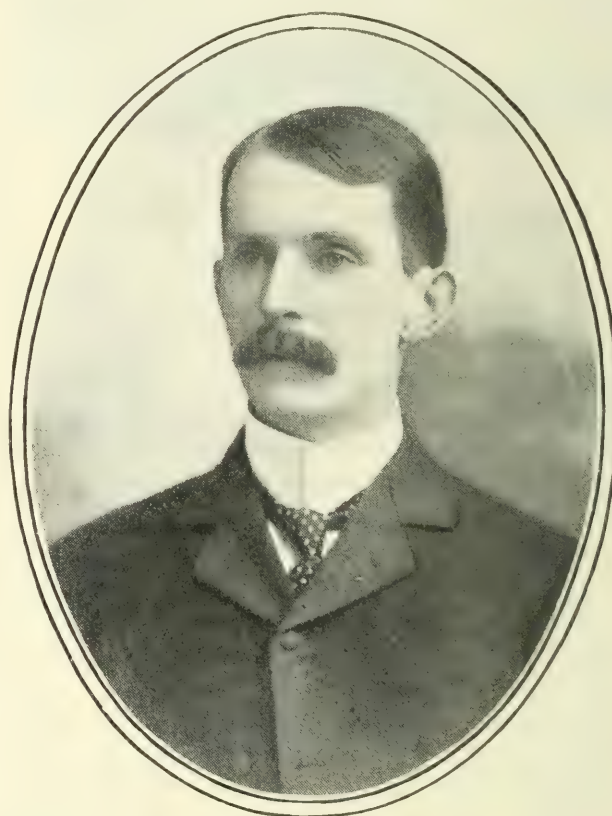


Photo by Dana.

HON. FREDERICK J. ALLEN.

(The new Commissioner of Patents.)

United States Minister to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Pepper is a writer for the press who has shown acquaintance with Spanish-American affairs. Mr. Foster is president of the Union League Club of Chicago.

The Presidential Tour. President McKinley's great Western tour is to involve about 12,000 miles of travel, with an absence from Washington of practically six weeks. Much of the work of executive government is to be transacted on wheels, nearly all the members of the Cabinet having definitely arranged to accompany the President. Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, however, is to remain in Washington, and Secretary Root's plans were for a time undecided. It was expected that the start would be made on April 29. The ninety-eighth anniversary of the signing of the treaty whereby this country acquired Louisiana was to be celebrated during the President's stop at New Orleans. The President's visit to San Francisco will be marked by the launching of the battleship *Ohio* at the Union Iron Works. The more comprehensive trip, indeed, has grown out of the original intention of the President to pay a direct visit to the Pacific Coast for this express purpose. After about a week in California, the Presidential train will visit Oregon and Washington, and on the return trip stops will be made in a number of States. The eastward journey is to have its formal climax in Mr. McKinley's visit to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, about the middle of June. After a brief sojourn in Washington he will go to New England, where he is to pay several visits, to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws at Harvard University, and to join Secretary Long in celebrating the Fourth of July at his Massachusetts home. Secretary Gage is expected to be in general charge of executive affairs at Washington, while Assistant Secretary Hill will conduct the work of the State Department, and other assistant secretaries will in like manner perform the necessary duties of their respective departments.

Our Internal Taxes as Revised. It may be worth while to note some items of the United States internal taxes as they stand revised on the statute-books. The changes made by Congress, in general, will take effect on July 1. A great source of income will continue to be distilled spirits, which will pay \$1.10 per gallon. Fermented liquors will pay \$1.60 per barrel, instead of \$2.00. Tobacco, which has been paying 12 cents a pound, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent., which brings it to 9.6 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$3.60 per thousand to \$3.00. A certain class of cigarettes will continue to pay \$3.60 per thousand, while a smaller and cheaper class is reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.08. Oleomargarine and imitation butters, if of domestic origin, will pay 2 cents per pound, and if imported, 15 cents, while what is called "filled cheese" must pay 1 cent per pound on the domestic prod-

uct,—these particular taxes having been levied not so much for revenue as in the interest of farmers and dairymen, and to protect the public against unlabeled food imitations. On similar principles a tax of 4 cents a barrel is levied on what is known as "mixed flour," the object in this case being to secure government inspection and proper labeling. The stamp taxes, such as that on bank checks, and the 1-cent tax on telegrams, will cease on July 1, although stamp taxes will still be paid on deeds and various documents. A small tax will also be paid on the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, and the like. A very moderate tax on legacies, arranged on the progressive scale, remains in force. Large establishments engaged in refining petroleum or sugar must continue to pay one-fourth of 1 per cent. on their gross receipts in excess of the sum of \$250,000. This is an arbitrary sort of tax, evidently intended to tap the tills of the Standard Oil Company and the American sugar trust; but it is obvious enough that the people who use sugar and kerosene must pay the tax in the end.

Negotiating with Cuba. The action taken by Congress, as explained in these pages last month, to define what it regarded as the suitable basis for a treaty arrangement between Cuba and the United States, was merely a presentation of principles to guide our own Executive in negotiating with the Cuban convention. This Cuban convention, on the other hand, was elected for the express purpose of carrying on such negotiations with the United States, as one of its two principal duties, the other being the drafting of a domestic constitution. It seemed somewhat difficult for the convention to discover the natural and suitable way for it to proceed; but, since there was only one really possible thing to do—unless, indeed, the convention should refuse to do anything at all—the obvious plan was at length perceived and adopted. A committee was appointed which should go to Washington and enter upon the duties of negotiation. The Platt amendment, so called, was not adopted for the sake of coercing Cuba, but to inform the President as to the opinions of Congress, inasmuch as the arrangement to be entered into will require subsequent Congressional sanction. As we have shown, these Congressional views are eminently sensible, and are as advantageous to Cuba as to the United States. There can be no haste whatever about completing the negotiation, and time should be taken at Washington for a thorough and courteous consideration of every point. When the proposed arrangement for the future relations between Cuba and the United States has been put into the form of a treaty, it will

have to be carried back to Havana and submitted to the convention, which will be reassembled for the purpose of considering and ratifying the report. In this country, on the other hand, it will have to be submitted by President McKinley for the consideration and action of Congress.

As to Cuban Trade.

The statistics of Cuban trade show some very striking changes during the past few months. Imports from the United States have fallen off decidedly, while those from Europe have shown marked increase. Nearly all the shoes used in Cuba are now imported from Spain, while, strange as it may seem, England is competing successfully with the United States in selling iron and various other staple commodities in Cuba, and Germany and France are largely increasing their trade. England almost monopolizes the market for textile goods, while even Spain and France sell in Cuba a great deal more in this line than does the United States. The statistics are exceedingly instructive. The European manufacturers study the Cuban market more closely than do the American. For Cuba, the most advantageous arrangement possible would be the free admission of her sugar, tobacco, and other commodities to the market of the United States, with reciprocal freedom of the Cuban market for all American products. Such an arrangement will be increasingly difficult to make, however, owing to the quiet but alert and determined opposition of the sugar-growing interests of the United States. A recent census bulletin shows that there were last year in the United States thirty-five beet-sugar factories built or building, in twelve States and Territories, representing an invested capital of \$21,000,000. This, moreover, is the merest beginning of an industry which it is hoped soon to localize at numerous points in probably twenty-five or thirty

States and Territories. Our own opinion is that it would be feasible to admit Cuban cane-sugar free, while also continuing the rapid development of an agriculturally and commercially successful beet-sugar industry in the United States.

Affairs in Porto Rico.

Contradictory reports have been published in the newspapers respecting the general conditions of agriculture and industry in Porto Rico. Under the Spanish régime, that island was greatly overpopulated and in a certain archaic state of unprogressiveness and simplicity. It has been somewhat rudely stirred up by the advent of the Yankee, but its conditions will in the near future be clearly seen to have greatly improved. The population is many times as dense as in Cuba, and the present migration from the smaller to the larger island, far from indicating a hopeless condition in Porto Rico, is a very good and wholesome sign. It was reported that Governor Allen's return to this country was to be followed by his resignation; but this turns out to have been a mistake, and there have come from Porto Rico expressions of the most hearty satisfaction in the news that Governor Allen's absence is merely temporary. A good deal has been accomplished in the building of roads throughout the island, and by this means the Government has been able to put in circulation considerable sums of money. President McKinley has sent men of excellent character to Porto Rico; and nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that Governor Allen, Dr. Hollander (the treasurer), and others in office there lack intelligence as to methods of colonial administration, or come short in any way of a most commendable efficiency and a full appreciation of the problems with which they have to deal. Governor Allen returns in the present month of May.

In Hawaii and Samoa.

Some hundreds of Porto Ricans who have been induced by labor agents to go to Hawaii have not found a very cordial welcome there, where employers greatly prefer Japanese labor. The new Hawaiian Legislature, with its reactionary majority, is not making a commendable record. It works at cross-purposes with Governor Dole. The home rule party has quarreled so bitterly within itself that its majority is of no avail. In general, the islands seem to be in a prosperous state. The natives who have come under the United States Government in pursuance of the Samoan treaty number 5,800, according to a census the report of which reached this country last month. In the islands which fell to the lot of Germany the population is 32,000. Peace and happiness seem to charac-



Why not take down the bars and be neighborly?
From the *Herald* (Boston).

terize the condition of our new wards in Tutuila and the neighboring islands, where education and industry are being fostered by the American Government. Capt. B. F. Tilley is so successful that, in response to a petition of native chiefs addressed to President McKinley, he is to be retained indefinitely in Samoa. Captain Tilley is making progress in establishing our naval station at Pango-Pango, and he has shown uncommon wisdom and tact in dealing with the natives. The Samoans are taking a great interest in learning English.

*England's
War Taxation.*

When Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays it was to assemble on the 18th of April with nothing else so important on its mind as the question of the budget. Everybody was wondering what new means Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was going to propose for the collection of additional taxes. The air was full of rumors to the effect that England was about to take initial steps toward an imperial protectionist policy. It was deemed rather awkward management that the budget proposals, which had been for some time awaited, could not have been announced before the Easter recess. The growing rumor was that the former sugar taxes would be reimposed, and that the income tax would be advanced to the tune of an extra fourpence on the pound sterling of income. The earlier announcements of England's extraordinarily prosperous fiscal year, as regards the national revenues, do not seem to have been justified. The expanded total proves to have been due to enormous importations in advance of current needs of such commodities as tea, sugar, and tobacco, in anticipation of in-

creased rates of duty. The gains to public revenue, therefore, must be offset by a corresponding shrinkage in the new fiscal year. In general, the English taxes have not been as productive as usual, and the financial problem is beset by difficulties in every direction. No matter how much the taxes may be increased, it will still be necessary to issue fresh loans. The people of England, like those of other countries, no matter what may be best for them in theory, actually prefer to have their taxes come disguised in indirect ways. Thus, whether the customs duties are made to include any protectionist innovations or not, they will probably be relied upon to yield an increased public revenue.

*Protection and
Free Trade in
Australia.*

Now that the Australian Commonwealth has been formed and is entering upon its career as a federal government, it must inevitably take up the issue between protection and free trade. New South Wales has heretofore favored the policy of large exports of raw material and the import of European manufactured supplies, and its tariff system has been arranged accordingly. Victoria, on the other hand, has entertained and practised the protectionist view. Queensland, also, favors protection; and these two colonies have now elected protectionist delegations to the federal parliament, while the delegation from New South Wales is for a policy at least far more moderate. Protectionists are said to be in a majority in the new government, and it is to be expected that Australia will, at least by degrees, try the experiment so brilliantly and successfully pursued in the United States, of stimulating as a governmental policy a diversified industry.



ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

MRS. BRITANNIA: "Now, Sir Michael, how much—and on what?"
From Moonshine (London).

Much discussion has arisen in the United States concerning the desirability of new commercial treaties, or European tariff unions, in opposition to the growing commercial supremacy of the United States. As yet, there is no intelligible basis, even in theory, for such a union against the United States, and still less in the sphere of practical statesmanship. Political as well as commercial harmony must make great advance over present European conditions before the way will be paved for common action against America. Meanwhile,



Rt. Hon. Sir G. Turner. Rt. Hon. E. Barton (Premier). Lord Hopetoun (Gov.-Gen.). Hon. Sir Wm. Lyne. Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston.
 Hon. Sir John Forrest. Hon. W. E. Lewis. Rt. Hon. James R. Dickson. Hon. Alfred Deakin. Mr. Budge.
 Hon. R. E. O'Connor. (Since deceased.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE PREMIER, AND THE FEDERAL CABINET OF THE NEW AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

however, it is likely that the best course the United States could pursue would be to take up at an early date a thorough revision of the existing tariff with a view to cutting out of it all needlessly high rates of duty, and making it as little obstructive of foreign commerce as circumstances will permit. It is plain enough that the time has come when many schedules, like that of iron and steel, for instance, could be sweepingly revised. There will be much less danger of attempts at European exclusion of American wares if we proceed to pull down some of the barriers the need of which we have outgrown. For example, with the American Tin Plate Company now an integral part of an iron and steel corporation capitalized at almost a billion and a half dollars, there is no longer any need to fear the competition of European tin plate. The only point to be considered is that of the maintenance of the American scale of wages.

*Our Tariff
and Its
Revision.*

Nor is there any longer much reason for dealing with the tariff as a party question. According to the sounder theory of American protectionists, the high tariff was to be justified as a temporary means to an

assured end. Certainly, that end has now been to a great extent, at least, accomplished; and this country has reached, relative to other countries, a position of high and mature industrial development. Even admitting that under conditions existing ten or twenty years ago there was close relation between the tariff system and the rate of wages, it would not follow of necessity that under the different conditions now existing the average standard of wages in the United States would be much affected by a rapid change from a protective to a revenue tariff. The old-time theoretical arguments of the protectionists and free-traders may all be safely neglected, in the working out of a tariff-revision adapted to the new epoch.

*Corporations
and
Schedules.*

It is not necessary to borrow trouble on the score that the great corporations henceforth will bring pressure to bear to dictate the Government's tariff policy. If we mistake not, the amalgamation of iron and steel interests in the new "steel trust," as the United States Steel Corporation is popularly called, will diminish rather than increase the active attempts on the part of the manufac-

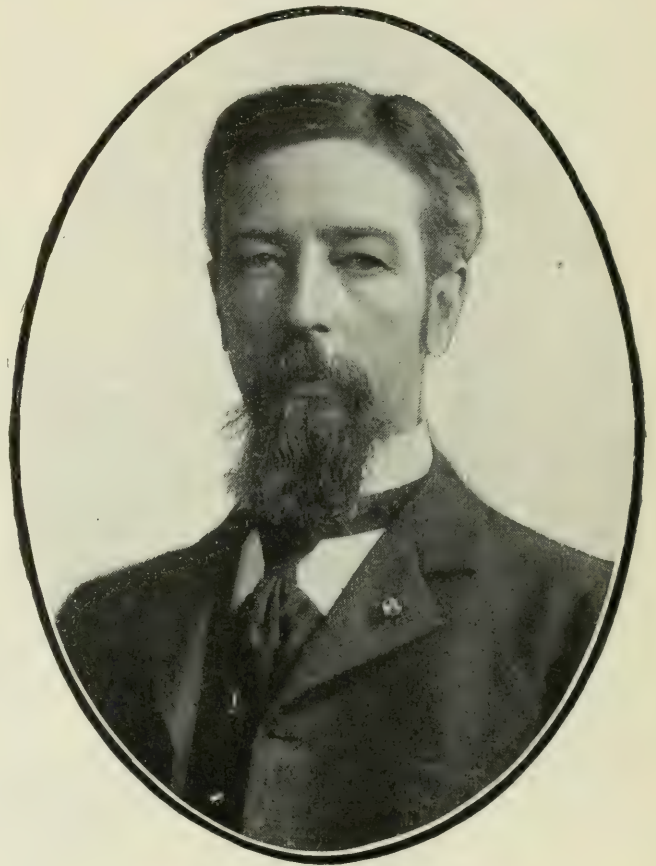
turers to influence the work of Congress in reconstructing the tariff from time to time. The efforts of great numbers of independent manufacturers, organized in a voluntary association, were entirely open, needed no apology, and were not liable to any dangerous misunderstanding. But when many of the most influential of these manufacturers combine their interests and form a single company, they are in a different position as respects Congress and the public. They must now conciliate public opinion, and avoid creating prejudices or arousing antagonism against their great business undertaking. Thus, it may be predicted that we shall in the future see Congress much less besieged by lobbies representing the protected interests than in times past; and it will probably become more and more apparent that public opinion will not be awed or intimidated by the great combinations of capital, but, on the contrary, that it will be the trusts that will show timidity and the conciliatory spirit.

*Threatened
Coal Strike
Averted.*

Among favorable indications is to be noted the complete withdrawal by the anthracite-coal miners of their efforts to precipitate a great strike last month. The miners for the first time in the history of the anthracite regions had formed a complete and effective organization. If the situation on the other side had been as disjointed and as fraught with competitive rivalries as in former years, it is not likely that the strike could have been averted. But the mining and the transportation of anthracite coal have been brought to a condition relatively harmonious through the creation of a community of interest among the owners of the coal-carrying railroads by the organizing genius of J. Pierpont Morgan. Under old conditions, the officials of the roads and the chief coal operators would not have believed it feasible for them to recognize in any way the trade-union known as the United Mine Workers. Yet it was desirable on both sides that better relations should exist, and that certain anomalies should be done away with. When the success of Mr. Morgan's financial projects had made a focus for the capitalistic interests that were involved, it became a comparatively simple matter for organized labor to secure the attention of organized capital. And when this was done, the chief danger was at an end. It may now be predicted with entire confidence that the alleged grievances of the anthracite-coal miners will in due time be carefully and candidly considered, and that there will be an attempt made to see if it may not be feasible to introduce in the anthracite regions some such system as that which has brought industrial peace to the once turbulent bituminous regions.

*A Railroad
Labor
Dispute.*

A still more recent instance of the fortunate settlement of a labor difficulty was afforded last month in the case of a threatened strike of the engineers, firemen, conductors, and other employees of the New Jersey Central Railroad, one of the very lines comprised in the coal-carrying group to which we have just referred. It is needless to



MR. GEORGE F. BAER.

(New president of the Reading and New Jersey Central railroads.)

go into the nature of the controversy, which had to do with wage-scales under certain new conditions of a technical nature. The important thing is the method by which a seriously threatened strike was averted. At first the representatives of the complaining employees felt that they were not accorded a fair hearing; but wise counsels soon prevailed in high quarters, and responsible men representing both sides came together in close conference, with the usual result of a prompt display of consideration and good feeling, the removal of misunderstandings, and a settlement of pending questions on the sensible plan of "give and take." Mr. Pierpont Morgan's influence, thus far at least, is felt to be favorable toward modern and reasonable views of the proper relations that should exist between great corporations enjoying public charters and protection on the one hand, and the thousands of American citizens on the other hand who constitute the employees, who

have homes to maintain and children to rear, and whose welfare is of vital consequence to the future of the country.

On April 15 a strike occurred near Pittsburgh in a plant of the American Sheet Steel Company,—this company being one of the factors of Mr. Morgan's new steel combination. The point upon which a portion of the employees of the mill went out was the recent discharge of seven men, whose dismissal was alleged to have been due to their membership in a newly organized lodge of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Association. The president of this great trade-union is Mr. T. J. Shaffer; and it was stated in the newspapers that he threatened to "tie up every plant of the new combine, steel, tin, tube, structural iron, wire, and all, if necessary to win the fight." It happens that conditions, so far as labor organization is concerned, are far from uniform in the numerous mills and plants of the companies that go to make up the new combination. A great many of these, such as the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, the Steel Hoop Company, the larger part of those of the Sheet Steel Company, and, perhaps, of the National Steel Company, have for some time past been thoroughly organized under the Amalgamated Association. The Carnegie works, on the other hand, have been entirely independent of this trade-union, as have also those of the National Tube Company. It is reasonable to take the view that the United States Steel Corporation, which has only now effected its organization, could not have had time to take up as yet the question of its relations with organized labor, either as a point of principle or as a matter of practical policy. This being the case, it would further seem reasonable that President Shaffer and his colleagues should allow the Steel Corporation a suitable period in which to get its bearings and take up a problem of such magnitude and profound importance as its attitude toward the organization of its employees. To our mind, of course, it is quite clear that labor has the same right as capital to organize and combine; and that there should be no more need of strikes in the iron and steel industry than of a civil war in the carrying on of a modern government. The Steel Corporation will be so placed, as respects competition, that it need not fear to treat all its employed men both justly and liberally; and it can hardly be supposed to have any other motive. The present juncture calls for no general strike, and if Mr. Shaffer precipitates one he will simply prove himself a dangerous and an unfit leader. Public opinion will demand the clearest evidence that there were important grievances, for which no

consideration could be obtained, before justifying an attempt to paralyze the iron and steel industry by a general strike, and thus to put an end to the present fortunate state of business activity throughout the country.

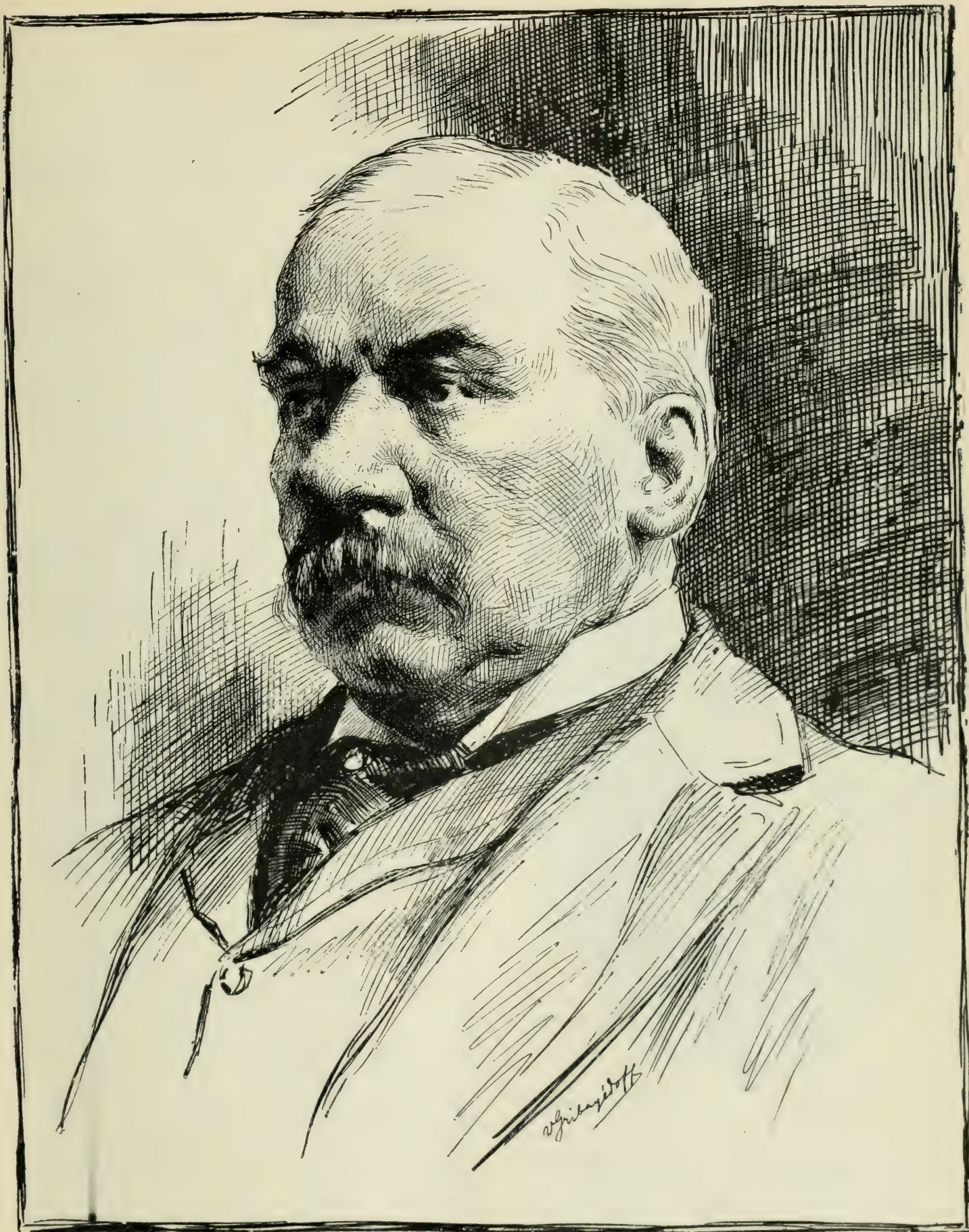
Meantime the organization of the United States Steel Corporation has been completed without a serious hitch. The vastness of the project is such that one's imagination fails to comprehend it without the aid of such side-lights as are thrown by the difficulties in accomplishing the mere clerical work of turning the shares of the constituent companies into stock of the new corporation. The resources of ten great trust companies have been taxed to their utmost in this work; in each of them some twenty-five skillful clerks have been working fifteen hours a day for weeks receiving the old stock, calculating how many shares of the United States Steel Corporation are to be issued against it, issuing trust certificates of the deposits, and finally issuing the new stock. By the middle of April an average of about 99 per cent. of the stock of the former companies had been deposited for exchange for the new shares, and it was understood that the insignificant fraction remaining was in the hands of Europeans and of others whose absence prevented a prompt response to the circular of J. P. Morgan & Co. An important increase in the capital of the steel corporation was announced early in April. Instead of \$850,000,000 of stock, as formerly planned, it is beginning work with \$1,100,000,000, equally divided into preferred and common shares, so that with the \$304,000,000 of bonds previously provided for, the total securities issued by the new corporation will be \$1,404,000,000. The increase of stock will be used to acquire the property of the American Bridge Company and the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. The latter concern owns, besides the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railroad, very extensive ore-mining properties in Minnesota, and the acquisition is an important move in the policy of the great steel combination to control so far as possible the sources of raw material.

The more speculative elements in control of certain of the old steel companies seem not to be represented in the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. On the other hand, Mr. Morgan and his associates have obtained the services of such men as Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who had been unwilling to merge his own business in any combination because his workmen had built their homes, and he feared

Labor and the Steel Trust.

The Steel Trust in Working Order.

The List of Directors.



MR. JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.

(From a hitherto unpublished photograph. Drawn by V. Gribayédoff.)

the move might injure their modest fortunes. Mr. James H. Reed, another name in the directorate, is the partner of the new Attorney-General, in the Pittsburg law firm of Knox & Reed. Conservative and successful transportation interests are represented by Mr. Clement C. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, and a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The sagacity and power of the Standard Oil Company will be felt in the presence of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, his son, and Mr. H. H. Rogers. The organizing genius that helped to build up and manage the magnificent Carnegie properties is drawn on in the person of Charles M. Schwab, who is president of the company, and Henry C. Frick. The other names on the board are Francis H. Peabody, Elbert H. Gary, president of the Federal Steel Company, with Norman B. Ream, Nathaniel Thayer, Robert Bacon, and Marshall Field, who were his associates in the management of that property; Charles Steele, secretary of the Adams Express Company; P. A. B. Widener, Alfred Clifford, and William Edenborn, of the American Steel and Wire Company; Judge William H. Moore and D. G. Reid, of the "Moore group" of steel companies; E. C. Converse, president of the American Tube Company; Percival Roberts, a director of the American Bridge Company; William E. Dodge, a prominent figure in the copper industry and eminent in education and philanthropy, and, naturally, J. Pierpont Morgan. With such an array of conservative and experienced men of affairs, there should be at least a fair prospect that the huge responsibilities of the United States Steel Corporation to the public and to its army of workers will be sturdily shouldered.

*Mr. J. J. Hill
Buys the
Burlington.*

There seems to be an earnest of the businesslike and orderly conduct of the United States Steel Corporation

in the quiet, firm tone of its shares as bought and sold in Wall Street during several weeks of excited speculation stimulated by further epoch-making railroad "mergers," and by rumors of still further projects that make the actual achievements pale. Of the accomplished transactions the most important is the completion of the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad by the Northern Pacific interests, a "deal" engineered by Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. Morgan. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has bought a controlling interest in Burlington at a price said to be based on an exchange of \$22,000 par value of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds for every 100 shares of the Burlington stock. The public had decided that this purchase, which has now been pending several weeks, meant the creation

of a through railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—the Erie to Chicago, the Burlington to St. Paul, and the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern to the Pacific. Mr. Hill has definitely announced, however, that the transaction includes no Erie interests, and that the Burlington road was bought in order that the Northern systems might reach the Southern cotton traffic through St. Louis and Kansas City.

*The Industrial
Prosperity
Continues.*

No omen of trouble is yet visible to disturb the confidence of the captains of industry who have accomplished these great works of organization, nor of the public, their all-necessary ally in schemes that can only be successful on the supposition that the outside investor is ready to buy hundreds of millions of new securities. The steel combination has come into being with no opposition, even with a widespread public approval and admiration; the labor troubles that threatened the newly combined coal roads and coal mines seem to have been wholly averted by skillful management; the railroads and such sensitive industrial organizations as the General Electric Company report earnings showing a radical increase over even the magnificently prosperous year 1900; export trade is still on the increase; most fundamentally important of all signs, the iron and steel trade is in the healthiest condition, and, finally, the crop reports indicate a production nearly 10 per cent. above the ten years' average. The situation as regards the production and consumption of iron, so generally regarded as an accurate barometer of the country's prosperity, is particularly encouraging. With an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in production, as against the figures of last year, it is actually true that the product on hand is rapidly decreasing.

*Mr. Morgan
Abroad.*

This condition has not led to any such abnormally rapid increase of prices as came in 1899, when nearly the same factors existed; and this affords another sign that the combination of steel interests, under a far-sighted management, will indeed operate to maintain an even and firm level of prices, in the face of strong temptation to make the consumer pay all that the temporary situation will allow. With such admirable sailing promised for his many ventures, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan left America for a visit to England in early April. It was inevitable after the series of climaxes in financiering to which he has treated the world since January 1 that this move of Mr. Morgan's should be followed very closely by the public eye, and that the newspapers should have sought to record his every word and turn. It

was popularly supposed in England that the organizer of the steel trust had gone to his London friends to market the shares of that company; but Mr. Morgan disposed of this notion so summarily as to arouse dark suspicions of his sincerity in the offices of certain London dailies. Another theory had it that the American banker had come to London to receive a commission to float a British loan in America, in the exigency of the South African war; and with an amusing confusion of the financier with Senator Morgan, it was widely reported that the visitor came to buy the rights to build a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Morgan has a way of keeping his own counsel when his brain is revolving financial projects; and if his going to Europe has any great business-meaning, it will be known just when he considers the proper time has come.

In the Philippine situation, the great event of the month included in our record was the capture of the man whose name, at least, has stood as the head and front, from the very beginning, of the insurrectionary movement—namely, Emilio Aguinaldo. Although this young man was accorded power in the first instance by his colleagues on the score of military prowess, he seems to have taken remarkable care to avoid the fighting; and his retirement had been so protracted that many people believed he was dead. There was enough prestige in his name, however, to have made it highly important to capture him. Furthermore, as it was discovered when he was taken, he had been a diligent correspondent, and through emissaries, messengers, and spies had kept in communication with the various leaders of insurgent bands. As recently as January 28 he had proclaimed himself Dictator. He was living at Palanan, in a mountainous and remote portion of Northeastern Luzon, and had remained there quietly for seven months. Gen. Frederick Funston, who was stationed in a central province of Northern Luzon, on the last day of February came into possession of letters which were being carried by a confidential agent of Aguinaldo, and which directed that General Alejandrino, the insurgent in command of the province of Central Luzon, be supplanted by another leader. The letters also asked that four hundred men should be sent to Aguinaldo under guidance of the bearer. Having thus ascertained Aguinaldo's whereabouts, General Funston thought out a clever stratagem by means of which he believed he could proceed to Aguinaldo's camp and make him a prisoner. He went, accordingly, to Manila and laid his plans before General MacArthur, who gave his approval. The plan also had the

hearty coöperation of the navy. Funston's expedition consisted, first, of himself and four American officers; next, of four former insurgent officers, three of whom were Tagalogs and one a Spaniard; finally, there were 78 of the Macabebes, fighting men of a tribe which has all along been on the side of the United States against the Tagalog insurrectionists. All of these men spoke the Tagal language, and twenty of them were in insurgent uniforms, while the others were dressed as Filipino laborers. The expedition sailed from Manila on March 8 on the United States gunboat *Vicksburg*. Six days later



Courtesy of Collier's Weekly.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

the *Vicksburg* landed the party near Casiguran, in the province of Principe. The former insurgent officers were now placed in apparent command, and the five Americans, in plain clothes, personated an American surveying party that had been taken captive. The expedition passed through a country strongly in sympathy with the insurgents, in the guise of a company proceeding under

orders to join Aguinaldo at his headquarters. After very hard marching, through difficult mountainous country where food could not be obtained, they came into the neighborhood of Palanan eight days after their landing. Not to recapitulate all the details, made familiar by the newspapers, it is sufficient to say that Aguinaldo was safely captured on March 23, with two or three of his leading staff-officers, after a slight encounter in which two insurgents were killed. A direct advance to the coast brought the party two days later to Palanan Bay, where the *Vicksburg* was waiting, and the return voyage to Manila was made.

*Further
Proceedings
in the
Philippines.*

Aguinaldo was treated with consideration, and was in turn courteous and communicative. He took the oath of allegiance on April 2, after much conference with Chief Justice Arellano, and it was afterward reported that he had prepared a manifesto advising all the Filipinos to accept the authority of the United States, and explaining that he had previously misunderstood the American attitude and intentions. This manifesto had not, however, been made public at the time of our going to press, and Aguinaldo was still under detention, though not treated as an ordinary prisoner. There have been almost constant reports of the surrender of scattered detachments, General Trias having been particularly active in helping to induce the armed insurgents to give up fighting and take the oath of allegiance. Meanwhile, the Philippine Commission has been showing much energy in organizing civil government; and a very noteworthy event has been the appointment of General Delgado as Governor of Iloilo, the capital of the great island of Panay, his installation on April 11 in the presence of Judge Taft and the American commissioners being an occasion of formal ceremonies and public acclaim. President McKinley made haste to recognize the daring, brilliancy, and practical usefulness of General Funston's feat by appointing him a Brigadier-General in the regular army, the announcement being made on March 30. Brig.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton was at the same time appointed to be Major-General to take the place of General Miles, promoted to be Lieutenant-General. Col. Jacob H. Smith was also appointed a Brigadier-General.

*The Philippine
Information
Society.*

We desire to call particular attention to the very valuable service that is being rendered by the Philippine Information Society of Boston, in its publication of a series of carefully prepared documents the object of which is to give facts in a strictly impartial way. One of the latest of these pamphlets, issued on March 25, and entitled "Out-

break of Hostilities, February 4, 1899," reviews with especial thoroughness the exact conditions under which there arose the clash of arms between the Filipinos and the American troops. It has been considered in some quarters that the work of this society was rather in sympathy with the Filipinos than with the position and policy of the United States. While this view is contradicted by the society, it is, nevertheless, true that there has been no bias through patriotism in the work of the editors of the series in their search for information. It is, therefore, gratifying that the society should now be able to say that "after careful study of all the accessible evidence they [its own editors] find that according to the most authoritative statements the outbreak occurred as the result of a trespass by four armed Filipinos on territory admitted by the Filipino in command to be within the jurisdiction of the United States." The report continues as follows:

The action of the Filipino trespassers seems to have been an instance of bad discipline in the insurgent army. Certainly, it was not ordered on that date by the insurgent leaders, although the indications are that the leaders had planned to attack in a few days. The claim that our forces instigated the attack for the purpose of securing the votes necessary to ratify the treaty is absolutely unsupported by any evidence which has come to the attention of the editors.

The pamphlets of this society, which have not only a present political but also a future historical value, may be obtained by application to Mr. L. K. Fuller, of Boston.

*Frustrated
Peace
Proposals in
South Africa.*

The dreary chapter of war in South Africa, which ought to have closed long ago, and which seemed to be near its close in February, was running on indefinitely last month in spite of the rumors which one day said that General De Wet was insane and could resist no longer, the next day that the English cavalry leader, General French, with hundreds of followers, had been captured by a Boer ambush, and still the next day that President Steyn, whose iron will and wonderful endurance has had so much to do with the continuance of the struggle, had fallen sick and was advising unconditional surrender. The new lease of activity that was given the war came with the failure of the peace negotiations between General Kitchener and General Botha. Parliamentary papers were issued at London on March 22 giving the details of those negotiations. Late in February it seems that General Botha had sent word through his wife, in reply to a verbal message from Kitchener, agreeing to meet the British commander on the distinct understanding that

the subject of the independence of the two Boer republics would not be discussed. Mr. Chamberlain had cabled his approval of such a meeting to Sir Alfred Milner; and, accordingly, the conference took place on February 28. According to Kitchener's cabled report, Botha showed good feeling and seemed anxious for peace, and desired information as to what the British would do. General Kitchener replied that the present military would be replaced by a Crown-Colony administration, with an appointed head and an elected assembly, to be followed after a period by a genuine representative government. The Boers would be allowed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives; the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights; the native Kaffirs would to some extent have the franchise after representative government had been granted; church property and trust funds would not be touched; farmers would not have to pay war taxes; assistance would be given to rebuild the burned farmhouses; and British subjects in Cape Colony who had aided the republics against the British would be disfranchised. No reply was made, it would seem, as to the return of the war prisoners from St. Helena and Ceylon, nor as to the future of the public debt of the two republics. Lord Kitchener explained that all he had said was subject to what he might hear from London.



IF FUNSTON CAN CATCH AGUINALDO, I DON'T SEE WHY I
CAN'T CATCH KITCHENER.

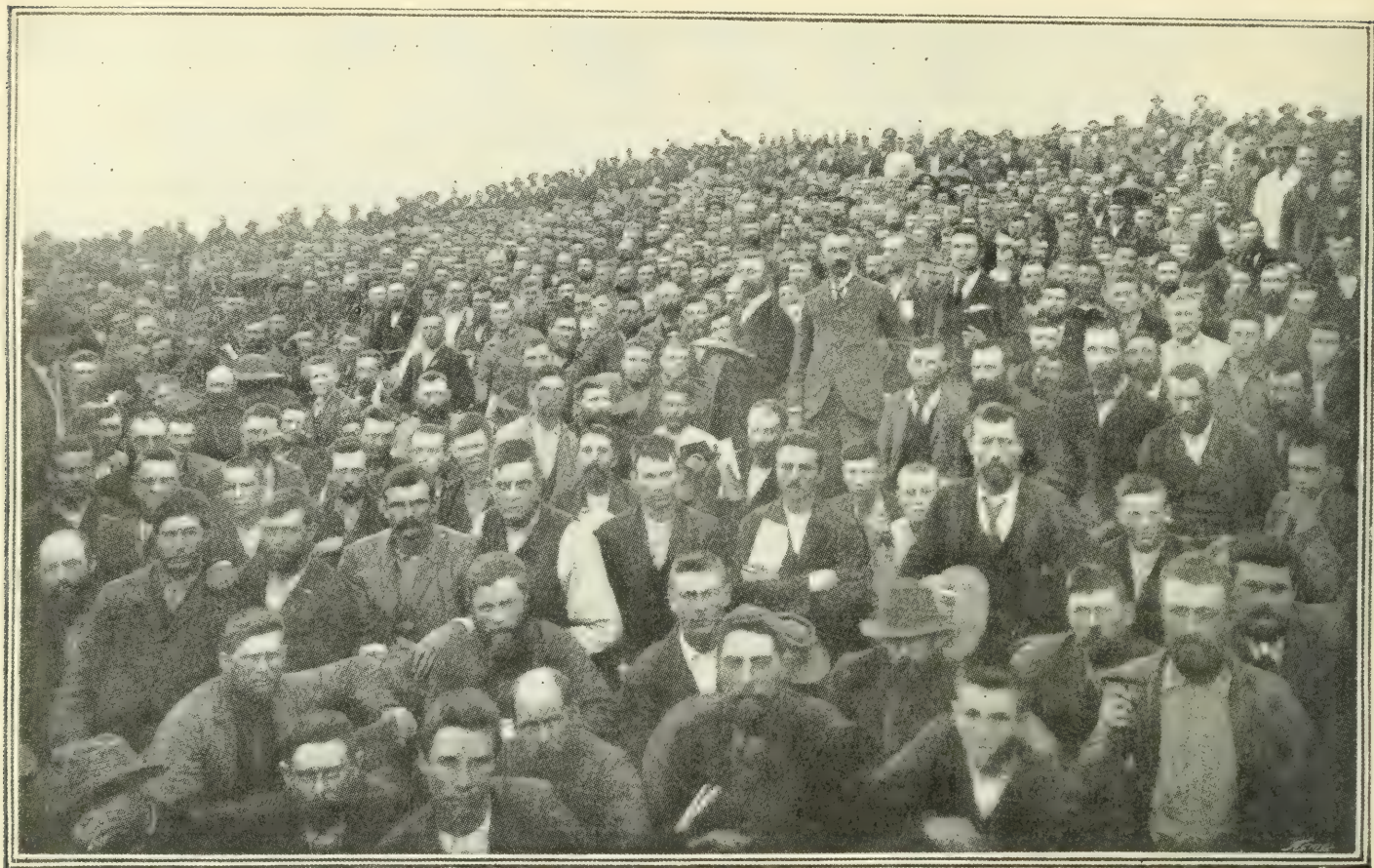
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).

*Terms
Modified and
Refused.*

Several days later, on March 3, Sir Alfred Milner telegraphed Lord Kitchener, saying that after complete surrender full amnesty would at once be granted in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, except that British subjects implicated in the war would be disfranchised. He also promised that the military prisoners should be brought back home. The legal debts of the republic should be paid to the amount of \$5,000,000. His assurances would seem to have been almost identical with the terms provisionally set forth by Kitchener. Sir Alfred insisted strongly that it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such concessions as the granting of amnesty to British subjects who had espoused the Boer cause. On March 6, Mr. Chamberlain cabled a reply, repudiating much of the programme set forth by Lord Kitchener. Among other things, Chamberlain refused to acknowledge the validity of the debts of the republics. On March 16, Lord Kitchener received General Botha's acknowledgment of the receipt of his final letter, in which General Botha said: "After the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middelburg, on February 28, it will certainly not surprise your Excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter, but they shall have the earnest consideration of my government. I may add that my government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

*Chamberlain's
Expensive
Diplomacy.*

Mr. Chamberlain has an extremely bad habit of increasing his demands as fast as they may be accepted. This, as every one will remember, was what brought on the war. He began by provoking, with most ingenious persistence, a needless quarrel with the government of the Transvaal, in which as fast as he seemed to be gaining a diplomatic point he shifted his ground and made new demands. If the peace terms could have been left to the energetic men on the ground, like Milner and Kitchener, with some assurance of protection against Mr. Chamberlain's peculiar methods, it is likely enough that General Botha could have secured the acceptance of peace terms and ended the war two months ago. The offer of a really generous sum of money to aid in rehabilitating the devastated farms of the Transvaal would alone have done as much as anything else to bring about a settlement. Yet the continuance of the war involves the spending by England of a sum of money every fortnight that would have seemed a very liberal advance to the impoverished farmers. As for the disaffection in Cape Colony, it would be good sense and good politics to ignore



A GROUP OF BOERS IN CEYLON AT CHURCH SERVICE.

it to the utmost possible extent for the sake of future harmony. When the war is at an end, there can be no possible danger to England in the disaffection of the Dutch people of Cape Colony; and the best way to manage it would be to recall to England those who know too much about it, and send out fresh men mindful of the future and willing to forget the past. Doubtless one of the principal reasons for the refusal of the Boers to lay down arms and accept peace terms has been their unwillingness to take for themselves an amnesty that is not offered to all the Dutch-speaking people of South Africa alike.

*As to
Military
Movements.*

After the falling through of the peace negotiations, General Botha met General De Wet at Vrede, in the north-eastern part of the Orange River Colony. Subsequently De Wet was reported from time to time as pursuing his famous guerrilla tactics in the region of the Vaal River, while General Botha was using similar methods in the eastern portion of the Transvaal. There was no serious confirmation of the reports to which we have alluded, in the middle of April, that De Wet had lost his reason, and that Botha in consequence was seeking to reopen peace negotiations. General French, meanwhile, was sweeping the south-eastern part of the Transvaal with his effective

cavalry, and General Plumer was trying to clear up the northern districts. General Plumer's operations had necessitated the removal of the nominal seat of government of the South African Republic from Pietersburg to Leydsdorp, in the mountainous regions some miles further eastward. The Vice-President, General Schalk-Burger, was in titular authority; but there is, of course, little left of the civil organization of the Boer republic, and what may prove to be the last stage of the war is perhaps very near its end.

*Some
Statistical
Notes on
the War.*

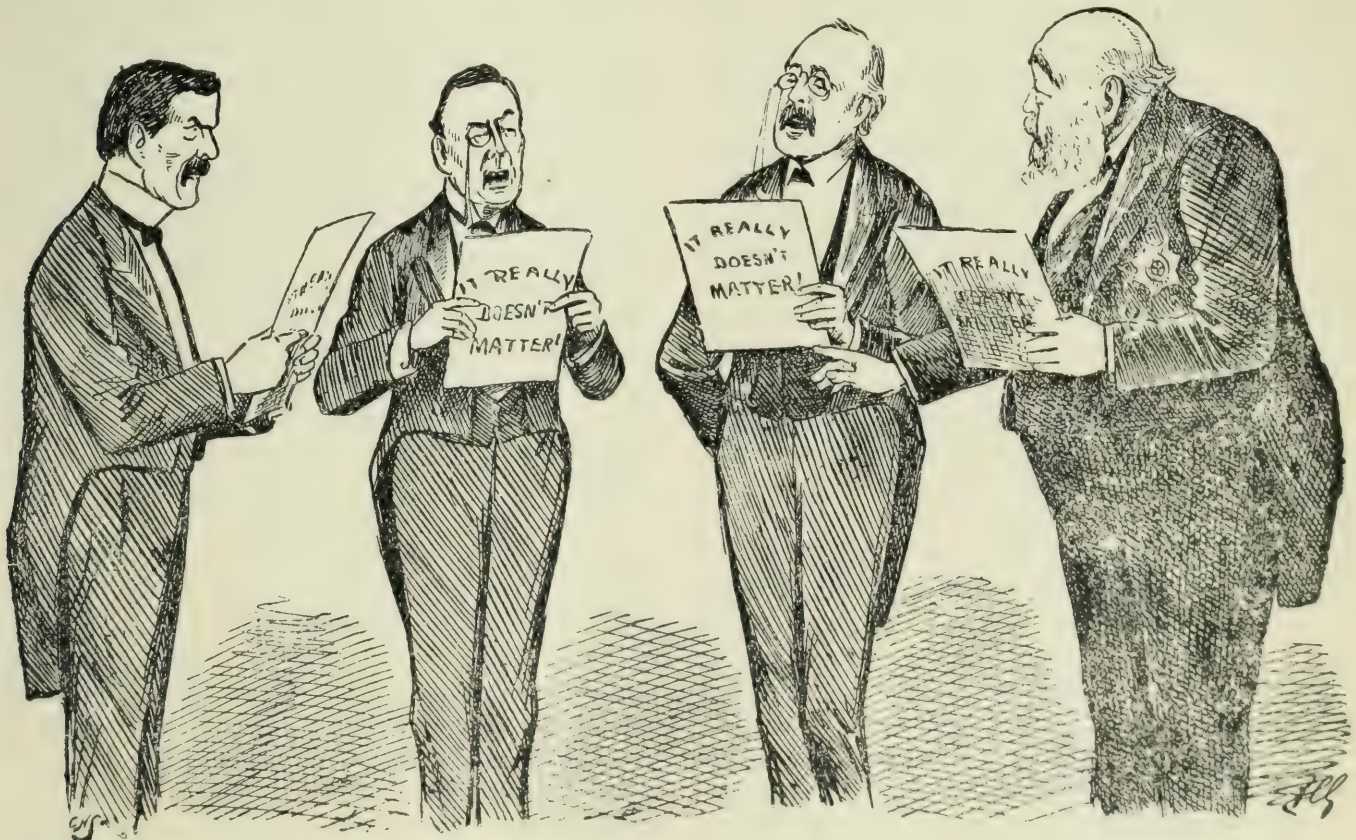
The British Government has at last authorized a few of the mines at Johannesburg to reopen under strict stipulations as to wages and output; and the civil tribunals of law at Pretoria and Johannesburg have entered again upon their functions in matters of ordinary concern. It is interesting to note that the population of Johannesburg has been reduced in consequence of the war from 100,000 to 15,000, and that the output of the mines of the Rand, which in 1898 was in excess of that of any other gold-producing region of the world, had practically ceased altogether. Dispatches late in April showed that the bubonic plague at Cape Town was neither spreading much nor rapidly declining. There had been about 300 cases, of which perhaps more than 40

per cent. proved fatal. Cape Town was interested in the official announcement on April 9 that treason thereafter would be punishable by death instead of by imprisonment or disfranchisement. The death-roll of the British army in South Africa for February amounted in round numbers to 800 men, of whom 128 were killed in action, while more than 60 died from wounds, and the remainder—almost 600—died of disease. The number of men killed in March was almost the same as in February—namely, 121—while the number seriously wounded was three times as large, and the deaths from wounds and diseases must have been approximately as great. Thus, the death-rate of the British troops in this wretched war continues to be at the rate of about 800 a month, or 10,000 per year. What the British War Office calls "losses,"—meaning thereby deaths, and such wounds and illnesses as retire men from service,—have now amounted to nearly 60,000 men since the beginning of the South African war. The deaths from all causes up to the beginning of May will have amounted to about 15,000 men. It must be borne in mind that a large proportion of those who earlier

in the war were sent back to England as invalids have since recovered and rejoined the ranks in South Africa.

*Lord Salisbury
and English
Politics.*

Lord Salisbury left England last month for his annual spring vacation on the Continent. Reports that seemed to have some foundation were to the effect that Lord Salisbury's health was so seriously impaired that his very early retirement had been decided upon, and that Mr. Balfour would be his successor. It was pointed out by the British press last month that, with the beginning of April, Lord Salisbury had broken Mr. Gladstone's record as the prime minister of longest actual service in England's recent history. Up to April 1, Lord Salisbury had in the aggregate of his periods of office been prime minister for 4,532 days. Mr. Gladstone's total was 4,498 days. The first Salisbury ministry was in 1885-86; the second lasted from 1886 into 1892; the third occupied the period 1895-1900; the fourth, by virtue of the Tory success in last year's general election, followed consecutively after the third. Lord Salisbury is a man of commanding ability, whose



(Brodriek.)

(Chamberlain.)

(Balfour.)

(Lord Salisbury.)

A PATTERN SONG FOR THE GOVERNMENT CHOIR.

In the war we made a start
With a gay and gladsome heart,
And we thought with little trouble
We could prick the Boer bubble.
But we didn't know they'd horses,
And we didn't know they'd guns.
(Spoken): BUT THEY HAD—YES,
THEY HAD.

Yes, we found they'd guns and
horses,
And we wanted larger forces—
But it really didn't matter,
Didn't matter—matter—matter;
It really didn't matter
Not a bit.

We got up an Election,
And we talked of disaffection;
Votes given to the Liberals
Were given to the Boers.
For we thought the war was over,
And the Army was in clover.
(Spoken): BUT IT WASN'T—NO,
IT WASN'T.

Yes, we found it wasn't finished,
And the Army had diminished—
But it really doesn't matter,
Doesn't matter—matter—matter;
It really doesn't matter
Not a bit.

From the *Westminster Gazette*.

heart has never been in public life, and whose happiness has been rather in his retired family life and in his library, his laboratory, and his scientific experiments. His statesmanship has always had something of the quality of absent-mindedness, as if public affairs—although it was easy through the sheer superiority of his mind to transact them—were not especially to his taste.

*Russia's
Domestic
Unrest.*

There has been much turbulence and commotion in Russia of late, that must not be regarded as pointing in

any probable manner toward a revolutionary movement,—although for a time the Czar was undoubtedly in the most acute condition of terror on account of supposed plots against his life. The Emperor Nicholas evidently has much to learn; and as his intentions seem to be entirely good, it is to be believed that the experiences of the past two or three months will have been of great practical benefit to him. He had sanctioned certain reactionary and arbitrary measures which had taken away from the students of the universities, among other things, their former privileges of holding assemblies and mass-meetings. The students protested against these new rules and assembled in disregard of them. They also made noisy and open demonstrations in the streets, none of which had any important or serious political character. Nevertheless, the brutal Cossack troops were allowed to disperse the student crowds with brutalities that resulted in numerous deaths. Furthermore, hundreds of students were dismissed from the universities; and by methods wholly in disregard of the usual rules of military service, many of these were compelled to go into the army and to proceed to the scene of disturbance in Manchuria and the Far East. The workmen of St. Petersburg and other cities sympathized with the students, and the Czar found that his own action in these matters—which it seems had been taken without consulting his ministers—had stirred up a terrible commotion.

*Reform Steps
Taken.*

The ministers have since taken it upon themselves to express their disapproval of the Czar's decrees, and have induced him to revoke or modify them. This is a new step in Russian government, and it forms a precedent which it is believed will not be allowed to be forgotten. The former Minister of Public Instruction has died of a wound said to have been inflicted by a student, and there has now been appointed to that important office a new minister, General Vannovsky, to whom it is said there has been accorded the authority to proceed for two years without interference in reorganizing the educational system and work of

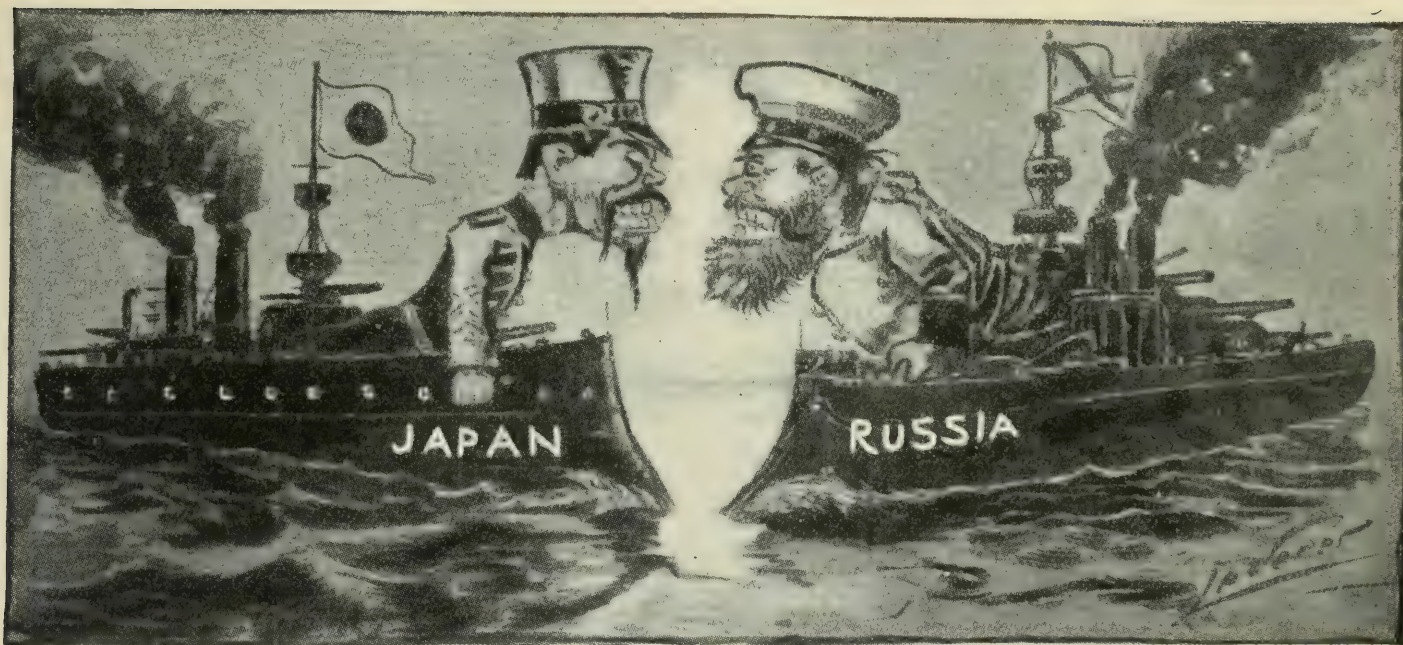
the empire. Inasmuch as Vannovsky is well known to be an educational reformer, and in general sympathy with the students (hundreds of whom he has proceeded at once to liberate from the prisons), hopes are entertained that his administration will be productive of great progress. In our "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found a useful summary of an article contributed by Prince Kropotkin, the well-known Russian exile and agitator, to a recent number of the *Outlook*, dealing with this student situation.

*Russia's
Popular
Progress.*

It must not be forgotten that in spite of these occasional instances of governmental reaction and popular ferment in Russia, the general trend is inevitably progressive. There can be no popular representative system of government well worth the having in any country where there does not exist a large body of individual citizens capable of governing well their local communities and of sending well-qualified representatives to provincial assemblies and national councils. In due time the plain Russian citizenship will have acquired sufficient education, property, and modern views to assert itself through a public opinion that will be too strong to be disregarded. The abolition of serfdom in Russia is a fact of recent history. There has been great progress in education; and the general industrial advancement of Russia is also proceeding at a notable pace. If the Czar is wise, Russian institutions will be gradually liberalized from time to time, and violent revolutionary outbreaks will be avoided. But in any case Russian absolutism is a temporary system, and it must henceforth justify itself from year to year by showing great care to have it seem that the foremost object of the government is the maintenance of just laws and the promotion of the general welfare.

*Russia, Japan,
and
Eastern Asia.*

The Russians know full well that they have nothing to gain in any direction at the present time by foreign war. Their population is growing rapidly, and it is moving in great volume from the more thickly settled parts to the new agricultural regions that are undergoing development in Siberia. This movement is analogous in many ways to the settlement of our own great West during the twenty years after the Civil War. Furthermore, it is just as inevitable that Russia should obtain and keep convenient access to good seaports on the Pacific Ocean as that we ourselves should have made our way overland to San Francisco as a natural and necessary goal. As we remarked last month, the Chinese province of Manchuria wedges its way upward into Russian Siberia in a

SHOWING THEIR TEETH.—From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).

manner that practically compels Russia to use it for its transcontinental railway purposes. We publish elsewhere an instructive article from Mr. Charles Johnston on the position of Russia, and we do not see how it is possible to avoid Mr. Johnston's conclusions. The position of Japan, on the other hand, is not hard to understand, and it awakens a good deal of instinctive sympathy. Through long periods of history, the relationship between Japan and Korea has been that of the closest intimacy. Although Korea had come to be tributary to the Government of China, its racial and popular affiliations were with Japan. The beautiful and artistic character of the Japanese civilization was, indeed, originally derived from Korea as the Mother-land; and it offends the sensibilities of the Japanese probably as keenly to think of the Russians as permanently annexing Korea as it would offend the English-speaking peoples of the United States, Canada, and Australia to have the British Islands pass under the dominion of invading hordes of yellow-skinned men a hundred years hence, if the tide should turn back and Asia should subjugate Europe. Yet even Korea, in our judgment, must sooner or later follow the fate of Manchuria and become a part of the Russian Empire.

*Japan's
Insular
Destiny.*

The Japanese dream of overflowing to the mainland and colonizing Korea and Manchuria will have to be given up in so far as any political aspirations are connected with it. There may be much future migration from the Japanese Archipelago to the mainland; but as in the case of European emigration to America, it cannot carry with it the political authority of the home country. Eng-

land has always been stronger for having lost her possessions across the Channel. Japan would only be the more vulnerable for any extensive footing on the coast-line of the Asiatic Continent. Her island harbors are ample, and she can support a greatly increased population, and develop into a naval and commercial state having many of the advantages of isolation that England possesses. Furthermore, there is a possible field for her future activity in the islands of the Pacific. It is by no means unlikely that in future exchanges and transfers the Japanese—having acquired Formosa after their war with China several years ago—should also make other acquisitions, with a view to colonization and commercial development. If the circumstances of our controversy with Spain regarding Cuba had been somewhat different, we should not have become involved in the Philippines, and we should perhaps have been willing enough to see the Japanese carry out their naïf-formed though carefully suppressed plans of 1895 and 1896, to become Spain's successor and undertake the task of governing and developing the Philippine Archipelago. Our own position there has now cost us so much that probably the American people would not readily relinquish it. At any rate, there is no present thought of a Japanese *régime* in that particular archipelago. Meanwhile, although Japan's average of population density is so high, it must be remembered that her great northern island is comparatively undeveloped. Great Britain and Ireland, by the census taken last month, had a population of 44,000,000 on an area of about 121,000 square miles. By way of comparison, Japan now has a population of about 45,000,000 on an area of 148,000 square miles.

*A Possible War
Between
Japan and
Russia.*

Our readers will find interesting material in Mr. Moffett's article on the Japanese navy, as well as in Mr. Johnston's on Russia's military position. In an immediate naval conflict off the Siberian or Chinese coast, Japan might indeed be victorious over Russia. Both navies are highly efficient, ship for ship, in their equipment, and in the discipline and quality of their officers and men, but Japan at present has more ships in that region than has Russia. But, on the other hand, the Russians have more men already in Manchuria than Japan could very well send to the mainland; and Russia could readily bring half a million more if they were needed, by means of her new railway. Thus it is hard to see how any fate that might befall Russia's ships in Far Eastern waters could affect in the slightest her immediate object, which is the retention of the province of Manchuria. The European powers made it plain enough, months ago, that they were not going to join Japan in any practical steps. It is true that the objections of the European Powers emboldened the Chinese Government at the last moment to refuse to give its signature to the secret treaty that had been prepared at St. Petersburg, by the terms of which Russia was to be accorded certain rights of occupation and other important privileges in China's territory north of the Amur River. Russia subsequently yielded at various points, and thus allowed others to claim a diplomatic victory. The Chinese Emperor seemed to have asserted himself; the Japanese were given a good excuse for withdrawing threats that might have embarked them in an unavailing war; England saved some shreds of prestige and *amour propre* at a moment when she was actually powerless to lift a finger; and Germany, as usual, made diligent use of all phases of the dispute to advance her own interests in a part of the world where she has never had the slightest excuse for any intermeddling at all. Yet Russia stays in Manchuria, treaty or no treaty, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that she will ever withdraw.

*The
Indemnity
Question.*

The Powers, in their almost interminable negotiations at Peking, had begun last month to enter upon the practical business of putting in their claims for indemnity. The plan of Germany and some other Powers turned out to be not so much to collect from China for damages actually visited upon the personal property of German subjects in the Boxer uprising, as to charge against China the whole military bill for the expeditionary movement. Russia's position is different from that of any of the other countries, inasmuch as the Russians, in the railway interests and other-

wise, doubtless experienced very heavy losses. The constant advice of the United States has been that China should be asked to pay a round sum not to exceed perhaps \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000, which sum could be afterward apportioned among the claimants by arbitration or negotiation. The whole world has begun to take the view of the United States that it is high time that the European armies should retire from China and allow that country to resume general administration of its own affairs and set in motion again the wheels of industry and commerce.

*Sagasta
at the
Spanish Helm.* Sagasta's new Liberal government of Spain has taken strict measures to hold religious associations to the terms of the concordat with the Vatican, which had come to be widely disregarded. The well-known Liberal Democrat Moret is in Sagasta's cabinet



DON CARLOS AND HIS SON.

as Home Secretary. Montero Rios and Canalejas, both very prominent Liberals, declined to go into the cabinet, but promised support in the Cortes. The Duke of Veragua accepted the Ministry of Marine. Don Valeriano Weyler himself agreed to take the War portfolio. Weyler has been forgiven by his old enemies and has come to hold a great position in Spain, being courted by all parties and factions. The other members of the new cabinet are not so well known outside of

Spain, but they are said to be younger men, of energy and progressive views. Sagasta has many important reforms in his programme, but it remains to be seen how much success he may have in carrying them out. It is next year that the regency will end and the young Alphonso come to the throne. Sagasta hopes to pave the way for his coronation under auspicious circumstances. On April 15 it was reported that troops had been sent to northeastern Spain, in the Pyrenees district, to check a rising of Carlist bands which threatened an incipient new Carlist insurrection. This movement has probably been provoked by the attitude of the new government toward the religious orders.

*On the
Continent.*

Sensational rumors last month referred to plans for a new triple alliance to include France, Russia, and Italy. The report was emphatically contradicted from various high quarters, and it is declared that the Dreibund of Germany, Austria, and Italy will certainly be renewed. It is doubtless true, however, that Italy will have careful regard to the importance of her commerce and good relations with France. Germany is undergoing a period of trade depression which is not helped by the peculiar and vacillating policies of the government as respects its commercial, colonial, and foreign policies. There is no great attempt on the part of the German press and public to hide dissatisfaction with much of the recent conduct and speech of the Emperor William, who has been acting as if he had lost confidence in the loyalty of the German people and were anticipating a revolution which might require him to use the army to put down the citizens. Germany's heavy expenditures in the Chinese campaign and in navy-building require a new loan, probably

200,000,000 marks. Consul-General Mason declares that aside from certain local conditions, the most important and ominous element in the German industrial depression is the new and large rôle that has been assumed by the United States as a source of coal and metals. He shows that Germany is quite certain to demand increasing quantities of coal from the United States.

*French
Engineering
for War and
Peace.*

One of the incidents mentioned in the dispatches last month was the visit of President Loubet to one of the new submarine boats of the French navy, in which he consented to make a brief voyage some fathoms below the surface. The French are exultant over their success in this branch of naval construction, but the English attitude toward it all is one of amusement and mild contempt. The French are going steadily on with the naval programme adopted several years ago, which will not be completed until 1907. Eight more of the submarine boats are to be built this year, and twenty-six are included in the total programme. The French are giving a great deal of attention to the plan of utilizing the water-power in the French Alpine district with a view to electrical transmission, for manufacturing purposes, to meet the situation caused by the scarcity and high price of coal. Before the adjournment for the Easter holidays the Associations bill, already fully described in this magazine, was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and had been fully accepted. The debate will now be taken up and will last for weeks in the Senate. The vote in the Chamber was 303 to 220. The dock labor strike at Marseilles which had been so persistent, and had attracted so much attention, was evidently destined to fail; and most of the laborers returned to work about April 1.



M. Zanardelli, Premier.

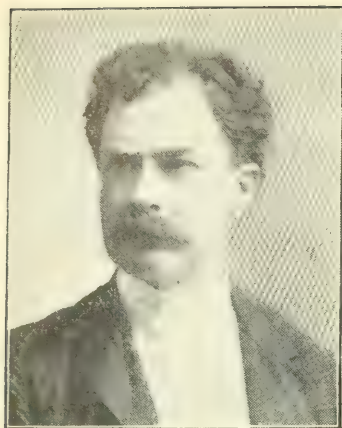


M. Giolitti, Minister of Interior.



M. Prinetti, Minister of
Foreign Affairs.

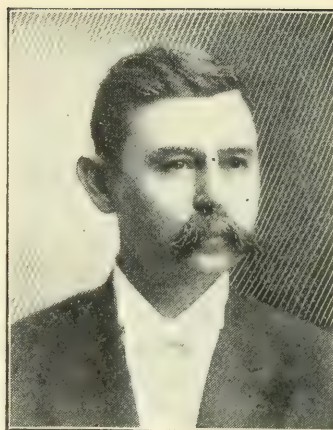
THREE LEADING MEMBERS OF THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.



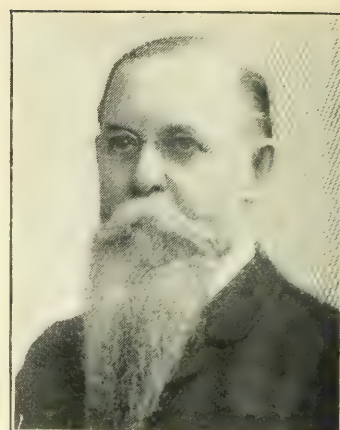
HON. E. W. CARMACK.
(Tennessee.)



HON. MOSES E. CLAPP.
(Minnesota.)



HON. F. M. SIMMONS.
(North Carolina.)



HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL.
(Oregon.)

FOUR NEWLY-ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATORS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 19 to April 17, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 19.—Governor Odell, of New York, signs the bill repealing the act of 1895 which gave extraordinary privileges to the Ramapo Water Company.... President McKinley appoints Frederick E. Coyne postmaster of Chicago.

March 23.—Aguinaldo, chief of the Philippine insurgents, is captured by Gen. Frederick Funston and a party of native scouts in the province of Isabela, Luzon.... Attorney-General Griggs tenders his resignation to President McKinley, to take effect on March 31.

March 25.—President McKinley appoints Frederick J. Allen, of New York, Commissioner of Patents, to succeed Commissioner C. H. Duell, resigned, and W. A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, Civil Service Commissioner.

March 28.—The Nebraska Legislature elects Joseph H. Millard (Rep.) to the United States Senate for the long term and Gov. Charles H. Dietrich (Rep.) for the short term.

March 30.—President McKinley appoints Gen. Frederick Funston a brigadier-general in the regular army, in recognition of his services in capturing Aguinaldo; he succeeds Gen. Loyd Wheaton, who is promoted to be major-general, to succeed General Miles, who recently became lieutenant-general; Col. Jacob H. Smith, Seventeenth United States Infantry, is promoted to be brigadier-general.... President McKinley appoints delegates to the Pan-American Congress and members of the St. Louis Exposition Commission (see page 520).

April 1.—Tom L. Johnson (Dem.) is elected mayor of Cleveland, Ohio; John Hinkle (Dem.) is elected mayor of Columbus; and Mayor Jones, of Toledo, is reelected.... Alfred Zayas is chosen mayor of Havana, Cuba, by a vote of 12 to 10 in the City Council; General Wood refuses to confirm the election.... The month of April begins with no cases of yellow fever known in Havana.... Colonel Gonzales, the insurgent governor of Manila, surrenders to the American forces with 11 officers and 44 men.

April 2.—The War Department at Washington is in-

formed that Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.... Mayor Carter H. Harrison (Dem.), of Chicago, is reelected by 30,000 plurality.... Rolla Wells (Dem.) is elected mayor of St. Louis by a plurality of about 10,000.

April 4.—The New York Legislature passes the New York City charter-revision bill.

April 5.—President McKinley appoints Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General, to succeed John W. Griggs, resigned.

April 8.—Llewellyn Powers (Rep.) is elected to represent the Fourth Maine District in the House of Representatives, to succeed Charles A. Boutelle, resigned.

April 9.—The first coaling-station to be established by the United States on foreign soil is completed by the Navy Department in Mexico.

April 11.—Martin Delgado, a former Filipino insurgent leader in Iloilo, is appointed governor of that province.

April 12.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 18 to 10, declares itself opposed to the terms of the Platt amendment.... Secretary Gage purchases \$1,600,000 short-term 4-per-cent. bonds.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 19.—It is announced that more than 700 persons were arrested in connection with the Russian students' riots.

March 20.—Sir A. P. Palmer is made British commander-in-chief in India.... The British House of Commons passes to second reading the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to persons under sixteen years of age.

March 21.—The German Reichstag passes the third reading of the estimates and adjourns until April 16.... The revolutionary agitation in Russia continues.

March 22.—Forty-five Russian authors sign a protest against the brutality and ferocity with which the police attacked the crowd in St. Petersburg on Sunday, March 17.... The Indian mines bill passes the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

March 23.—The Russian cabinet decides to refrain for the present from applying the law for drafting recalcitrant students into the army, and to revise the university statutes....A circular by General André prohibits the sale of alcoholic drinks in French colonial barracks and camps.

March 24.—A plot against the life of the Czar of Russia is discovered.

March 25.—M. Bourgeois in the French Chamber of Deputies attacks the education given by religious orders.

March 27.—Lord Curzon urges the maintenance of a larger army in India.

March 28.—The German chancellor announces in the Prussian Diet that a bill to increase duties on agricultural products will be furthered by the government....

April 4.—The civil list for the British royal household amounts to £470,000, an increase of £67,000 over the sum allowed to Queen Victoria.

April 6.—Adjutant-General P. S. Vannovsky is appointed Russian minister of public education, to succeed M. Bogolépoff, who was assassinated by Peter Karpovich....Members of a Macedonian revolutionary committee are arrested in Sofia.

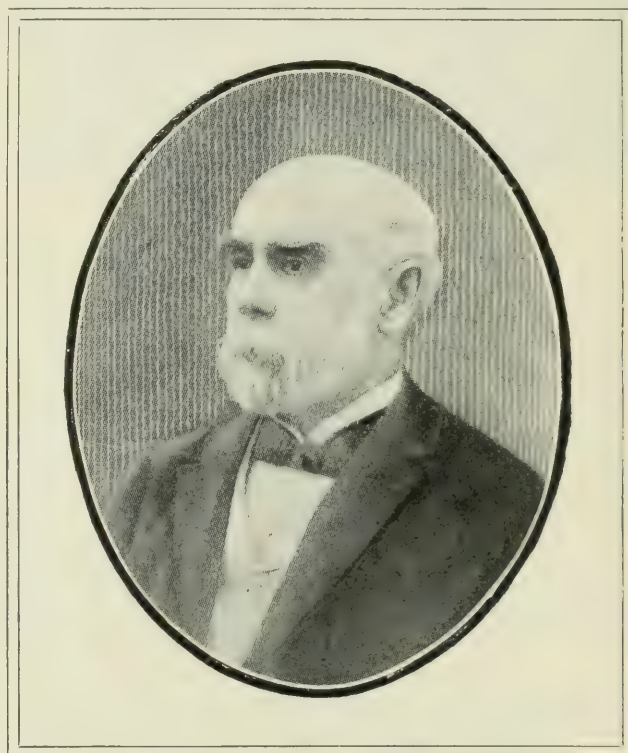
April 8.—Anti-clerical outbreaks are reported in several Spanish cities....The police of Kharkoff, Russia, make many arrests of disorderly students.

April 10.—As a result of the assumption of the provisional presidency of Venezuela by General Castro, a new cabinet is announced.

April 14.—The Russian Government orders the re-



GOV. CHARLES H. DIETRICH.
(Chosen Senator for the short term.)



HON. JOSEPH H. MILLARD.
(Chosen Senator for the long term.)

UNITED STATES SENATORS CHOSEN BY THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE ON MARCH 28, AFTER A "DEADLOCK" OF NEARLY THREE MONTHS.

Emperor William of Germany, in addressing a regiment of the army in Berlin, hints at a revolutionary uprising.

March 29.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 303 to 220, passes the law of associations bill, and adjourns to May 14....Elections to the first federal parliament take place in Australia.

April 1.—It is reported in St. Petersburg that Count Leo Tolstoy has been banished from Russia.

April 2.—The London County Council decides to buy 225 acres of land, on which to build workingmen's houses, at a cost of \$7,500,000; it is proposed to erect cottages to accommodate 42,000 persons....The British Parliament adjourns for the Easter recess....Prince George of Greece dismisses the foreign minister of Crete.

April 3.—The new German loan of 300,000,000 marks is largely oversubscribed....In the Danish elections the government suffers an overwhelming defeat.

sumption of lectures in high schools....The Korean Government proclaims the death penalty for opium-smoking.

April 15.—Several Russian cities are in a state of siege, Cossacks patrolling the streets, and public assemblies being forbidden.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 23.—The United States Government, through Secretary Hay, makes payment to Spain for the islands of Cagayan and Cibutu, and ratifications of the treaty of cession are exchanged at Washington.

March 25.—President McKinley issues a proclamation announcing the acquisition by purchase from Spain of the islands of Cibutu and Cagayan....The British Government's note setting forth objections to the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is made public at Washington.

March 27.—It is announced to the Newfoundland government that a *modus vivendi* respecting the French shore lobster industry has been concluded between Great Britain and France, to be in force till December 30, 1901.

March 29.—The lower house of the Austrian Reichstag adopts a resolution favoring the modification of the copyright rules with various countries, having particularly in view a modification of the treaty with the United States for the protection of musical works.

March 30.—For purposes of consultation regarding the situation in Venezuela, the State Department at Washington recalls United States Minister Loomis from Caracas.

April 2.—A conference is held in Italy between Count von Bülow and Count Zanardelli.

April 3.—The Spanish cabinet council approves of a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Spain.

April 5.—It is announced that diplomatic relations will be resumed between Venezuela and France.

April 9.—The special embassy to announce King Edward's succession to the throne is received by the German Emperor.

April 10.—President Loubet of France receives a decoration from the King of Italy.

April 11.—It is announced that an order of the British Government excludes American beef from army contracts.

April 12.—Negotiations in London for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are said to have reached only a tentative stage.... Attorney-General Knox is directed to investigate the question of mule shipments to South Africa from New Orleans.

April 13.—In the United States Circuit Court of New Orleans, the injunction suit brought by Boer representatives to prevent the shipment of mules and horses out of New Orleans to the British army in South Africa is dismissed on the ground of no jurisdiction.... Formal notice is given to all the participating powers that the permanent arbitration court has been constituted.

April 14.—Unusual honors are paid to the German Crown Prince, who is the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

March 20.—General Bailloud leaves Peking to inquire into the conduct of the French troops at Tientsin.... Count von Waldersee arrives at Tientsin in order to arrange matters between the Russians and the British.

March 21.—The dispute about the land at Tientsin between Russia and Britain is arranged between the two governments.

March 23.—Count Lamsdorff agrees to submit the dispute at Tientsin to the arbitration of Count von Waldersee.

March 25.—The French regiment at Tientsin is changed.

April 2.—Russia replies to Japan's protest regarding the Manchuria convention, saying that terms will be discussed with China after their acceptance.

April 3.—It is announced that China has formally notified Russia that, owing to the attitude of the powers, she is not able to sign the Manchuria convention.

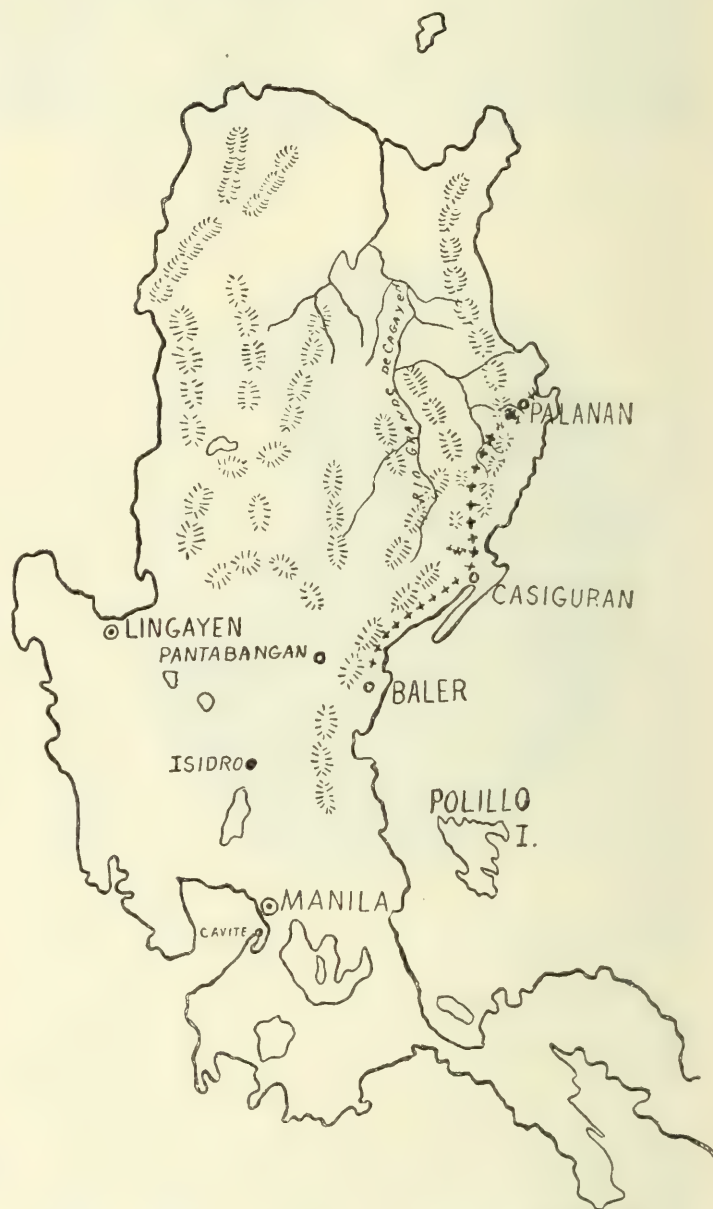
April 5.—Russia again declares her purpose to with-

draw her troops from Manchuria when normal conditions are restored.

April 9.—The Yangtse viceroys present memorial to the throne, urging radical reforms in the Chinese Government.

April 10.—Japan accepts Russia's assurances regarding Manchuria.

April 12.—The United States Government proposes to the other powers that the Chinese indemnity be reduced one-half.



MAP OF ROUTE FOLLOWED BY GENERAL FUNSTON AND HIS PARTY IN HIS SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE AND CAPTURE AGUINALDO.

(The gunboat *Vicksburg* landed the party a few miles above Baler; the capture was made at Palanan.)

April 16.—The Chinese court replies to the recommendations of Japan that the Emperor of China cannot return to Peking until the country's guests leave.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

March 19.—The two men tried by court-martial in connection with the wrecking of a train are shot at De Aar by order of General Kitchener.

March 22.—The Boers capture a supply-train near

Vlaklaagte....Severe fighting takes place at Hartebeestfontein....The mayor of Maraisburg is charged with treason.

March 25.—Lord Kitchener reports that Babington's force attacked Delarey and captured his rear-guard and several guns....General French defeats the Boers near Vryheid, and captures guns, rifles, cattle, sheep, and wagons....Thorneycroft's column captures cattle, horses, and sheep from the Boers near Dewetsdorp.

March 27.—There is a running fight for twenty miles between the Boers of Fourie's commando and the British under General Bruce Hamilton.

March 28.—The Boers derail a train on the Wilge River.

March 30.—The Boer commandant Prinsloo, with a convoy of 28 wagons, is captured at Standarton, and Commandant Engelbrecht surrenders to the British.

April 1.—700 Boer prisoners arrive at Lisbon in charge of Portuguese troops.

April 8.—The British authorities at Cape Colony issue a warning that after April 12 rebels will be tried under the old common law, which prescribed the death penalty.

April 9.—General Kitchener reports the British occupation of Pietersburg and the capture by the Boers of 75 men of the Fifth Infantry and Imperial Yeomanry.

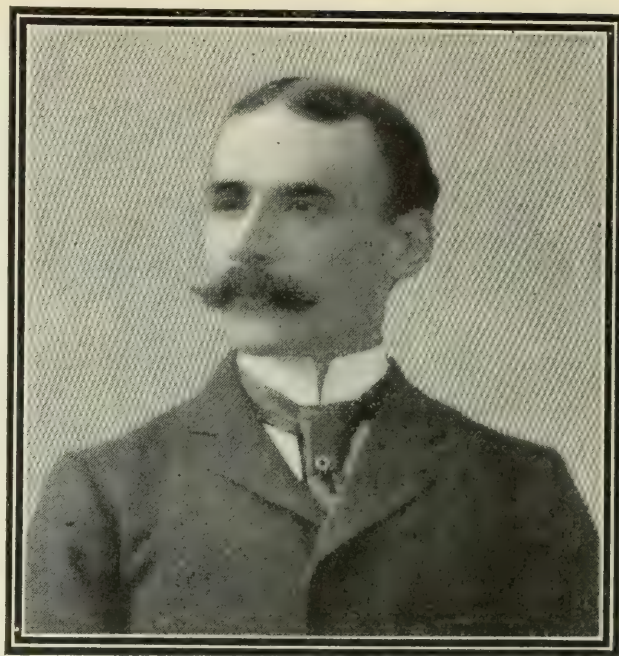
April 10.—General Botha renews peace negotiations with Great Britain.

April 15.—General Kitchener reports British successes in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 19.—Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, is commissioned by Edward VII. to paint the scene of his coronation.

March 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are received at Gibraltar with expressions of loyalty.



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HON. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.

(United States Minister to Venezuela, recalled by our State Department, in April, to confer regarding the attitude of the Castro government.)

March 21.—The National Antarctic Expedition's steamer *Discovery* is launched at Dundee....The Latin-American Scientific Congress opens at Montevideo.

March 25.—A tornado at Birmingham, Ala., kills 18 persons and damages property to the amount of \$250,000.

March 26.—The action for libel brought by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain against the London *Leader* and *Star* papers ends in a verdict for the plaintiff of £200,000 damages.

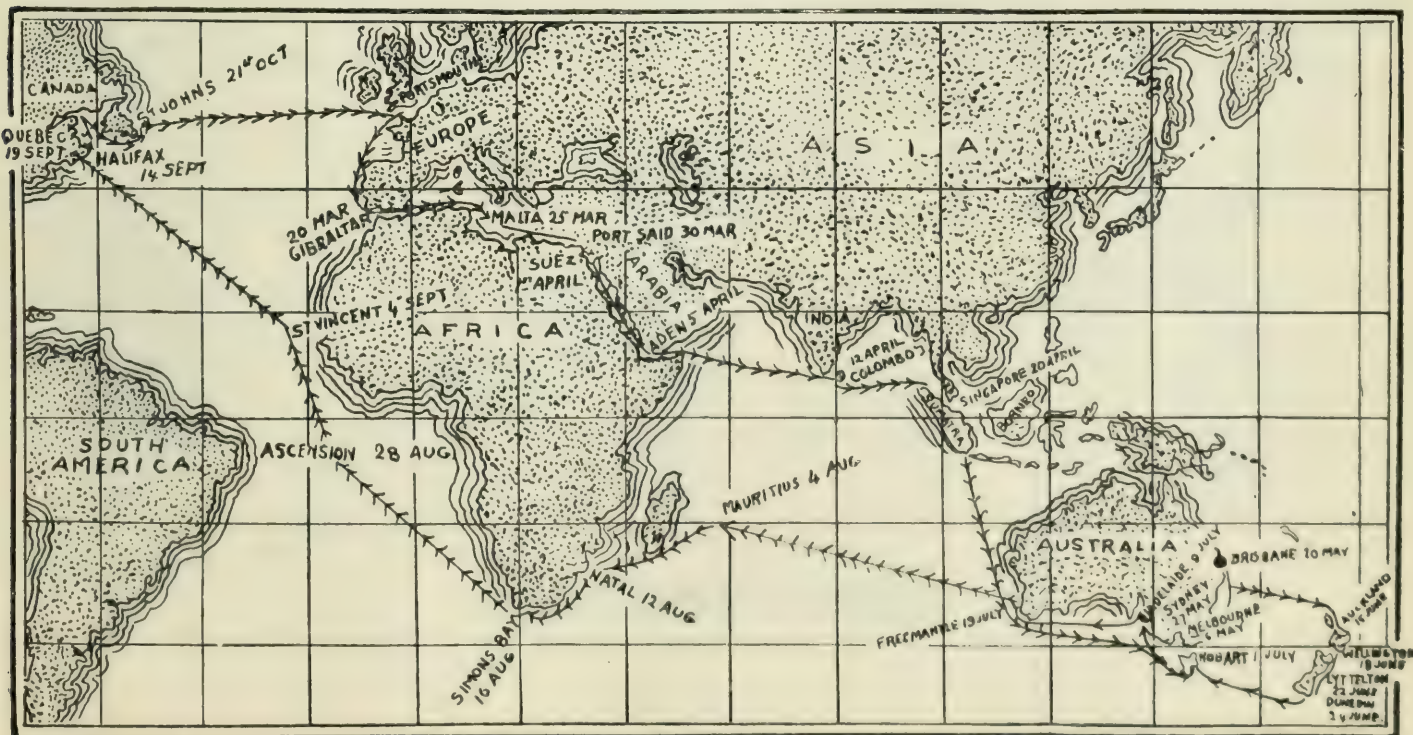


CHART SHOWING ROUTE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

March 27.—Princeton wins the annual debate with Yale.

March 29.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of the anthracite districts at Wilkesbarre, Pa., it was decided that the miners shall continue at work, the recognition of the union by the operators being regarded as satisfactory.

March 30.—Oxford wins the university boat-race over Cambridge by half a length....George F. Baer succeeds Joseph F. Harris as president of the Reading Railway system.

April 1.—Thirty thousand iron-workers in Scotland go on strike for an eight-hour day.

April 6.—The superstructure of the United States collier *Merrimac* in the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba is successfully blown up.

April 10.—The London Stock Exchange announces a 75-per-cent. dividend.

April 17.—A conference of the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers considers the proposed extension of the strike in the McKeesport, Pa., steel works to other plants of the American Sheet Steel Company.

OBITUARY.

March 20.—Dr. William F. Channing, of Boston, 81....François Jules Edmond Got, the celebrated French actor, 78....Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, 66....Albert Ives, the oldest banker in Detroit, Mich., 91.

March 21.—Charles P. Clark, formerly president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 64....Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, a well-known Lutheran clergyman, 82....Gen. William H. Wallace, of South Carolina, 74.

March 24.—Charlotte Mary Yonge, the English story-writer, 77....Lorin Blodgett, statistician and economist, 79....Ex-Justice Joseph Bartholomew, of the North Dakota Supreme Court....Col. Edward C. James, the New York criminal lawyer, 61....Dr. Ralph J. Hess, of New York City, 27.

March 27.—M. Cazin, the French landscape painter, 59....Virgilio Tojetti, the artist, 52.

March 28.—Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U.S.A., retired, 86.

March 29.—James Stephens, the Irish Fenian leader, 77.

March 30.—Roland Reed, the actor, 48....Rev. John Jasper, of Richmond, Va., the famous colored preacher, 89.

April 1.—Sir John Stainer, the British organist and composer, 60.

April 3.—D'Oyly Carte (Richard Doyle McCarthy), theatrical manager, 57.

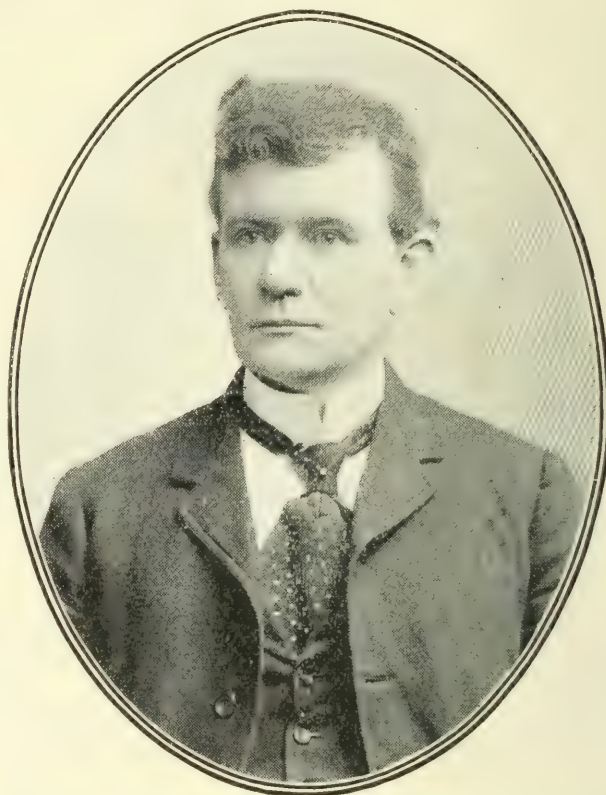
April 4.—Gen. George T. Anderson, Confederate brigade commander and veteran of the Mexican War, 77.

April 6.—Ex-Premier Stoiloff, of Bulgaria, 50....Ex-Senator Worth, of West Virginia, 90.

April 8.—George Murray Smith, the well-known English publisher, 76.

April 10.—Dr. William Jay Youmans, one of the founders of the *Popular Science Monthly*, 62....Rev. Dr. John Thomas Duffield, of Princeton, N. J., 78.

April 12.—Aldace F. Walker, of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad, 59....George Q. Cannon, of the Mormon Church, 74.



MR. THEODORE J. SHAFFER.

(President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.)

April 14.—Sir Edward William Watkin, the English railway director, 81.

April 15.—Gen. Alexander C. McClurg, the Chicago publisher, 65....Mgr. James McMahon, of the Catholic University, 84.

April 16.—Prof. Henry A. Rowland, the distinguished physicist, of the Johns Hopkins University, 52....Maj. Joseph Smith Bryce, the oldest graduate of West Point, 92....Rev. Dr. Justin Dewey Fulton, anti-Catholic agitator, 73.

April 17.—Richard P. Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 64.



THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

THE cartoons of the month deal less with domestic matters than usual, owing to the lull in national political activity; it is a rather striking instance of the cosmopolitan view of the modern newspaper reader of to-day that a selection of the most telling satirical pictures, made largely on the basis of their intrinsic interest, brings together subjects taken from the United States, Cuba, South America, the Philippines, England, Russia, China, and South Africa. American as well as European cartoonists are still finding their strongest inspiration from the complex and paradoxical phases of the international occupation of Peking, and of the South African war, and especially from Russia's inscrutable course in the matter of Manchuria.

The irony of the Oriental situation seems to strike the Teutonic mind with particular force, and it is difficult to find a German, Austrian, or Dutch cartoon paper that does not contain one or more flings at the troubles of the Allies, or the many ghastly incidents of their stay in China. The very clever cartoonist of the *Amsterdammer* in the picture below shows Russia hastily decamping from the concert of the Powers with Manchuria on his shoulders, while Uncle Sam unavailingly attempts to drive the wooden Chinese into activity, Japan running to the rescue, England, Germany, Austria, and Italy raise a cry of "Stop thief!" and Miss France looks on in amused neutrality. *Der Floh*, of Vienna, has Russia abducting Manchuria, China's daughter, and begging Germany to assure the old lady of his honorable intentions; on the following page the



THE RUSSIAN (to the German): "I say, brother, just tell the old mother (China) that she need not be anxious; I shall not harm her daughter (Manchuria)."

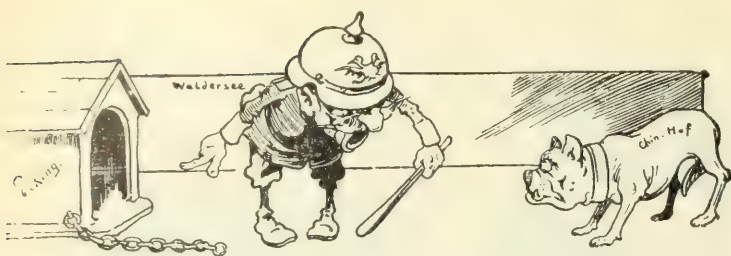
From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

cartoonist of *Nebelspalter*, of Zurich, pictures General Waldersee as inviting the Chinese court, in the shape of a defiant cur, to return to the kennel of Peking, which is equipped with a noticeably stout dog chain. *Kladderadatsch* gives Waldersee the uncanny rôle of juggling the gory heads of the Chinese officials executed to satisfy the Powers, while John Bull, Uncle Sam, and Russia hold hampers to catch any ghastly indemnity that may fall to their lot.



A CHINESE INCIDENT.

Russia running off with Manchuria.—From the *Amsterdammer*.



WALDERSEE INVITES THE CHINESE COURT TO RETURN TO PEKING.—From *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).

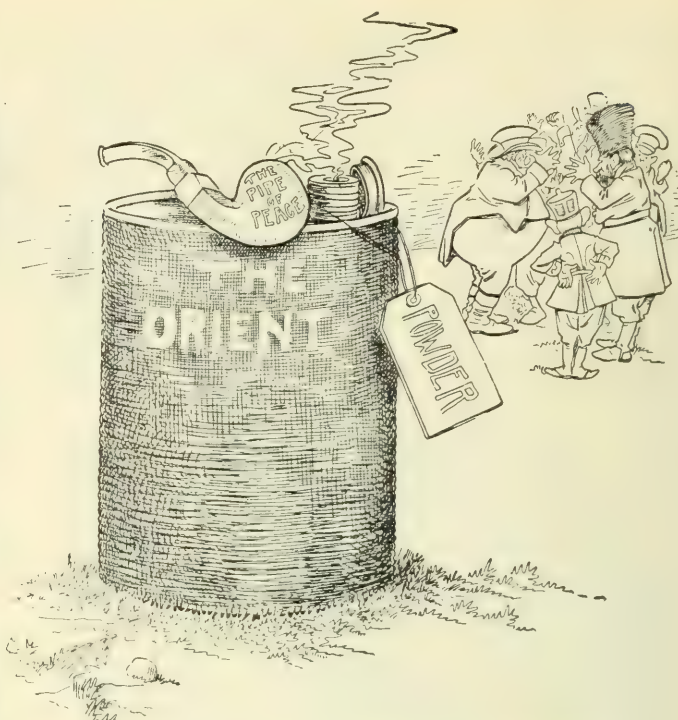


RUSSIA TURNED DOWN.

CHINA: "Me no signee, but you kleep babee."
From the *Herald* (Boston).



THE JAP WOULD JUMP IN WHERE THE POWERS FEAR TO TREAD.—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

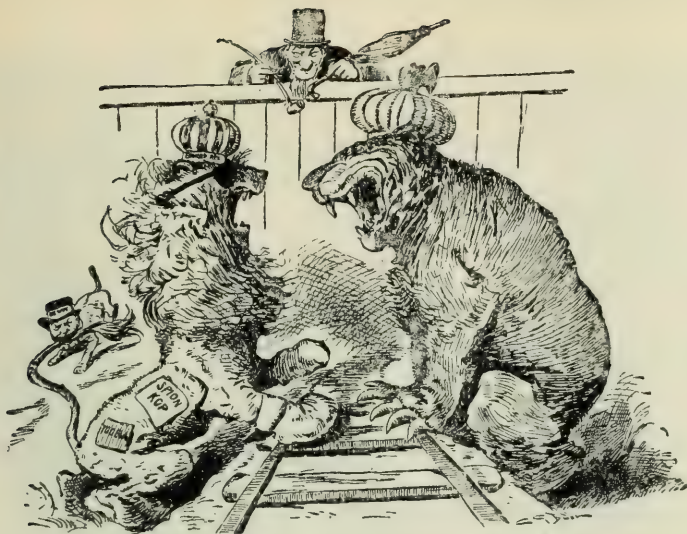


DANGER!!!—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE INTERNATIONAL JUGGLER.

THE WAITING POWERS: "He seems to be able to keep it up for ever."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE INTERESTED SPECTATOR: "Sic 'em!"
From the *World* (New York).

These cartoons from French and American papers refer specifically to the clash between the English and Russians at Tientsin over the railway siding which had been constructed for the use of the allies on territory claimed by Russia, marked out by Russia's boundary posts, and flying the Russian flag. The matter was settled by the withdrawal of Great Britain from the dispute; the international interpretation of the denouement is shown in the *World's* cartoon, where De Wet has such a firm grip on the British lion's tail as to obviously hamper aggressive action by the King of Beasts.

This situation and England's unwonted mildness in the face of provocation offered before the eyes of the



HOW IT LOOKS TO A FRENCHMAN.

JOHN BULL (to Russia at Tientsin): (1) "Get out of here before I count three. ONE! (2) Two!—Take care! (3) THREE!—(4) Oh, all right! I'll go myself!"

From *Le Journal* (Paris).

whole world have simply been nuts for the Continental caricaturist, who has not had many opportunities of finding perfidious Albion in a mood of retraction. France's delight in the incident is well shown in the cartoon above from *Le Journal*, gloating over this—to French eyes—ignominious backdown on the part of doughty John Bull.



UNCLE SAM: "I'm a Christian and opposed to fightin'—but, likewise, don't forget, gents, that I run a general store for all creation."—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



ONE OF 'EM DASSEN'T; T'OTHER'S AFRAID.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



BIGGER GAME IN SIGHT.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN: "Here I've wasted my powder on that pesky Boer, and look at what's a-comin'!"

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).



ALSO, A GERMAN VIEW OF THE HUNT AFTER DE WET.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



NOW LET THE BOSTON INSURGENTS FOLLOW AGGIE'S EXAMPLE AND TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

The leading American topics of the month with the cartoonists have been the capture of Aguinaldo, the irritation caused by the attitude of Venezuela, the Cuban situation, and the rather picturesque figure of Mr. Tom L. Johnson, who was elected Mayor of Cleveland on the platform of three-cent car fares, while his brother Albert has been exciting discussions of rapid-transit problems in New York City.

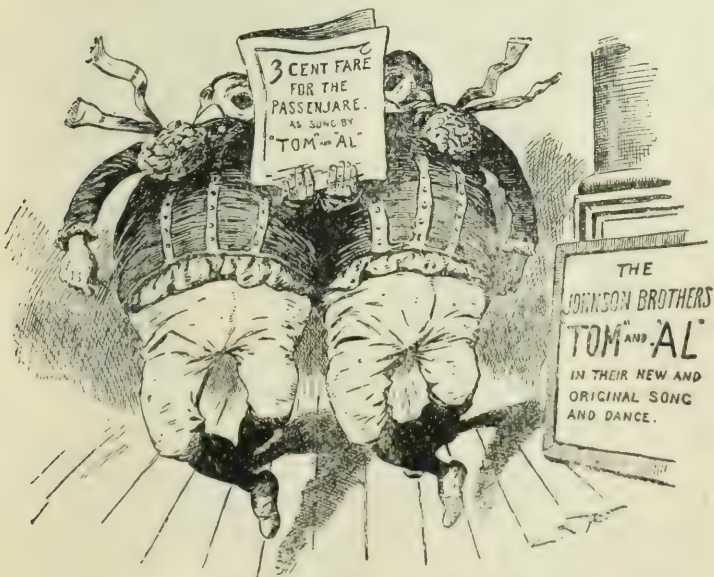
The *Inquirer's* portrayal of Venezuela's defiant attitude toward the great American Eagle in the trouble arising over the controversies of the asphalt companies is given further point by the return of Mr. Loomis and the report that not only the United States, but Great



TANTALIZING THE EAGLE.

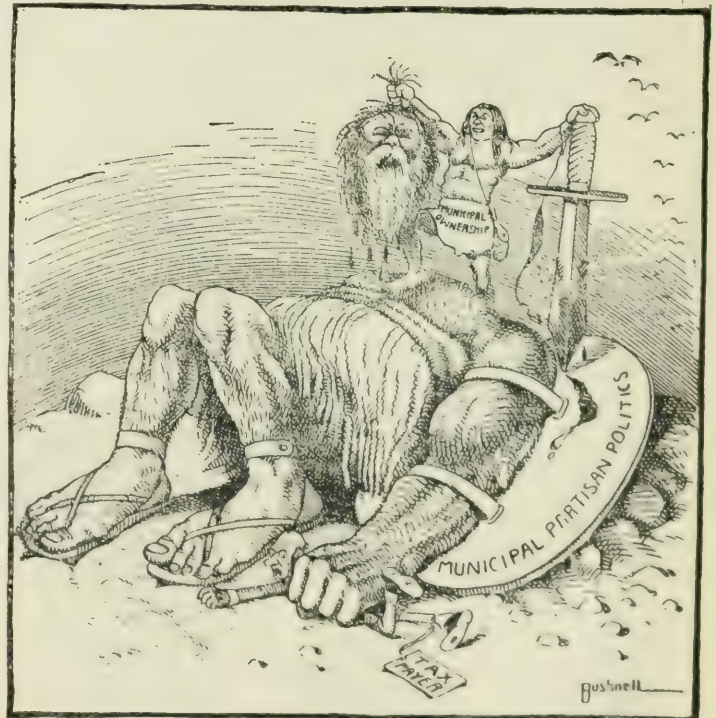
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

Britain, Germany, and France, as well, have decided that the Venezuelan courts are not fit tribunals to adjudicate cases in which foreigners are concerned.



"LIKELY TO BECOME POPULAR."

From the *World* (New York).



DAVID UP TO DATE.

In Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus municipal ownership of public utilities was the great feature of the campaigns, and in all of those cities municipal ownership candidates were swept into office on a mighty wave of public sentiment.

From the *Post* (Cincinnati).



AGGY: "I'll promise to keep the hornets off if you'll make it worth my while."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

Funston's dashing exploit and the capture of Aguinaldo, whose elusive career in the past two years has provided so much food for merriment in the newspapers, have been greedily seized on by the American cartoonists in a time of dearth of picturesque domestic incidents. Needless to say, there has been no alloy in Funston's glory for the commentator in caricature, and the press generally has been quick to scout the idea that the fearless Kansan is not worthy of any reward that has been suggested for his nimble and daring piece of work. The



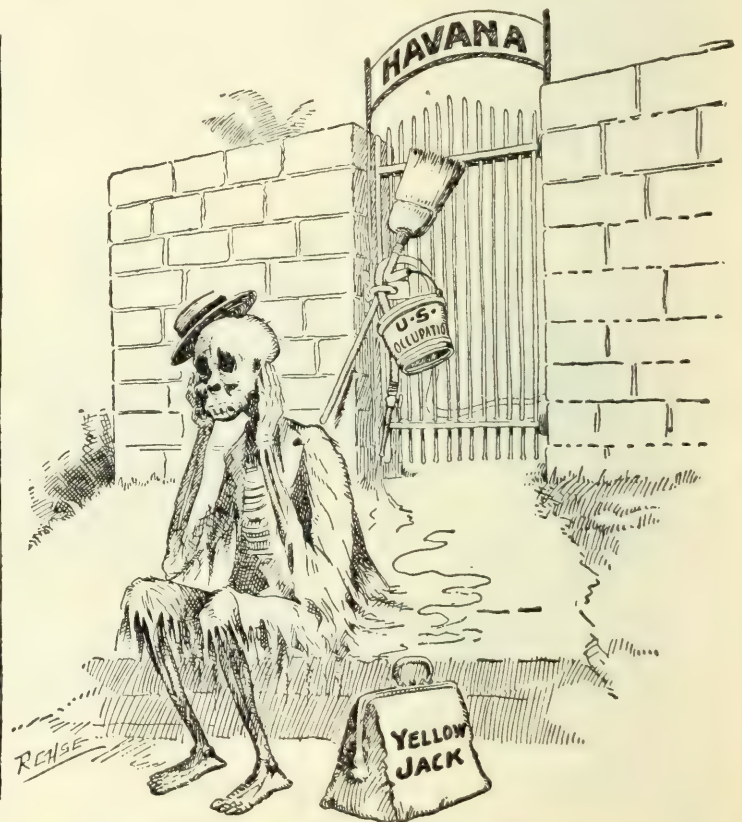
HE CAN'T MISS IT.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

industrious "Bart" of the *Minneapolis Journal* is taking up the cudgels for Funston in the discussion of the young officer's fitness to take such a high command in the regular army as Brigadier-General. The same cartoonist pictures Cuba on this page as riding on the wobbly machine of self-government; as possessed with avoiding the annexation post,—but with that fateful certainty of hitting it so well known to the bicycle beginner.



THE MATTER WITH FUNSTON.

THE WEST POINTER: "Huh! He's no soldier; he never tasted me."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



I WISH THE AMERICANS WOULD GET OUT.

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.*

BY GEORGE PERRY MORRIS.

THE twentieth century began in the city of Boston, Mass., with a ceremony so profoundly religious, and so entirely democratic and popular, that a much-traveled, critical, sober-minded Harvard University professor who carefully studied it as a social phenomenon of a unique kind afterward described it as the most impressive religious ceremony he ever had witnessed—one that had renewed his faith in religion and in democracy.

The man who conceived the idea of Boston in 1900 doing what was done in Boston in 1700, who set the Twentieth Century Club at work arranging for the service at the State House, who afterward was selected inevitably to be the priestly celebrant of the midnight worship, who stood on the balcony of the ancient building designed by Bulfinch and with stentorian voice in prayer and by reading of the Ninetieth Psalm led the devotions of the several thousand inhabitants of the city who filled the streets near the State House and then overflowed on the historic Common, was none other than Edward Everett Hale, now in his eightieth year, Boston's leading citizen for many years, and one of the greatest—some would say, the greatest—of living Americans.

Two facts immediately arrest the attention of one who attempts to draw a pen-picture of Dr. Hale. First, the length of his service to mankind and the breadth of his sympathy and activity; second, the individuality of his methods and words. The mold in which he was cast was broken at his birth. No one like him, or even faintly resembling him, appears among the Bostonians or New Englanders of this generation, or did in the one which immediately followed his own.

His career as a journalist began ere he graduated from Harvard College, in 1839, being then only seventeen years old. His career as a minister began in 1842, the time between this and 1846, when he became the pastor of the Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass., being spent as a ministerial free-lance. His career as a learner and teacher in charitable and philanthropic activity began about the same time, when he was

elected to serve on Worcester's Board of Overseers of the Poor. His career as a publicist began with fighting against the institution of human slavery, when in 1845 he wrote and published a pamphlet on "Emigration to Texas;" and this was followed by acts and writings which entitle him to be called one of the builders of the Commonwealth of Kansas as a mother of men and women who love liberty and literacy. His career as a man of letters began with contributions to the *Rosary* in 1848, and has not ceased. His career as an educator began as a teacher of Latin in the Boston Latin School during 1839-41, and since then he has held many responsible advisory, administrative positions, such as overseer at Harvard, as trustee of Antioch College, as councilor of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, etc. Obviously, a life so varied in its avocations, and so long in its tenure, as this must have been an exceptional one.

To describe adequately the spirit underlying all this variety and range of activity, and the individual methods of thought and action which have stamped Dr. Hale's career, is no easy task. Even as his exterior is so unlike that of any other man, so are his methods. But the motives that have governed him lie open to the gaze of all; and few men have so fully revealed their philosophy of life as Dr. Hale has in his writings.

Consider first his place and his service as a journalist,—one who has lost money by the *profession* rather than one who has made money at the *business* of newspaper-making; one, too, who has conceived of his several journals as prisms for the refraction of light or torches for the warning of mariners, and not as mirrors with a plane surface. Samuel Bowles the second, greatest by far of the three editors of that name who have made the *Springfield Republican* so influential a journal, once said to Mr. Frank Sanborn that at that time "they had only one good journalist in all Boston, and they were spoiling him in the pulpit!" He referred to Dr. Hale. Dr. Hale says of himself that he was cradled in the sheets of the daily newspaper—the *Advertiser*—which his father owned and edited, and it is a statement that is essentially if not literally true. Had he been content to live the wearing, drudging life of a journalist, he might have become the rival of Greeley as the molder of Northern opinion. For he has had three indispensable qualities of all great jour-

* Dr. Hale's recent retirement from his pastorate, and the completion of the publication of a definitive edition of his writings and speeches by one of the oldest of the Boston publishing houses, seem to justify an attempt at this time to appraise his long and varied career.

nalists,—a nervous, colloquial English style, full of life and the human quality; a scent for news; and a clean-cut, tenacious memory which has stored away the impressions of a vigilant eye and a sensitive ear, so that what he once said of Walt Whitman has been preëminently true of him: "What he has once seen, he has seen forever."

But this drudgery of journalism Dr. Hale was not willing to endure; so he turned to the pulpit and the pastorate. Nevertheless, in conjunction with the pastorate, he has seldom been without an organ of his own, or a journal in which he could write as he pleased. To-day he has his own department in the weekly organ of the Unitarian denomination, and he is still sponsor for the *Lend a Hand Record*, a monthly record of philanthropic deeds and plans. His most pretentious and the longest-lived journal was *Old and New*, a high-grade religious and literary monthly, which finally was merged with *Scribner's Monthly*. For the first year of its life, he was co-editor with Mr. Edwin D. Mead in producing the *New England Magazine*.

Dr. Hale, in commenting on his career as a journalist, has testified to his indebtedness, as a man of many other modes of activity, to the training which journalism gives a man by teaching him to observe, to describe accurately what he observes, and that promptly. In short, he holds that precision and range of sight foster insight. Swiftmess and accuracy in forming and expressing opinion save time, lessen friction, and enhance authority. Dr. Hale's rules for writing are these:

1. Know what you want to say.
2. Say it.
3. Use your own language.
4. Leave out all fine passages.
5. A short word is better than a long one.
6. The fewer words, other things being equal, the better.
7. Cut it to pieces.

Such rules are eloquent of practical experience as an editor.

Dr. Hale's career as a Christian minister—he refuses to be called a "clergyman"—began with his licensure, in 1842. Then, in 1846, he went to Worcester, and in 1856 he returned to his native city, Boston; and not until 1900 did he give up the pastorate of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church or cease preaching weekly. Of this church he still is *pastor emeritus*, and in its peculiarly family-like life his spirit is influential.

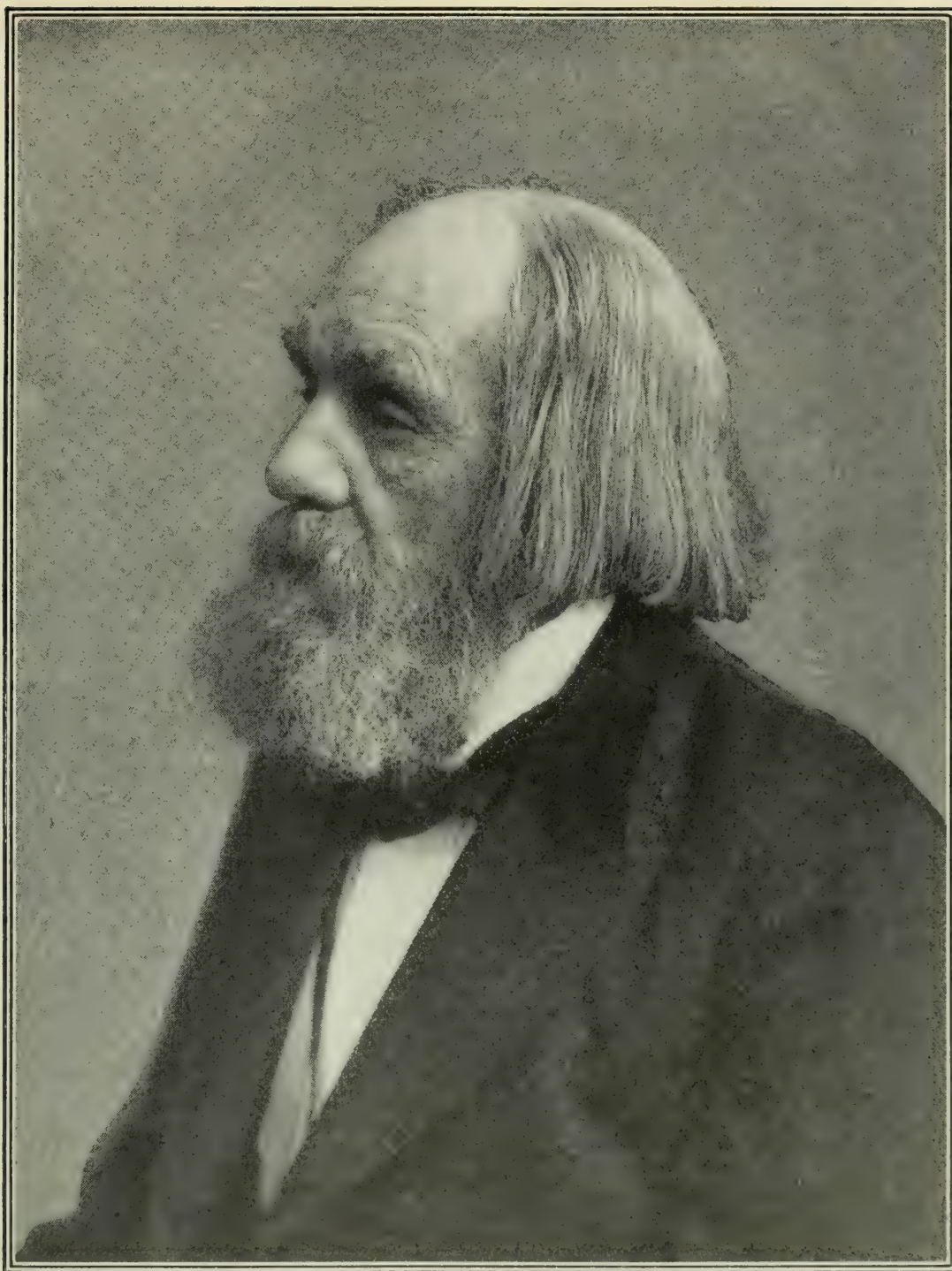
As a Unitarian theologian, he ranks below Channing or Hedge. In so far as he has been a theologian, it has been as a teacher of the theology of the heart, and not as a speculative thinker. As a Liberal polemicist, he is not to be mentioned

with Theodore Parker for power. In range and accuracy of biblical scholarship, many of his sect have surpassed him. His sermons from week to week have not averaged high as specimens of the art of homiletical structure as taught in the divinity schools, too often being discursive and formless. Yet there are so many of them in print that it is clear that there often has been a popular demand for their wider circulation, and occasionally they are so nearly ideal in method and style that one is constrained to believe that had Dr. Hale concentrated his powers on his pulpit ministrations he might have become one of the great preachers of the time.

This much must be said of all his sermons, however: They always have been in language of the day and understandable of all men. His themes also have been contemporaneous. God manifesting himself in America of the nineteenth century has interested Dr. Hale more than the Jehovah of the Jews or the God of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages. His gospel has not been "a theologic gospel of hay or wood," and he has always avoided the "parsonic cadence."

The explanation of Dr. Hale's abiding influence in his own church and denomination, and with the Christian public, is to be found in his "continuous disclosure of a beautiful spirit"—to apply to him a saying which Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie used in describing Dr. Lyman Abbott's influence in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. From the first day he entered a pulpit to this hour, he has cared infinitely more for the kingdom of God than for the Church universal or local. His people have been taught to be charitable in spirit and deed, and, so far as possible, wise in their method of doing good; and no good cause, civic, educational, or philanthropic, whether national or local in scope, has failed to receive suggestive, intelligent discussion in his pulpit, and in the church's classes and conferences. To him have come for succor countless unfortunates and needy folk, who never have found him too busy to give counsel and practical aid. Hence, for many years he has been pastor at large for the city of Boston, having other men's burdens imposed upon him, to be sure, and occasionally being victimized by frauds in whose honesty he had Christ-like faith, but never losing faith in humanity or ceasing to be fatherly, brotherly, and beneficent because occasionally cheated. He has been Boston's St. Christopher.

As exponent of a social conception or type of Christianity, Dr. Hale is to this country what Maurice, Kingsley, and the English pioneers of this school of thought were to Great Britain. From the first, he has stood four-square for such a conception of the Church as makes it a leaven of



From a photograph taken in April for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* by Davis & Sanford, N. Y.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

the civic lump, or the salt that preserves society. This doctrine he has preached with voice and pen in sermons, editorials, and books for more than half a century ; and the precise limits of his influence is beyond compute. But it has been constant, and far-reaching.

To attempt to chronicle merely, let alone describe, the part played by Dr. Hale as a social reformer and as an altruist, is to be amazed at the prescience, the range, and the indefatigability of the man. Just as no person deserving pity

has been turned away from his door, so no reform movement has appealed in vain to him for aid. The negro as a slave and the negro as a freed-man, the Indian as he was before the days of the annual Mohonk Conference and as he is now, and immigrants from Europe of all nationalities have had a champion in Dr. Hale. Civil-service reform, prison reform, the Law and Order League, know him as an advocate. Charity administration, whether on the old individualistic basis or as at present organized, has counted him an alert

and influential promoter. By first writing his story, "Ten Times One Is Ten," and thus leading up to the organizing of the King's Daughters and the Lend a Hand clubs, and then by writing the story, "In His Name," Dr. Hale did more than any other man to enlist the youth of the country in altruistic service, and in a healthy, objective type of religious activity, his motto for them being—

Look up, and not down;
Look forward, and not back;
Look out, and not in;
Lend a hand.

Previously, the type had been too subjective.

Last in point of time, but not least in importance, of the reforms championed by Dr. Hale has been the project of an international arbitration tribunal, or permanent judiciary for international disputes. As he scans the outcome of the Hague Convention of 1899, and notes its provision for the creation of a court of this kind, it must be a matter of much pride to him that as long ago as 1889 he preached in Washington, D. C., before high officials of state, a sermon in which he outlined a plan very similar to that adopted at The Hague. Year after year he has urged this at the Mohonk Conferences and elsewhere.

Since 1889, Dr. Hale has repeatedly called on the nations to act speedily and sensibly in the

matter; and now, of course, his prayer is that he may survive to see the court adjudicate upon at least one case. Two years ago, when public sentiment seemed apathetic, he went up and down the Eastern and Middle States for weeks, sometimes speaking every day in the week, to rouse America to do her part at The Hague. He has been the greatest inspirer among us, since Charles Sumner, of the spirit which demands peace on earth and the better organization of the world.

As a publicist and patriot, Dr. Hale did invaluable work preceding the Civil War as an agitator against slavery, although he never was an extremist like William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. During the war, by such poems as "Take the Loan" and "Put It Through," he spurred the Northern public on to do its duty. By urging recruiting among his own church-members, and by setting the entire membership of his church at work in all sorts of schemes for bettering the lot of the Northern troops, he made the South Congregational Church a very live cell—to quote his own figure of speech—in the national cellular tissue. As director of the Freedmen's Aid Society, as official of the Sanitary Commission, he found ample play for his organizing power and skill. But these activities were comparatively restricted and local in their range. It was as the writer for the *Atlantic* of articles full of hope and sane optimism that Dr. Hale's influence at this time was widest. In this periodical appeared, in 1863, his masterpiece, "A Man Without a Country," which, besides preaching its sermon, demonstrated that America had a short-story writer of the first rank; and this at a time long before the example of the French in this form of literature had been taken as a model by us, and so cleverly imitated or improved, as it has been by not a few of our authors. Curiously, the year which saw the war with Spain over Cuba open was the year of the largest sale of this book of Dr. Hale's.

The son of a Whig, a Free Soiler in youth, Dr. Hale early took his place in the ranks of the Republican party, and has never left it, preferring, like his lifelong friend, Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, to do his reform work as a partisan inside the breast-works, rather than outside with the enemy. As a clergyman, he has not been as prone as some of his contemporaries to prescribe courses of action for civil authorities. While he has ever stoutly maintained that in no other country in Christendom do Church and State so depend upon the service of substantially the same men—"the State's men being really the Church's men, and the Church's men really State's men," to quote



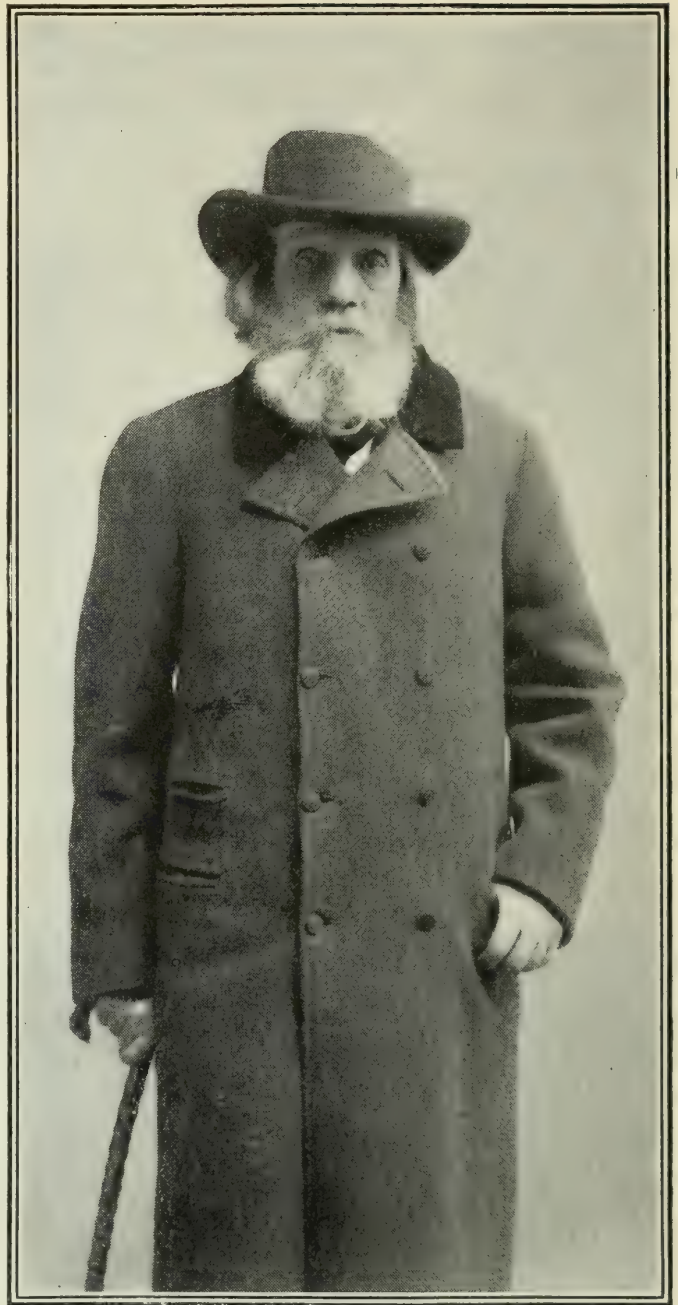
THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOSTON.

(Dr. Hale was for many years pastor, and is now *pastor emeritus*, of this church.)

his own words—he also has had an unusually keen perception, for one of his calling, of the practical aspects of civic administration and party politics, and how far and how rapidly it is possible to make the ideal the real in a democracy. Hence, he never has been a clerical scold, or a maligner of public officials.

His attitude may be illustrated by his course since the war with Spain broke out in 1898. As one conversant with Spanish history and character to a degree not common among Americans, having early in life turned his attention to Spanish and Latin American history, he might have been pardoned if in the pulpit and press he had prescribed for his countrymen a suitable course of action toward Spain. Other men with far less knowledge would have rushed to the front with their opinions. But Dr. Hale said or wrote nothing; and shortly after the war began he told his congregation that he would not preach about the war until he thought he knew more about it than the Government did. He has since said that he thought the responsible officials in Washington, in possession of all the facts, were far likelier to be right in their judgments than men, like himself, with a limited horizon and incomplete data in possession on which to base an opinion. We may be sure that this is not inconsistent, in Dr. Hale's mind, with his well-known declaration: "The People is sovereign here; the People is the fountain of honor here; the President is the servant of the People." As an individual citizen, Dr. Hale believes in national expansion, and he is not fearful of a radical change in national ideals or temperament because of our acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. He indorses every step the administration has taken.

As a man of letters, Dr. Hale will live longest by a few of his short stories, such as "My Double and How He Undid Me," "The Man Without a Country," and "Skeleton in the Closet;" by such fragments of autobiography as his "A New England Boyhood," which is valuable as a record of New England life at the time, as well as for its revelation of personality; and by his reminiscent essays, in which he has given us vivid pen-pictures of men whom he has known, like Emerson and Lowell. Though he has written much on history—American and Spanish—enough to show what he might have done if he had devoted all his time to such literary creative work, and though it has been his favorite avocation, the result is not a product destined to long life. His verse lacks the perfection of form of great verse. But a few of his ballads and hymns will always find place in American anthologies and hymnals. Some of his occasional verse read at Harvard



A CHARACTERISTIC PICTURE OF DR. HALE.

(Taken for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Davis & Sanford, N. Y.)

alumni dinners has deeply stirred those who have heard it, but it does not inevitably so move one who reads it. Dr. Hale's fertility as an author may be inferred from the fact that the catalogue of Harvard University has more than one hundred and thirty titles of books and pamphlets listed. His next book will be "Memoirs and Memories of the Nineteenth Century," which prior to publication in book form will appear in the monthly issues of the *Outlook*.

The larger part of Dr. Hale's writings is didactic in purpose, though in the guise of fiction, the drama, narrative, poetry; and it bears upon every conceivable aspect of contemporary life. Theology, literature, philanthropy, politics, pass

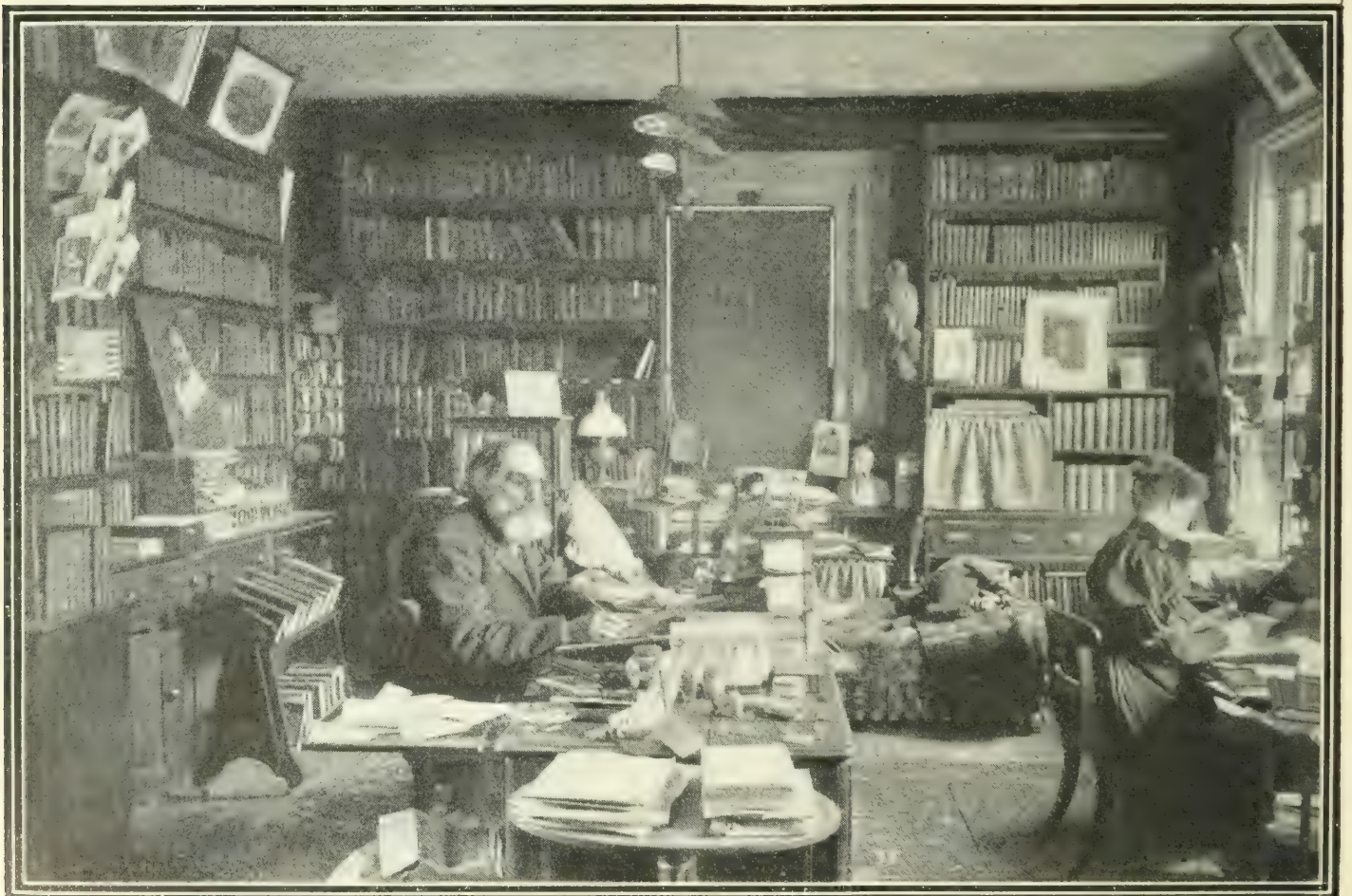
in survey, and are transformed by his imagination and common sense into homely speech especially welcome to men and women altruistically inclined. He is never dull or commonplace, always suggestive and practical, frequently penetrating and conclusive.

As a formal critic of literature, Dr. Hale did enough earlier in his career to show that he might have won fame in this sphere had he chosen to follow it. In this as in everything else he did he was unconventional, thoroughly American in point of view, and always approaching the author and book sympathetically, but candidly as well. His early review of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" is one full of insight and just praise.

As an educator, Dr. Hale's service has been to lend a hand to every scheme that has been devised to lessen illiteracy and popularize learning in the United States. Whether as overseer of Harvard—his alma mater—or as councilor of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, or as trustee of Antioch College, or as friend of Hampton Institute and Tuskegee, his endeavor has been to make the humblest American eligible as a citizen of the republic of letters; or, to quote his own words, "Any full view of the right of

all God's children refuses to limit to any 'upper class' the delights of science, the full range of literature, and all which we call liberal education. . . . The whole drift of new life, which opens up to everybody all literature, science, and art, means that every one shall have the nobler enjoyment, the higher—yes, the infinite—range." He never has overvalued the mechanism of education, always putting instructors above instruction, and the culture of college life above its utilitarian, specializing tendencies and resources. He has insisted in season and out of season that education and not instruction is the prime object of schools and colleges.

In his educational as in his political and ecclesiastical ideals, Dr. Hale has been a thorough democrat. His constant attitude, as a man of culture and letters, toward the masses has been this: "We are blood of their blood, bone of their bone. Their life is our life; their success is our victory. As they step forward and upward with the weight which they are carrying, philosophy is more wise, and literature is more vital." Our sole reason for being a nation, in his view, is that each man may serve others, social standing depending upon the measure of such



social service rendered by the individual. "Who-soever would be chiefest among you shall be servant of all," is his motto for America, his explanation of its unique mission to mankind.

No survey of Dr. Hale's career would be complete without some reference to his place as an orator. Whether as lecturer before lyceums, historical societies, Chautauqua assemblies, or bodies of college students and school pupils, or as formal orator on state occasions, or as after-dinner speaker, Dr. Hale has always been popular,—not because of his graces of oratory, which his uncle, Edward Everett, had to a superlative degree, but because of his wit, his common sense, his fathomless stores of reminiscence, his facility in conveying his thoughts in speech understood of common men, his optimism, and not infrequently his overwhelming eloquence, especially when deeply stirred and when expounding Americanism. His voice and figure are like no other man's,—the voice being deep and muffled, the body angular and massive, the countenance benign yet rugged.

As an antiquarian, versed in the beginnings of history on the American continent, in the settlement and development of Boston and New England, Dr. Hale has had a peculiarly useful career as investigator and popularizer of historical information. In this work his large native endowment of imagination has served him well, enabling him to put flesh on the bones of fact, and thus to make his writings on themes usually dry and sapless so juicy and vital that he enjoys the conspicuous honor of being an antiquarian who is read.

Admirable as has been Dr. Hale's career as a journalist, clergyman, philanthropist, author, and educator, it is as "professor of America" to his generation that he has done his best and most unique work. By birth, of best New England stock; having, as a boy, the historic Common as a playground; early made aware by conversation in his father's home of the inner meaning of the burning issues of the hour, and privileged to hear history and politics discussed by men like Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and other Whig leaders who were making history and shaping politics; in youth an ardent conspirator for the triumph of liberty in Kansas,—his whole career, whether you consider the influence of heredity or environment, or his free choices of friends and pursuits, has made him an American *sui generis*, and has fitted him to do for the American public what he conceived his "professor of America" as doing in a college—namely, showing men that there "is such a reality as American thought, that there are certain principles which belong to the American Government, that

there are certain feelings which are experienced by none but an American."

It will always be Dr. Hale's chief glory as a patriot that in his many sermons, addresses, editorials, pamphlets, and conversations with uninformed Europeans and cynical Americans he has uttered again and again such sentiments as these:

Our government is ourselves united.

Democracy is a system in which the people rules itself, and commands its servants.

With us, administration is not government.

When you intrust government to everybody, everybody makes his suggestion. The man who knows where the shoe pinches makes the last and instructs the workmen.

Our President is not a king; our people is not a third estate; our churches are not hierarchies; our aristocracy is not hereditary.

Feudal institutions die within fifteen minutes after the immigrant lands in America.

In the feudal or European systems, no man may do anything unless he is permitted. In the democratic or American system, he may do anything unless he is forbidden.

Wherever or whenever Dr. Hale has heard contrary sentiments expressed, he has not failed to rebuke them, or to assert the truth as he has seen it. He was in this mood at Harvard Commencement in 1899, when he felt constrained to remind the Phi Beta Kappa orator of the day, who had imputed selfish, grasping motives to the President of the United States in dealing with Cuba and Spain's other former possessions, that all that the President had done he had done at the popular behest, the people and not he being master, he being not "a Julius or Augustus, to rule the nation, but a Metullus or Scipio, to be ruled by the nation."

For Americans who deny the right or the expediency of manhood suffrage, or for men of letters who are snobs and mere doctrinaires, Dr. Hale has had but little patience and much contempt. To those, like Carlyle, who have scoffed at universal manhood suffrage, he has replied: "Universal suffrage has never pretended in America to secure the perfect or ideal way. But it does pretend to gain the peaceful way . . . simply you secure peace. It therefore gives you the chance to govern yourselves. No Jack Cade, no barricades, no *coup d'état*." To dilettante scholars and doctrinaires and pedants, Dr. Hale has said: "You are to consort with men and women; to ask while you answer; to learn while you lead." "The great mistakes in our Government have all been the mistakes of theorists. The great successes have been wrought when the people took their own affairs in hand and pushed them through."

Dr. Hale's appreciation and understanding of

the West is illustrated by his important service in providing ways and means for the colonization of Kansas in 1852-61 with anti-slavery settlers. How he and his associates did this he has told us in his history of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. Contemplating the resources—material and moral—of the Kansas of to-day, Dr. Hale does not regret that he labored so arduously for a free Kansas in his early manhood.

It is an open question whether Dr. Hale to-day is not better appreciated, as a typical American, in the West than he is in a New England which, with its large Celtic and ever-increasing Latin and Slavic population, is far less American in opinion, on many matters which during the last half of the seventeenth, all of the eighteenth, and the first half of the nineteenth centuries were deemed as essential to Americanism, than are the Southern States or the States of the Mississippi Valley and beyond.

It has been a fundamental tenet of Dr. Hale's conscious philosophy of life that in Church and State all should participate in discussion and action; and he never has deemed himself so near his ideal as when he has induced others to think and act, and to assume responsibility. Hence, much that may have seemed like negligence or unloading of administrative responsibility on others, on his part, has been a deliberate purpose to strengthen the characters of those who needed to be made to face problems without him to lean upon.

If need be, Dr. Hale can deal with the details of administration in a way so masterly as to make his subordinates and helpers open their eyes with wonder. But usually he prefers to deal with affairs in the large, his chief function being to overcome inertia and get the masses under way in the right direction. Men who can overcome the inertia of humanity should not be judged hypercritically. There are not so many of them that they can be treated cavalierly.

No one could have lived so long, so busy, and so arduous a life as Dr. Hale has lived unless he had inherited a good constitution, and unless he had cared for it. His habits of life have been regular, his ideals of living simple, his sleep



DR. HALE'S HOUSE AT ROXBURY, MASS.

frequent, long, and deep. His characteristic change of pursuit from hour to hour has prevented *ennui* or ossification, and also has aided to maintain vitality, just as it did in Mr. Gladstone's case. Early learning from his mother "to get along as well as one could each day," he never has borrowed trouble or crossed bridges until he has come to them. Good health and popular favor have induced serenity of spirit, and thus prolonged life.

So it comes to pass that Dr. Hale is the youngest-spirited old man to-day in Boston—one to whom, to quote a young Unitarian minister, the younger men can turn with more certainty of awakening delight in and response to new discoveries of truth, new methods of work, new points of view, than to any other man of their denomination, however young or progressive. Much of Dr. Hale's characteristic openness of mind, breeziness of manner, and youth in old age has been due to his delight in nature, his open-air life, his zest for geology, botany, or what not, so long as it is God's world he is learning about. Some of it, too, has been due to his perennial love for children and youth, a large proportion of his books having been written especially for them. Nothing comes nearer his heart than the Old South work for educating Boston's youth in knowledge of American history.

Full of humor, craving human contact, eager to get and equally willing to impart knowledge of every kind, loyal unto death to those whom he respects and loves, ever seeking opportunities for doing good, proud of his inheritance as a

child of God, strenuous in endeavor to induce other men to be equally proud, an American by conviction as well as by birth and training,—Dr. Hale stands apart to-day in a niche by himself, unapproached, unaccompanied, by any other man of letters or affairs in the nation. If he lives until his next birthday, April 3, 1902, his four-score years of life and his long career of altruism should in some way have general, more than local, recognition and praise.

After such a survey of so varied and influential a life as Dr. Hale's, the question inevitably arises, What is the secret of it all?

Belief in God as a Father and man as a brother, would seem to answer the question best. Very unlike the Puritan in many ways—for instance, in his theology, and in his love of play and of nature—nevertheless, at bottom Dr. Hale is a Puritan, because he is dominated so completely by his certitude of God's reality, nearness, and good intent, and by his exalted conception of his privilege to share jointly with God in ushering in the Kingdom. This is the key to the man's life on its Godward side :

The plowing of the Lord is deep,
On ocean or on land ;
His furrows cross the mountain steep,
They cross the sea-washed land.

Wise men and prophets know not how,
But work their Master's will ;
The kings and nations drag the plow,
His purpose to fulfill.

As author of this verse, it is apparent that Dr. Hale has a vivid conception of God as shaping man's destiny.

Does he discourse on "Democracy and a Liberal Education," Dr. Hale's last words are that the duty of the educated man in a democracy is to live, learn, teach, *with* God, *for* man. Does he describe "The Education of a Prince," he insists that "Work is labor inspirited by the Holy Spirit," and that while man's labor on earth may cease, yet as a fellow-workman with God he shall live forever. Does he eulogize the Pilgrim Fathers, he points out how inevitably the feudal concepts as well as feudal institutions perished in a company of men who knew that they lived together for the greater glory of God. He imagines one of these men waking in the morning with a divine feeling that "This world is to be a better world to-night because I am in it ; this world is to be more God's world because I am in it ; God's kingdom is to come to-day because I am in it." In which is a bit of unconscious autobiography. No better statement of Dr. Hale's philosophy of life can be found. God is ever conceived by him as his ally, and he, God's. "God of heaven, be with us, as thou wert with the fathers," he prays in one of his stirring

addresses ; and not waiting God's affirmative answer, he adds : "God of heaven, we will be with thee, as the fathers were."

In fact, Dr. Hale's consistent optimism, as he says, is rooted in this idea of partnership between God and man. "Not till man comes up to some comprehension that God has sent him here on an infinite business ; that he and the Author of this world are at one in this affair of managing it," says Dr. Hale, does a man "with any courage or success take the business of managing his life and the world's life into his own hands."

Confident that he has had God for an ally, and believing with equal certitude that all men are his brethren, it has been natural for Dr. Hale to put himself at the service of the weak and the unfortunate, and those needing comradeship in life's struggle, and to be a thoroughgoing democrat in Church, State, and school. Solely in the capacity of adviser, he has done service for humanity sufficient to win immortality had he done nothing else. Studying this portion of his life's record, one recalls what Erasmus said of Sir Thomas More: "He has been patron saint to all poor devils." Kindliness, hatred of injustice, sympathy for the unfortunate, were Dr. Hale's striking characteristics as a boy, and he has never altered.

Democracy to him has not been a fruit of the Christian faith : it *is* the Christian faith, on the manward side of it. Fundamentally a man of heart, Dr. Hale will live longest in the memories of his contemporaries and immediate survivors as a good, gentle, kindly man, withal virile and aggressive. Strength of will, sometimes bordering on obstinacy, he has not lacked. Openness, acuteness, and flexibility of mind, and brilliancy and fertility of imagination, he has displayed lavishly. But Will, Reason, and Imagination have been the obedient servants of his emotions, and those emotions beneficent in purpose. He painted his own portrait unerringly when he wrote :

Not mine to mount to courts where seraphs sing,
Or glad archangels soar on outstretched wing ;
Not mine in unison with celestial choirs
To sound heaven's trump, or strike the gentler wires ;
Not mine to stand enrolled at crystal gates,
Where Michael thunders or where Uriel waits.
But lesser worlds a Father's kindness know ;
Be mine some simple service here below,—
To weep with those who weep, their joys to share,
Their pain to solace, or their burdens bear ;
Some widow in her agony to meet ;
Some exile in his new-found home to greet ;
To serve some child of thine, and so serve thee,—
Lo, here am I ! To such a work send me.

Like Froude, he has defined "Right as the sacrifice of self to good," and "Wrong as the sacrifice of good to self." As an American and as a Christian, his rule of life has been, "*Non ministrari, sed ministrare.*"

FREDERIC HARRISON IN AMERICA.

IT is probably true that the visit of no Englishman, since Matthew Arnold came to this country eighteen or twenty years ago, has excited greater interest among the intellectual people of the United States than the recent one of Mr. Frederic Harrison. He did not come here to be lionized, to gain money, or to investigate us for the purpose of writing a volume of impressions. He had two or three specific objects, and these were duly accomplished before his return. He had been invited by the Union League Club of Chicago to address the club, February 22, on the character and place of George Washington in history. He also had as a particular mission the arousing of interest, especially in our leading universities, in the approaching millennial celebration of that great founder of English laws and letters, King Alfred.

He arrived on February 14, and after a day or two in New York, proceeded to Chicago, where his address on George Washington was received with very high praise. It is to be published by the Union League. Mr. Harrison's name was associated by one of the speakers, on that oc-

casión, with those of Queen Victoria and John Bright, as one of the three people in England who had been most influential, in the time of our Civil War, in preventing conflict between England and the United States, and in upholding the cause of the North.

Mr. Harrison took occasion while in Chicago to lecture before the University of Chicago, and also addressed the Positivist Society. He was especially interested in Hull House as a standpoint from which to study the industrial and social conditions of the people of the most typical of great American cities.

From Chicago, he went directly to Boston, and lectured before Harvard University on the writings of King Alfred. This very attractive address has now been published in pamphlet form by the Macmillan Company. "I call to mind," said Mr. Harrison, "that this year is the millenary, or thousandth anniversary, of the death, in 901, of Alfred the West Saxon King, who is undoubtedly the founder of a regular prose literature, as of so many other English institutions and ways. . . . He and his people were just as much your ancestors as they were mine; for all we can say is that the 130,000,000 who speak our Anglo-Saxon tongue have all a fairly equal claim to look on him as the heroic leader of our remote forefathers."

From Boston, Mr. Harrison made haste to visit Washington in time to be present at the second inauguration of President McKinley, and he was the guest in Washington of Senator Elkins. He was on the platform in the Senate Chamber on occasion of the inaugural ceremonies, and was entertained constantly during his Washington visit by Senators and high officials, and met nearly all the important public men at the capital. He was particularly interested in coming to know well Vice-President Roosevelt. Mr. Harrison is the author of a very valuable monograph on the character and career of Oliver Cromwell, and naturally had read Mr. Roosevelt's more recent study of the great Protector.

After leaving Washington, Mr. Harrison was the guest of the Johns Hopkins University, where he delivered an historical lecture on Alfred the Great to a general Baltimore audience, and spoke particularly upon the works of Alfred to the university students of English literature. Thereafter he spoke in succession at Princeton, Yale, and Columbia universities, and made an address before the Nineteenth Century Club in New York on the men and the characteristics of



MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

(From a photo taken expressly for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Davis & Sanford, New York, just before he returned to England.)

the last half of the nineteenth century. He made a second brief visit to Boston just before sailing, and took passage to England on April 3.

Mr. Harrison deservedly holds a great place among the real students and men of letters of Great Britain. Yet he has not confined himself to the pursuits of learning and literature alone, but has all his life been earnest and active in the practical promotion of his political, social, and ethical opinions, with a view to the advancement of his generation.

He was born in London on October 18, 1831, and is therefore in his seventieth year. He was educated at King's College, London, and Wadham College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree and became a Fellow and Tutor. Subsequently he became a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, in 1858.

His interest in labor problems was early shown, and he was a member of the Royal Commission on Trades-Unions that began its investigations in 1867 and reported two years later. He was secretary of the Royal Commission for Digesting the Laws during the following two years, and for twelve years, from 1877 to 1889, he was Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law to the Inns of Court.

When the London County Council was created for the government of the great metropolis, Mr. Harrison was honored by being made one of the first aldermen; and from 1889 to 1892 he rendered conspicuous services in that important body.

For twenty-one years he has been president of the London Positivist Committee. Those who would like to know what Mr. Harrison's religious views are, and what he means by "Positivism," should be referred to his valuable article entitled "Positivism: Its Position, Aims, and Ideals," in the March number of the *North American Review*, a summary of which we published in the April number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

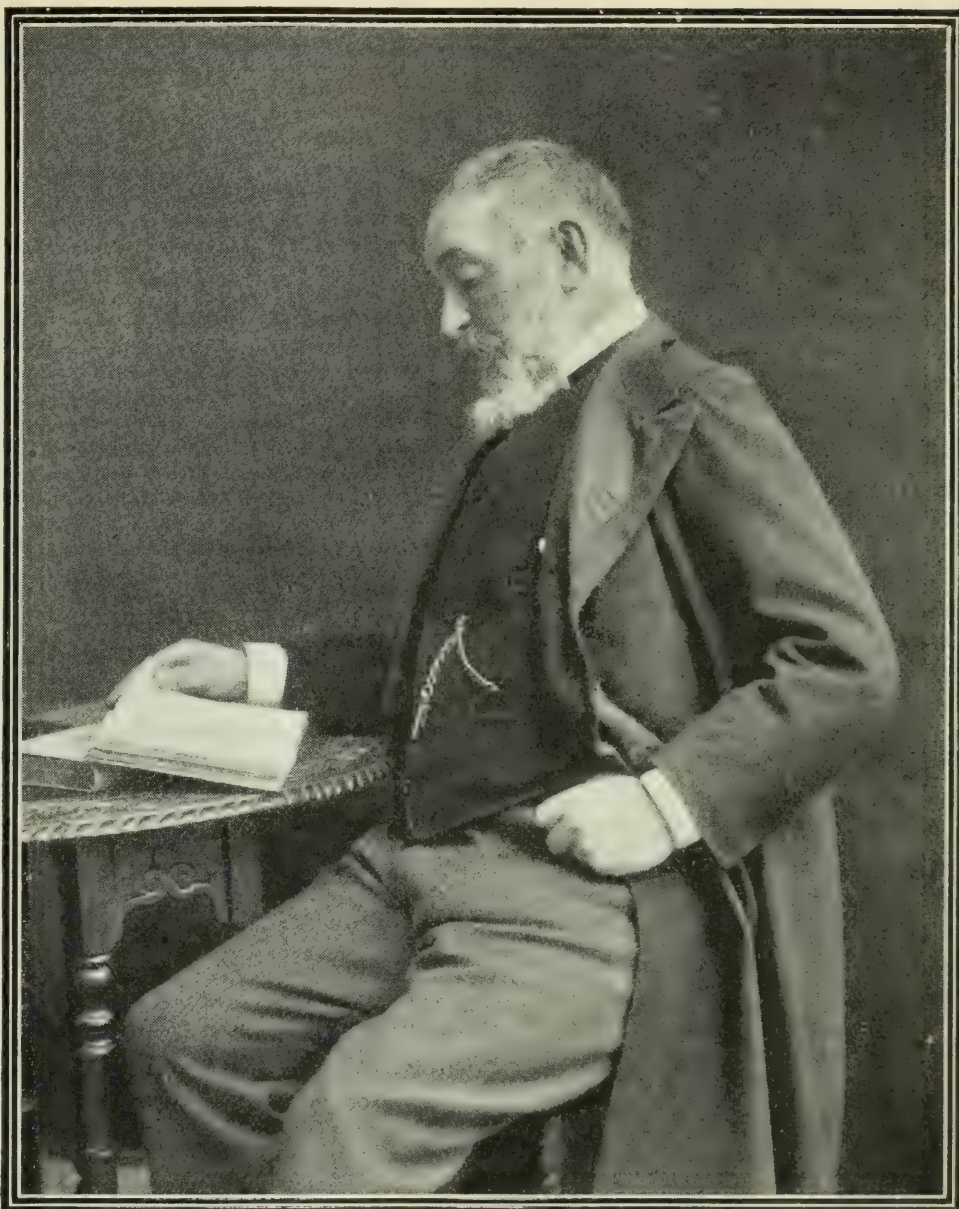


Photo by Davis & Sanford, N. Y.

ANOTHER NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. HARRISON.

As the troubles between England and the Boer republics were coming to a crisis, Mr. Harrison, with Mr. John Morley and several others, was one of the most outspoken and convincing antagonists of the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and the present Conservative government. It is hardly necessary to say that he has always been an advanced Liberal in his political affiliations.

His contributions to general literature, to history, to philosophy, to political and economic science, and to the methods of education and culture, have been so numerous that we will not try to present any bibliographical data. The portraits of Mr. Harrison published while he was in this country were none of them made from recent photographs. We are glad, therefore, to present herewith two new ones, photographed especially for this magazine on the day before Mr. Harrison embarked on his home journey.

THE STEEL TRUST ON THE GREAT LAKES.

BY W. FRANK M'CLURE.

A remarkable feature of the relation of the United States Steel Company to the Great Lakes traffic is found in the fact that the "Trust" controls fully two-thirds of the raw product of iron ore now known to be in the ground, and it is at the present time negotiating for still other properties, which it will doubtless secure in the near future.

Few of those who have not visited the mines of the upper lakes realize the enormity of the resources of that vast and productive section of the United States. There are 150 distinct kinds of iron ore, each kind from a different mine and bearing a different name. The mines are located in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Their

total amount of ore produced last year by the companies which are now in the trust was 10,684,934 tons. This is a little more than half the output of all the mines of the United States during 1900, the ore output last year being 19,000,000 tons.

Each succeeding year for a number of years has shown a remarkable increase in the iron-ore traffic over the preceding year. Lake Erie harbors receive the greater part of all the ore mined. A few figures illustrate the rapid growth in the Lake Erie district. During 1893, there were 5,333,061 tons of ore received ; in 1895 there were 8,112,228 tons ; in 1898 the receipts aggregated 11,028,321 tons, and last year the figures reached 15,797,787



Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

THE PRINCIPAL PORTS ON THE GREAT AMERICAN LAKES.

output is shipped principally from the harbors of Duluth, Superior, Presque Isle, Two Harbors, Ashland, Marquette, and Escanaba.

In its absorption of the Rockefeller interests, the trust comes into possession of some of the most valuable mining property—namely, the Lake Superior Consolidated mines, including the great Mesabi range. This range alone has proved up 500,000,000 tons of ore lying in the ground. Last season it produced 1,500,000 tons. The

tons. These figures concerning the ore-production are significant of a marvelous and rapid increase in the demand for the finished products in iron and steel.

The newly discovered Canadian iron-ore mines, be they small or large, will not come in competition with the United States Steel Company's interests to any great degree, and if ever they do, it will be on a foreign market. The mines of Michipicoten, Ont., the location of the newly

discovered Canadian ore-fields, are a part of the territory which is being developed by the Algoma Steamship Company. This company, with headquarters at the Soo, is under the direction of Francis J. Clerg, and his enterprises, strictly speaking, concern only the Canadian shores. His line of vessels being built to carry the products of Canada abroad is an enterprise in which the Canadians are rightly interested.

The Michipicoten mines have been said to hold in store unlimited resources of iron ore. In the territory where already mines have been opened it has been figured that from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons are available. Latest reports, however, indicate that these figures are exaggerated. Nevertheless, the mines are rich in brown hematite ore, and the geological survey of the country bespeaks large and profitable veins.

Away back in the eighties, a few cargoes of Canadian ore were brought to Cleveland and Erie. Last fall a cargo of 2,456 tons from the Michipicoten mines was delivered at the Hanna docks at Ashtabula. It has been currently reported that more of this ore will come across to the United States this season, but there are few who believe that it will develop into an extensive traffic. The duty of 40 cents a ton which is imposed on all ore brought to this country from Canada, it is thought, will make the business unprofitable.

The opening of the Canadian mines will have the effect of developing the now meager industry of making steel and iron in Canada. When once Canada teems with activity in this class of industry, then she may compete with the United States in sending her product to foreign countries, especially England, where she will have no duty to pay. Then the demand for American steel in Canada will also be cut off. Movements are already under way looking toward the proper development of the steel industry on the Canadian side of the lakes, when the mines of Canada shall have been sufficiently opened.

There is no more important problem in modern steel manufacture than that of transportation. No other branch of traffic has received greater attention, from its inauguration down to date. It is a problem which affects the raw material as well as the finished product. The iron ore must first find its way from the mines to the shipping ports of the upper lakes. Thence it goes down to the lower lake ports in vessels, only to be unloaded again and hauled by rail to the inland furnaces, distances of from 100 to 150 miles. The manufacture of steel and iron is followed by the shipping of the finished product to all the world. The great problems are found in the rapidity with which all shipments

are to be handled and the development of the equipments essential thereto.

The billion-dollar trust has taken hold of this great traffic at a time when it has reached a high stage of development. Marcus A. Hanna is one of the men who has watched this growth.

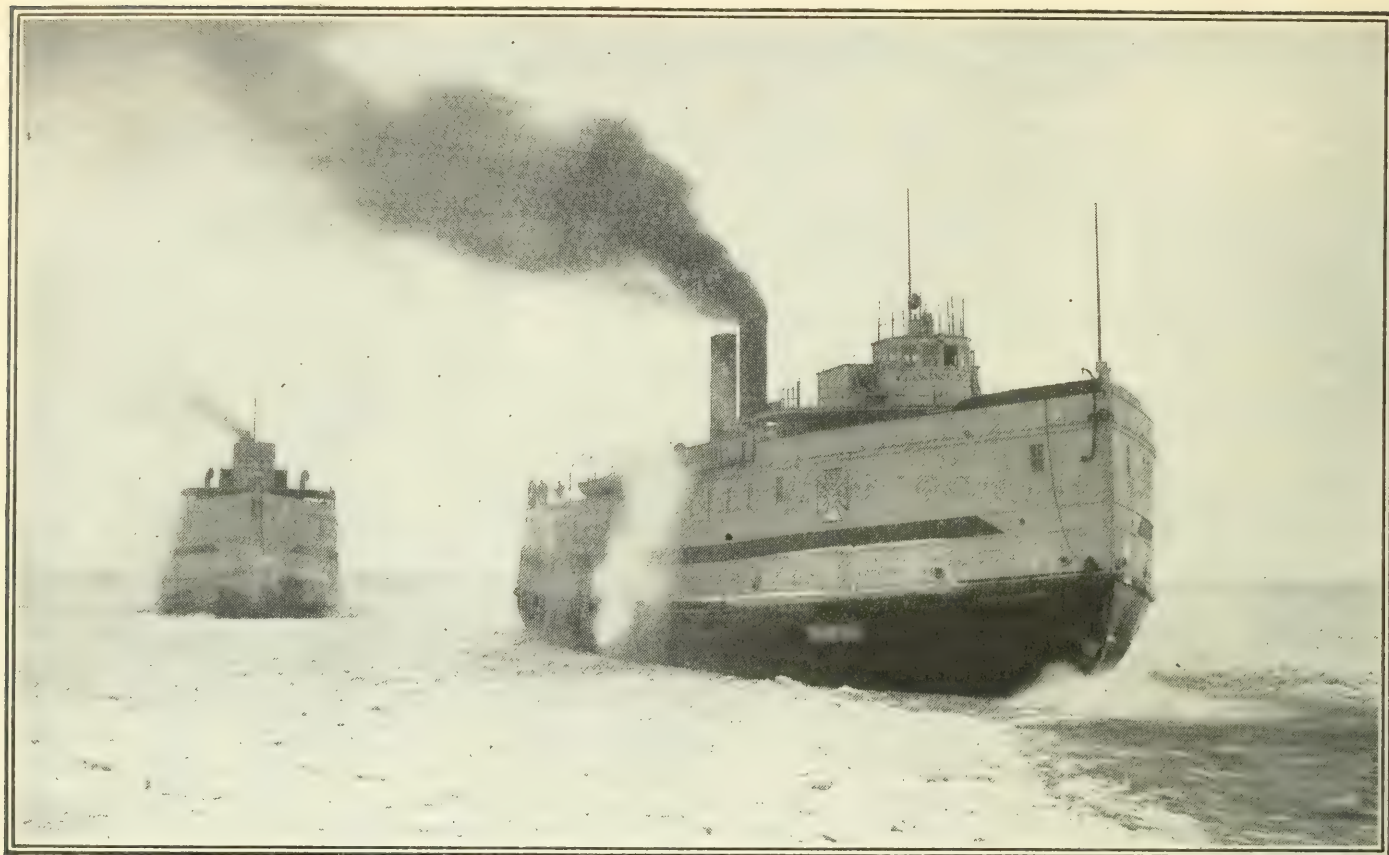
The evolution of Great Lake transportation has been most remarkable. It covers a period of fifty years. The hauling of the first ore from Marquette is an example of the crudeness of the industry in 1850. This ore was shoveled into cars, which were hauled by mules to a shipping point, where it was placed aboard vessels by means of wheelbarrows. On reaching the lower lake ports, it was again loaded into wheelbarrows, and hundreds of men ran back and forth on a plank or gangway with their small loads. Before the opening of the Soo Canal, in 1855, it was necessary to transfer ore coming from the Lake Superior districts to what was then known as the Chippewa & Portage Railroad and carry it to vessels bound further down the lakes. Incidentally, it may here be stated that the traffic which passed through the Soo Canal last year aggregated 25,000,000 tons.

The evolution of lake transportation has been brought about not only by the enterprise of the many companies which have been operating on the lakes, but also by the Government, and by the assistance of the cities situated by the Great Lake harbors. The Government will have its part to play in the future development of this traffic. Besides the deepening of channels, the building of breakwaters, and other similar government works, great projects are bound to come to the front. Some of these are feasible, some are not.

Congressman Dalzell secured a favorable report upon the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Ship Canal project at the last session of Congress. This project provides for the erection of a canal to extend from the lake at Ashtabula, Ohio, to Pittsburg. If built, vessels coming down the lakes with their ore cargoes would, after entering the harbor at Ashtabula, continue their course by means of locks to the furnace districts. It can readily be seen that this would be a slow process, however. To build this canal as proposed would require an outlay of \$300,000 per mile at least, and vessel men generally do not believe that the dream will ever be realized.

A barge canal over the route of the old Erie Canal is also proposed. This would not be such an expensive undertaking, and is not out of the question. Barges in tow could make fairly good time through such a course.

A vital question of comparatively recent origin is that of winter navigation. It is as yet not



CAR FERRIES APPROACHING THE AMERICAN SIDE FROM CANADA THROUGH FIELDS OF ICE.

quite ripe, but with the enterprise of the big trust its solution may not be far off. The season of navigation, with its voluminous traffic, at present comprises but eight months of the year. The balance of the year the lakes are filled with ice. The latest project—one in which Canadian as well as American concerns are interested—is to keep a channel up and down the lakes open the year round by means of newly invented ice-crushing vessels. The entrances to the various harbors would be kept open by means of ice-crushing tugs in constant service.

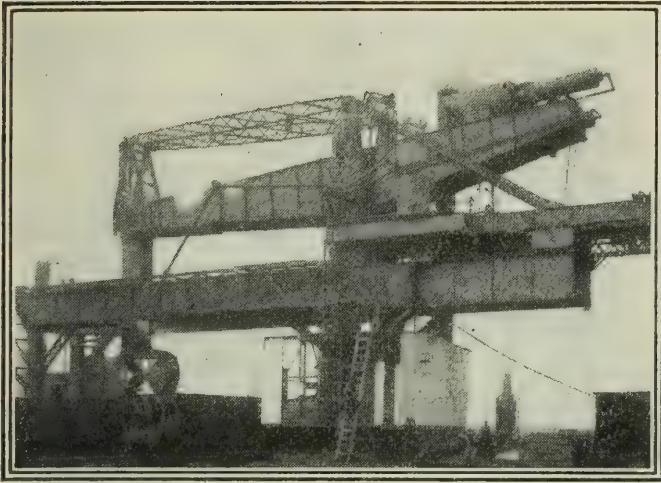
Andrew Carnegie, although during the greater part of his life he has been interested directly in the manufacture of iron and steel, within the past few years has taken an especial interest in the transportation problem. Besides the vessels which he employed in carrying the ore down the lakes, he undertook to build a model Great Lake harbor in a spot which was at one time a swamp, and to construct a model ore-carrying railroad, and later to inaugurate a traffic in coal and steel carrying to Canada by means of car ferries. All this he has accomplished in less time than was required to build any similar enterprise on the lakes. To-day, although not the largest, this harbor ranks first in point of mammoth and improved machinery. Particular interest has centered around this port of late because it is the harbor in which the new combine becomes di-

rectly interested through its absorption of the Carnegie interests.

It was some four years ago that Mr. Carnegie set out to build his model harbor and railroad. He selected Conneaut, Ohio, as the site, and from that point surveyed the shortest route known to lead from the Great Lakes to the inland furnaces.

At first the magnitude of his enterprise was mistaken by competitors, but soon its proportions grew. One-hundred-pound rails, the heaviest known to the industrial world, were laid on the railroad route, and the double-tracking of the entire line began at the northern terminal. The largest cars extant were built—cars of 100,000 pounds' capacity. Later followed the extension of the line into the coal and coke fields, and subsequently the development of the north-bound coal-carrying traffic. Ore trains, after making their trip south, could then return laden with coal cargoes for lake shipment.

Within the past year, Mr. Carnegie, not to be excelled, added to the equipment of his rolling stock the two largest locomotives in the world, and a little later hauled the heaviest train on record (grades considered). This train and these largest engines are worthy of more than passing mention. The locomotive, which weighed 391,400 pounds, exceeded by thirteen tons the greatest railroad engine ever before built; its boiler-



THE FIRST AUTOMATIC IRON ORE UNLOADER EVER BUILT. WEIGHT, 400 TONS. THE GIANT SCOOP LIFTS TEN TONS AT A TIME.

tank capacity was 500 gallons greater. The largest train, laden with iron ore, weighed, exclusive of the locomotive, 1,787½ tons. With the locomotive it weighed 1,983 1-5 tons. The grade up which it passed is the heaviest known to the iron ore carrying fraternity.

To describe some of the machinery which Mr. Carnegie installed at his model harbor is to portray the greatest of iron ore and coal handling machinery—devices which may well be classed among the mechanical wonders of the world. One of these is especially worthy of mention. It is the automatic ore-unloader. Three of these machines have been erected at a cost of \$100,000 each, and another has been ordered. Pessimists for years have classed an automatic ore unloader

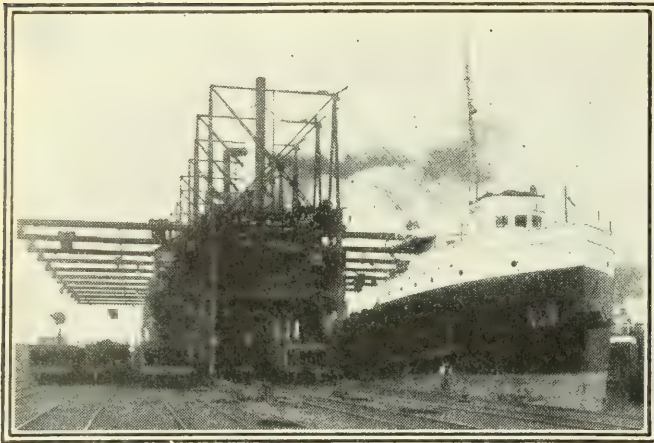
as among the impossibilities. They are mammoth machines, weighing as they do more than four hundred tons. Each part works as though inspired by the human brain. When perfected, these machines are expected to remove from 90 to 95 per cent. of the ore in a vessel's hold. Six men working with one of them, it is expected, will do the work which in the past has required twenty-four; and as four machines are to be operated in a vessel at one time, twenty-four men will thus take the place of one hundred. The great scoop-like bucket which grasps the ore lifts ten tons, which is ten times that of the largest ore bucket ever before constructed. If the hoped for speed is attained, the dispatch which will be given vessels will greatly increase the volume of business done at the harbors at which they are operated. It is hoped that the largest vessel may be unloaded in from six to seven hours.

The largest coal-loading machine in existence stands 50 feet high and weighs about 400 tons. It lifts an entire car, with a capacity of 50 tons, to a point above its chutes, and dumps the contents in less time than is required to describe the action. Once dumped, the car is replaced on the track and switched on to a spur for "empties." The coal-loader and the ore-unloader are the two greatest inventions known to the Great Lakes traffic.

To establish a lake trade with Canada was one of Carnegie's notable ambitions. To this end, car ferries were built capable of hauling from twenty-six to thirty cars each. A route was established



THE ENTRANCE TO CONNEAUT HARBOR, IN WHICH ANDREW CARNEGIE WAS INTERESTED. THE SITE OF HIS PROPOSED \$12,000,000 TUBE WORKS WAS ON THE HILL TO THE RIGHT.

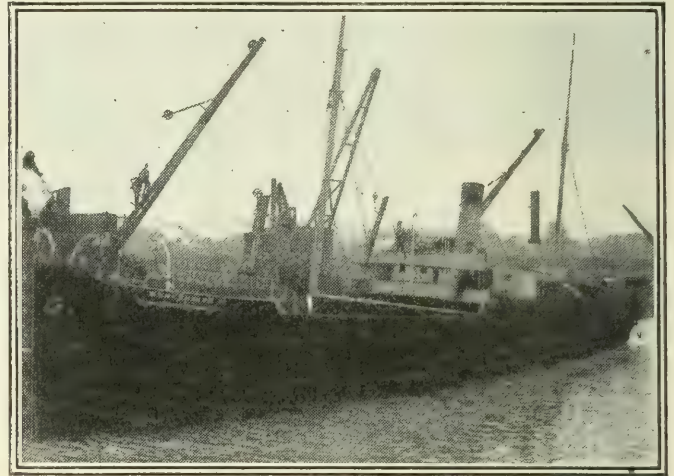


A GIANT PLANT FOR UNLOADING IRON ORE FROM VESSELS TO CARS, BOUND FOR THE INLAND FURNACE DISTRICTS.

between Port Dover and Port Stanley on the Canadian side and Conneaut Harbor. The traffic between these points consists in the hauling of cars of coal and steel, principally steel rails. The car ferries, being equipped with 3,500 horse-power ice-crushing apparatus, are enabled to run in both winter and summer. For the purpose of handling the steel shipments, special machinery was invented, and erected at Conneaut Harbor. It was with this machinery that the first cargo of steel for England was placed aboard the steamer *Monkshaven* last fall. A single year's shipments of steel from Conneaut Harbor, since the establishment of this industry, has aggregated 67,000 tons, with a value of more than \$4,000,000.

Apart from the railroad, harbor, and car-ferry transportation furnished in the Carnegie example, the vessel transportation which will serve the trust between the upper and lower lake ports is best illustrated in the largest vessels, four in number, which have come into the possession of

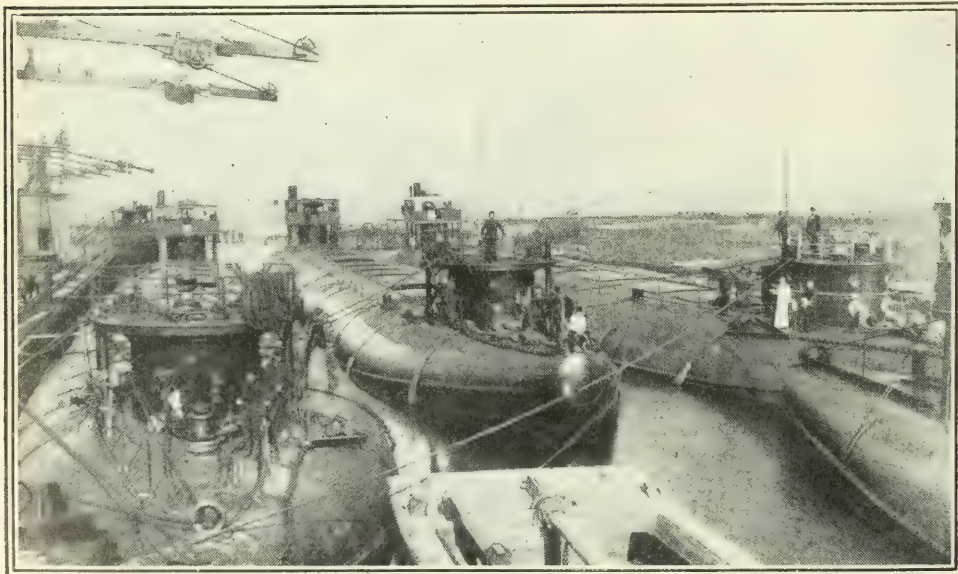
the new company through its absorption of the American Steel and Wire Company. These four vessels were built by the American Steamship Company, at a cost of \$3,000,000. When they were sold to the American Steel and Wire Company they brought \$5,600,000, and thus a profit of \$2,600,000 was made on the deal. This was not so much, after all, in view of the fact that these vessels were making a profit of 40 per cent.



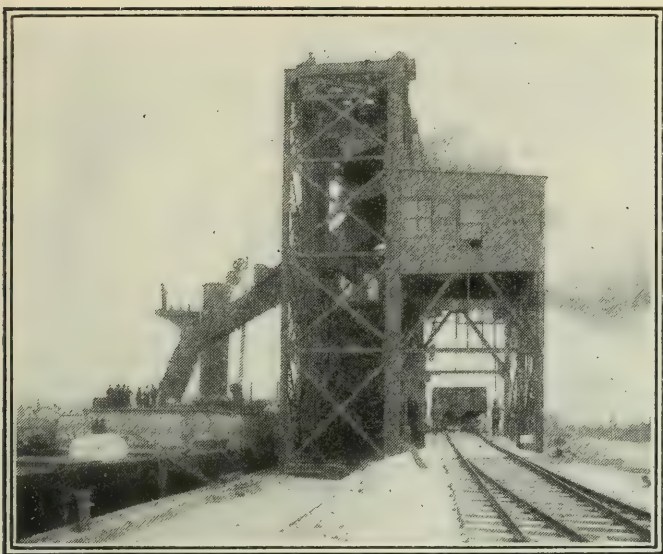
THE STEAMER "MONKSHAVEN" LOADING THE FIRST CARGO OF STEEL GOING TO EUROPE VIA THE LAKES AND THE WELLAND CANAL.

These vessels are the first and only 500-foot craft on the lakes. The steamer *James J. Hill*, uniform with the other three, has a 32-foot depth and a 52-foot beam. Her motive power is a triple-expansion engine. Her fuel receptacles hold 300 tons. With a 20-foot depth, she can carry more than 9,000 net tons of iron ore. To load her to her full capacity would be impossible at present, for there are few channels on the lakes deep enough to admit of the drawing of the water necessary. The largest cargo carried by a lake vessel last year was 8,339 net tons, hauled by the steamer *William Edenborn*.

By the new steel company's absorption of the Rockefeller interests, it came into possession of 56 large vessels. These, with the 56 the company had already taken in through its absorption of such interests as those of the Federal Steel Company, with the Hanna fleet, gives them in all 112 of the finest vessels on the lakes, and thus the key to the situation. Latest reports indicate that the company will secure control of



"WHALEBACK" OR "PIG" VESSELS. A TYPE OF ORE-CARRIER WHICH FORMED A PART OF ROCKEFELLER'S FLEET, ACQUIRED BY THE U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.



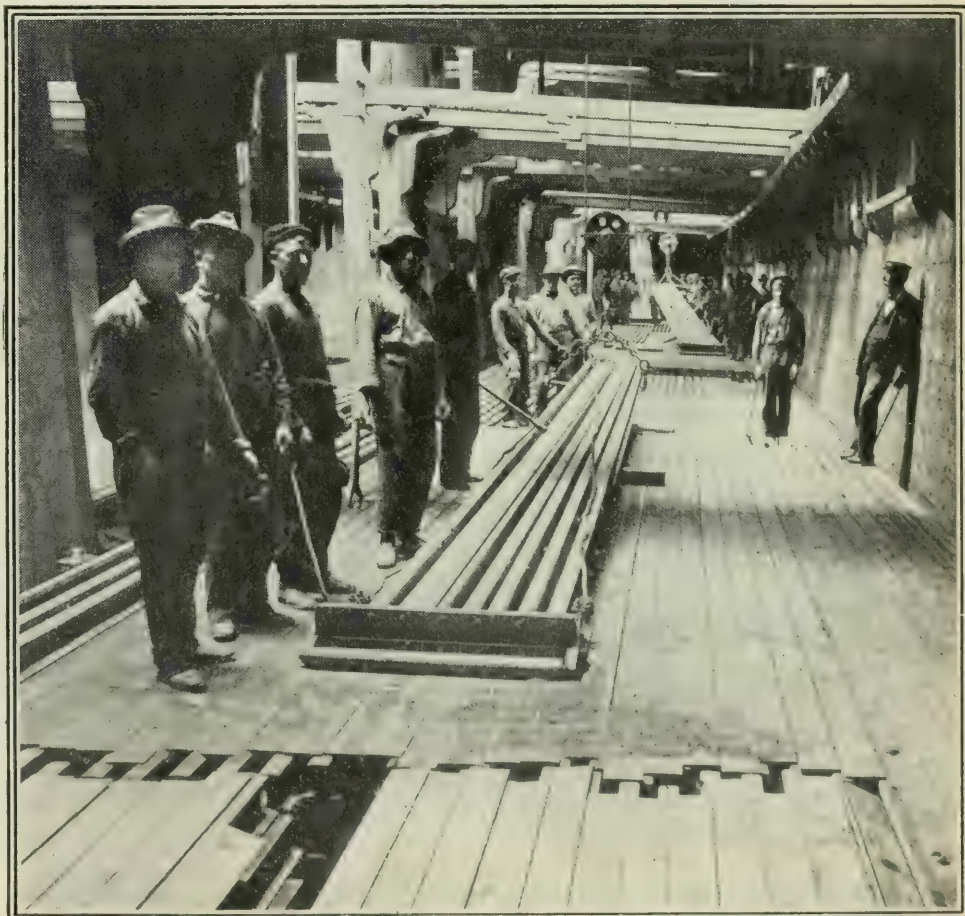
THE LARGEST TYPE OF COAL-HANDLING MACHINE. LIFTS, DUMPS, AND REPLACES UPON THE TRACK ENTIRE CAR.

some of the shipbuilding interests of the lakes. It is claimed by men in position to know that the new steel combination will not favor the shipping of any portion of its steel *via* the lakes to European countries. Mr. Carnegie had this course in mind because he felt that the carrying rates which he was charged by the railroads connecting with the coast were too high. By shipping from Pittsburgh *via* his own railroad to his own shipping port, the profits on railroad transportation and the loading of vessels would come back into his own pocket. The experiment, therefore, which he made last fall in shipping a few cargoes of steel billets from Conneaut, Ohio, to England was widely commented upon, but in reality it is said to have amounted to little. The vessels were foreign ones which had been trading on the lakes throughout the summer. They were going back to their home ports, whether they carried cargoes or not. Carnegie would not have chartered them to make the trip otherwise, and it is thought by some that even had he retained his former interests, he would not have shipped that way. The present draughts of water and the locks do not admit of the hauling of sufficiently

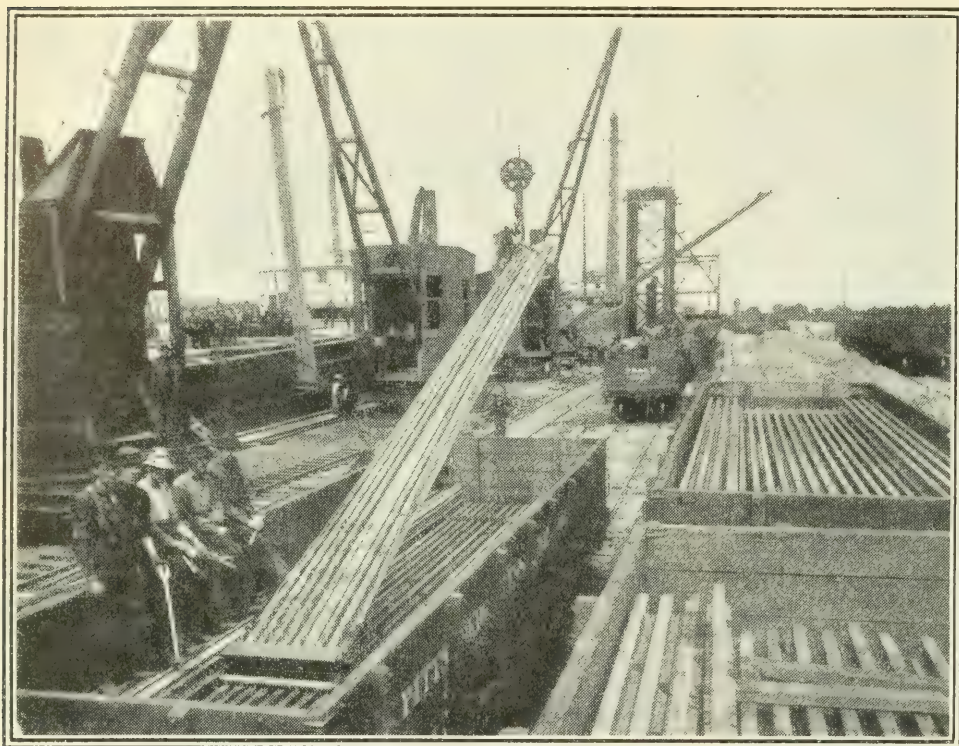
large cargoes through to the ocean to make the business profitable.

The steamer *Monkshaven* was the first vessel to load steel at a lake port for Europe. Her destination was Avonsmouth, England. It was found necessary to remove a part of the cargo in order to get through the locks and out to the coast. Vessels to be successful in passing from the lakes to the ocean with a heavy cargo must be built especially for this purpose. For this reason, it is likely that should ever a line of traffic from the lakes to England be developed it would be the American type of vessel that would take care of it. Vessels with flat bottoms have been proposed for this purpose.

The abandonment by Mr. Carnegie of his plan to build a \$12,000,000 tube works on the shores of the lake near Conneaut Harbor does not mean that future steel industries will be located inland. On the contrary, it is quite probable that the future will see the south shores of Lake Erie alive with the industries of making iron and steel. This is the logical site for them in the light of present economics. Long ago, it is said, these industries would have been brought to the lake shore had it not been for the enormous investment of capital already made in the furnace districts of Pennsylvania. This is one of the



LONGSHOREMEN AT WORK IN THE HOLD OF A LAKE VESSEL LOADING STEEL RAILS.



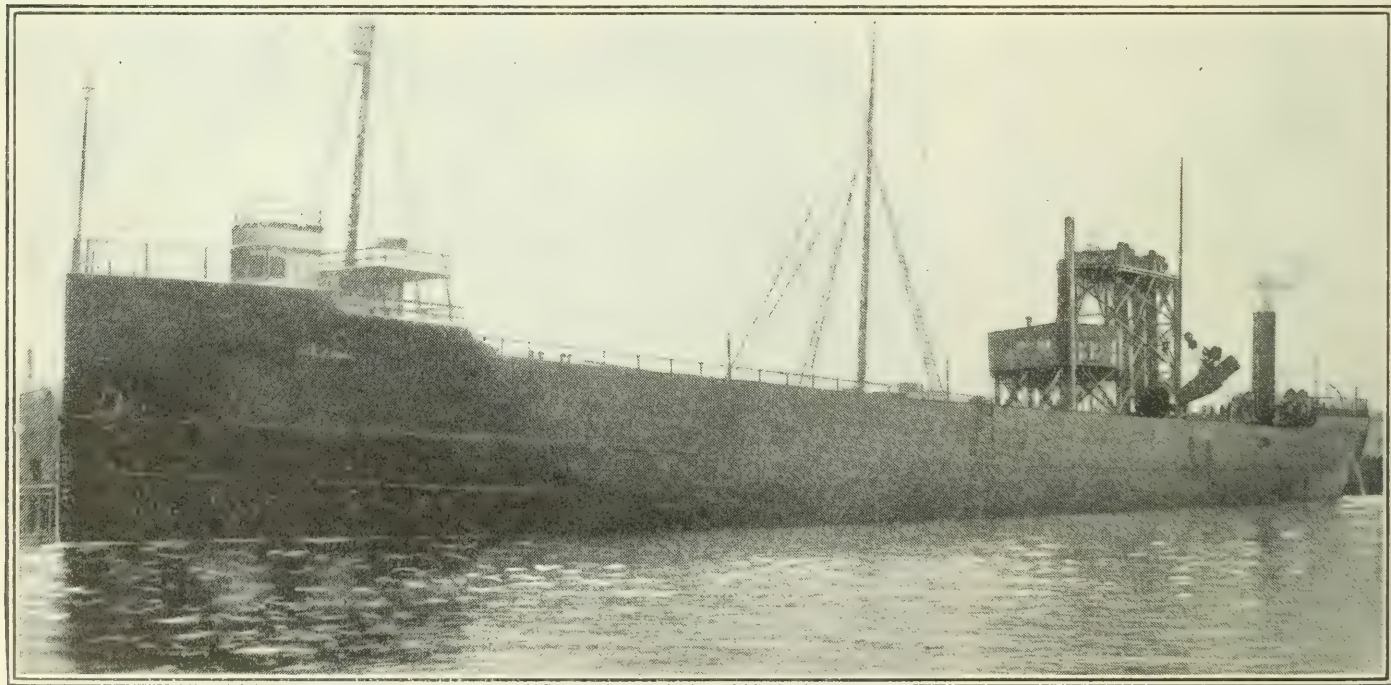
LOADING STEEL RAILS FROM CARS TO VESSEL AT CONNEAUT.

big problems which the United States Steel Company will have to settle. The company already owns the 3,000 acres of land which Carnegie purchased for his proposed tube plant at a cost of some \$400,000. Rumors are already rife to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation intends to utilize this land.

To operate steel mills on the lake-banks, of

course, does away with the transportation by railroad of the iron ore, which otherwise must be hauled from the lower lake ports to the inland furnaces. Vessels with their cargoes would draw up within a stone's throw of a furnace on the lake. Carnegie saw the advantages of such a location when he proposed a tube mill at Conneaut. But few steel mills have thus far been situated on the lake-banks. Of these, the principal ones are at Chicago and Lorain, the former going into the new steel combination through its absorption of the Illinois Steel Company's interests, and the latter through the Federal Steel Company.

Even though the lower lake shores teem with the activity of furnaces, the present industrial center of Pittsburgh will lose none of its volume of business thereby. From Pittsburgh, the "Trust" will supply its large foreign trade. Therefore, as the demand for steel increases throughout the world the old furnaces will continue to grow in capacity at the same time that the new ones are springing up on the banks of the lake.



ONE OF FOUR OF THE LARGEST TYPE OF ORE-CARRYING VESSELS EXANT. LENGTH, 500 FEET. BUILT ENTIRELY OF STEEL. ONE OF THE LAKE FLEET WHICH COMES INTO THE CONTROL OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION THROUGH ITS ABSORPTION OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.

RUSSIA'S READINESS FOR WAR.

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON.

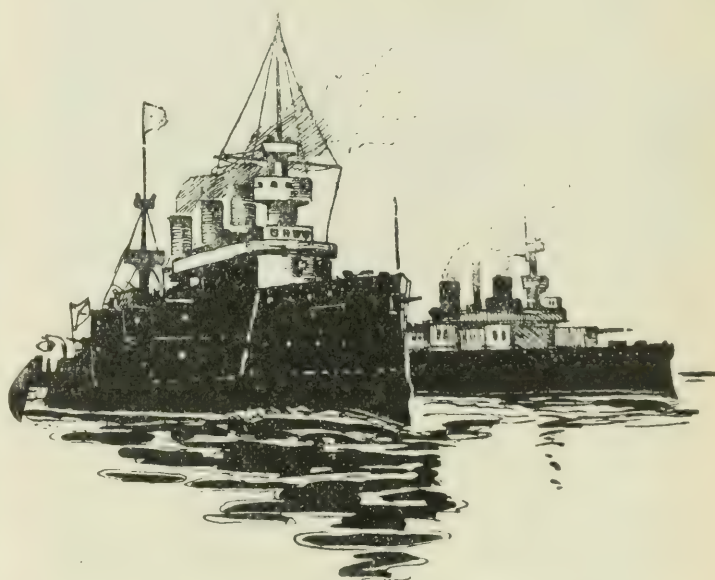
THOUGH the strained relations between Russia, China, and Japan seem for the moment to be more relaxed, yet the causes of friction continue undiminished. Nor does it seem possible that the passage of time can in any way remove these causes or prevent inevitable collisions in the future. Manchuria is the real apple of discord between the three powers, and each of the three is pressed toward Manchuria by causes far deeper than the desires of diplomatists or the ambitions of military aspirants.

China's claim on Manchuria is dynastic and national; the Manchurians themselves are the guardians and rulers of the Celestial Empire, and China has been brought to her present position of stress solely through Manchurian leaders and principles. Therefore the bond between China and Manchuria is a very strong one, resting on the will and genius of the Manchus themselves. Yet China is quite powerless to make her demands effective. On the contrary, she has steadily looked to the Manchus to do the fighting, and the relations between them have been those of allied nations, Manchuria being the fighting partner. Therefore, though China may protest, her protests carry little weight.

The position of Russia is wholly different. She has an Asian empire twice the size of the United States, with no good port. The whole pressure of this vast territory forces her inevitably toward the open sea; and the open sea she can reach in no other way than by driving a wedge through the dominions of her neighbor, Manchuria. There is a certain poetical justice in this which no other European power can claim with regard to the far East. For the ancestors of these same Manchurians and their neighbors, the Mongols, for centuries harried and devastated the whole of Russia, burning Moscow and leaving the whole country in ruins. They carried away numberless Russian women captive, so that there is a large admixture of Russian blood in the veins of these Asiatics. The Russians may, therefore, claim that their present position in Manchuria is merely a just reprisal, and that the pressure they are exerting or may exert on Manchuria is a trifle light as air when compared to the dire desolation wrought by the Mongols on medieval Russia—a desolation which has left a permanent tinge of gloom and sadness in the spirit, the thought, and the art of the Russian race. Russia absolutely re-

quires an outlet to her Asian dominions, and in forcing this outlet she is only repaying a tithe of the oppression inflicted formerly on herself, when she stood as the bulwark of Europe against the Mongols.

Japan's straining toward Manchuria has, again, a quite different cause. Japan has a small and restricted territory, with a dense and restless population. If the whole of Austria-Hungary were crowded into Montana, we should have the exact figures. The pressure of three hundred to the square mile makes itself felt incessantly, and Japan has for several years been looking to the mainland of Asia for a possible outlet. The rich and sparsely populated province of Manchuria



THE BATTLESHIP "PERESVET."

(One of the latest and most distinct types of Russian warships. Intermediate between an armored cruiser and a battleship. 12,604 tons and 14,500 horse-power. The *Peresvet* has a sea speed for continuous war work of 16 knots.)

has for some time been regarded as the promised land; and Korea, which has a population less than half as dense as Japan, is the object of envious glances, as the possible field for Japanese careers. Japan actually effected a landing on the Asiatic mainland in the war of 1895, and is still furious at Russia for forcing her withdrawal. Judge, therefore, what must be the feelings of Japan when she sees Russia comfortably established there in her place. For the key of the situation is, that Russia holds Manchuria in effective occupation, and is forced by the pressure of her Asian dominions to so continue until her outlet to the ocean is absolutely safeguarded.



THE FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP "PETROPAVLOVSK."

(Launched in 1894 at St. Petersburg, and commissioned in 1898. 11,000 tons and 11,200 horse-power. This and two sister ships compare with our *Indiana*.)

THE FLEETS OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN COMPARED.

These are the real and lasting causes which make Manchuria a storm-center; and as Russia has a continuous land base for action on Manchuria, and is, moreover, incomparably greater in latent resources and staying power, there is no doubt that eventually she will secure her object, in spite of any and all hindrances. It is characteristic of Russia's history that she has made defeat serve her almost as well as victory; her advance has been absolutely unbroken, whatever checks she may have appeared to receive.

The mention of the Russian fleet suggests a vital illustration of this. When Peter the Great came to rule, Russia was absolutely cut off from the sea, unless the frozen waters of Archangel, where north-Alaskan conditions prevail, be counted. Peter saw clearly that an outlet was necessary, and set himself to build the first Russian fleet, while fighting for a seaboard where that fleet might be used. The whole force of militant Teutonism opposed him on the Baltic, but his victory was complete and radical, and Russia gained, in St. Petersburg, with Cronstadt as its port, her first strong sea base.

Catherine, the other Russian ruler who is sur-named "the Great," did a like work in the south. The Turks there resisted her, as the Swedes had resisted in the north, but with no more avail. She fought her way to the Black Sea, and the foothold thus gained has never been lost, though in the Crimean War it was a source of weakness rather than of strength. Yet Russia had gained her outlet to the North Sea and the Mediterranean, and was henceforth at least potentially a naval power. She had the germ of a fleet, and the need of one, in the Baltic, to guard against the pressure of the Teutons. She had the germ of another fleet, and the like need of it, in the Black Sea, to guard against the Turks, then vio-

lently aggressive, but since more on the defensive, though still a very formidable power. A minute branch of the Black Sea fleet appears in the Caspian, to hold the line of defense against the Turcomans, Persians, and Asiatic Turks, all of whom have at times been aggressors against Russia.

European Russia has, therefore, not one fleet, but two; three, even, if the Caspian gunboats be counted. And it is almost wholly impossible for these two fleets to coöperate. One of the great problems in French naval strategy is the successful union of the fleets of Brest and Toulon in a single movement. A like difficulty affects England when she seeks to use the joint forces of the Channel and Mediterranean fleets,—as she would do, for example, in case of a war with France. But grave as these two problems are, they are simplicity itself when compared with that which faces Russia in the almost total separation of her Baltic and Black Sea fleets. From the Neva to Sebastopol is 4,800 miles, and any joint action of the two fleets is hardly thinkable.

We must keep this clearly in view when we come to compare the disposable forces of Russia and Japan. Japan is as favorably situated in Asia as England is in Europe. And she is not, as England is, weakened by a vast and scattered empire, which simply means an increase of vulnerable points. Japan is compact, surrounded by sea, well supplied with harbors and anchorage. Therefore the naval problem is, for her, simplicity itself. The matter is just the reverse when we come to consider land forces, as we shall presently see.

It follows that a mere juxtaposition of figures tells us next to nothing about the position between Russia and Japan. Let us see, however, what these figures are. The Japanese fleet consists of eight battleships, six being of the first class, and including three or four of the most powerful vessels afloat. To these eight battleships are to be added three coast-defense ships, two armored



THE "ADMIRAL NAHIMOFF."

(A Russian armored cruiser, built in 1885, making 15 knots.)

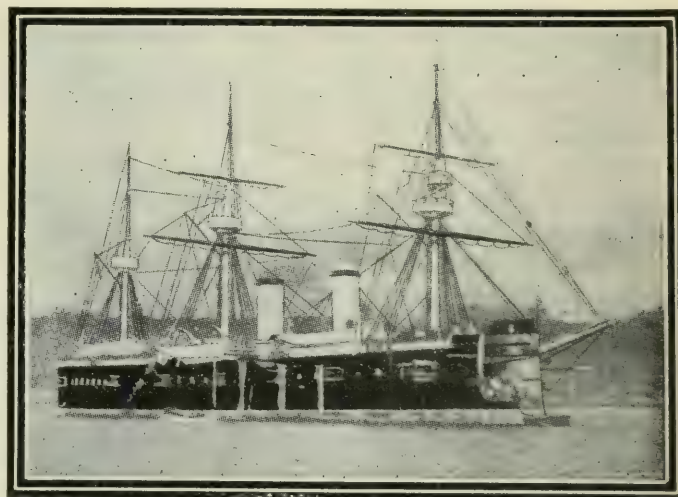
cruisers, and five cruisers of the first class. All are well supplied with heavy guns and quick-firing guns of the latest makes, and believed to be thoroughly adequate and excellent. This is the backbone of the Japanese navy; it is supplemented by a good proportion of second-class cruisers, gunboats, torpedo-boats, and torpedo-destroyers. The whole of this formidable fighting-machine has been called into existence practically within the last five or six years, the newer ships being decidedly the strongest and best equipped. It is hardly disguised that the quest of Manchuria has been the motive of this feverish fleet-building, and that its starting-point was the forced withdrawal of Japan from the Asian mainland, under Russian pressure, after the Chino-Japanese war.

So far Japan. When we compare Russia's fleet with this, it seems at first blush that Japan is "not in it." For Russia has twenty-two first-class battleships, against Japan's six; or twenty-three battleships in all. Against the three coast-defense ships of Japan, Russia has sixteen; and of armored cruisers and cruisers of the first class, against Japan's seven, Russia has twenty-three. Her preponderance in other classes is not less; thus she has sixty-six gunboats, against nineteen for Japan, and so with torpedo-boats and torpedo-destroyers.

It must be understood here that every ship in the Russian navy, without exception, represents the very highest knowledge and skill attainable. There are no antiquated boats or incomplete equipments. The Russian fleet was wholly a thing of the future during her last war with Turkey, in 1877-78. Hence, she was compelled to send her troops overland into the Balkan Peninsula, instead of transporting them easily and rapidly across the Black Sea, and thus reaching in a few days a point actually reached only after two months of severe marching. Turkey had a fleet, but she failed to make the slightest use of it. One man wounded is said to represent the total casualties caused by the Turkish fleet during the whole war. Yet the danger was immense, as one incident showed. After Russia had delivered Bulgaria and Servia from Turkish rule, with its frightful accompaniments of barbarous cruelty, Turkey found a friend in Disraeli, who sent a British squadron through the Dardanelles, to threaten the communications of the Russian army. By seizing the Danube, this fleet might have cut the Russian line of supplies and caused almost measureless harm.

The keen realization of this in Russia led to the formation, after the war, of what was called the volunteer fleet, a number of vessels being paid for by popular subscription and put at the

government's disposal, for patriotic uses. These ships are valuable as transports rather than as fighting-ships; but the impulse toward the formation of a fleet thus given has led to wonderful results within the last few years. We hear a great deal about the marvel of Japan's awakening: the awakening of Russia within the same time has been much more marvelous. And in no region has it been more marvelous than in the region of naval preparation. Russia has practically created the third fleet in the world within the last decade, and most of the work has been done within her own boundaries, by her own workmen, along her own lines.



THE SECOND-CLASS CRUISER "DMITRI DONSKOI."

This fleet consists, as we saw, of twenty-two first-class battleships, yielding to none in the world in excellence and perfection, though three or four of the Japanese battleships have certain qualities of superior weight; one second-class battleship, sixteen coast-defense ships, and twenty-three cruisers of the first class, or fully armored. Twenty-three battleships and twenty-three cruisers, therefore, may stand as the backbone of Russia's naval strength, a force well seconded by full complements of coast-defense ships, second and third class cruisers, gunboats, torpedo-boats, torpedo-destroyers, transports, auxiliaries, and all that pertains to them. The Russian heavy guns are second to none, and the batteries of 6-inch and 4.7-inch quick-firing guns leave nothing to wish for. The secondary small-arm batteries are likewise perfectly equipped. The Russian warships are, in fact, the most numerous armed in the world.

This fleet was designed, in the first instance, for purposes of defense. And for defense it is practically invincible. The very defects of Russia's naval position now become its qualities: the restriction of naval activity to two points—the Baltic and the Black Sea—is altogether in Rus-



THE ARMORED CRUISER "RURIK."

(The *Rurik* was launched at the Baltic works in 1892, and created a stir in naval circles, and led to the building of the *Powerful* and the *Terrible* in England. She displaces 10,950 tons, has 30,250 horsepower, and can maintain 18 knots on a trial speed, and a little less on a continuous sea speed; has a maximum radius of action of 19,000 miles at 10 knots.

sia's favor. She could hold either or both against considerably greater numbers and weight of ships, and would have the almost invincible forts of Sebastopol and Cronstadt as a base, to which the fleet, if menaced, could retire, and where it would be quite secure under cover of the enormous guns of the forts.

If, therefore, the whole of Russia's fleet were available for war with Japan, Japan would be well advised to seek speedy and lasting peace. But the situation we have already described shows that Russia's whole fleet cannot conceivably be brought to bear in the Pacific, so that it remains for us to see what part of it can be so used.

We saw that European Russia has practically two isolated fleets, which could never coöperate under the ordinary conditions of war; and these two fleets are nearly five thousand miles apart. But even that immense distance sinks into insignificance when compared with the far greater distance separating both these fleets from the field of naval action against Japan. The nearer of the two, Sebastopol, is nine thousand miles from Port Arthur, so that the Siberian fleet may be considered almost as completely isolated as if it belonged to another power.

The Siberian fleet is practically the creation of the last three years—an answer, indeed, to the naval programme initiated by Japan after the Shimonoseki treaty. It consists at present of four first-class battleships, which we may somewhat more minutely describe. The oldest of the four, the *Petropavlovsk*, dates only from 1894, and has a displacement of 11,000 tons. She is said to carry four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, and thirty-six smaller pieces of artillery, including machine guns; and her speed is rated at 17 knots. She is therefore comparable

in weight, speed, and equipment to the *Oregon*, though the Russian ship has the advantage of being three years younger.

The three remaining battleships of the Siberian fleet are uniform in displacement and armament. They are the *Peresvet* and the *Oслиabya*, built in 1898, and the *Pobieda*, laid down in 1899. The displacement of each is 12,674 tons,—somewhat heavier than any battleship built or projected for the American navy, yet fairly comparable to the new *Maine*, the *Missouri*, and the *Ohio*, though the Russian ships carry four 10-inch guns each, as against the 12-inch guns to be carried by the American ships, and the number of 6-inch quick-firing guns carried by the Russian ships is only eleven each, as against sixteen for the American ships. The Russian and American ships alike carry twenty-six smaller guns each.

The Siberian fleet also includes four very powerful armored cruisers, the *Rurik*, the *Pamiat Azova*, *Admiral Nahimoff*, and *Dmitri Donskoi*. The *Rurik* is the most powerful of these, having a displacement of 11,000 tons and a speed of nearly 19 knots. Her main battery consists of four 8-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch quick-firing guns, and six 4.7-inch quick-firers, with a secondary battery of twenty-two lighter guns. There is nothing exactly like the *Rurik* in the United States navy, as she is decidedly heavier than the *Brooklyn* or *New York*, though somewhat slower. The three remaining cruisers of the Siberian fleet come closer to the *New York*, but they also are somewhat slower, averaging about 17 knots.

To these must be added two coast-defense ships, two second-class cruisers, and a number of



THE ARMORED CRUISER "PAMIAT AZOVA."

(Launched at St. Petersburg in 1888. Her maximum speed is 18.8 knots.)

gunboats, torpedo-destroyers, and torpedo-boats ; and we must further remember that this fleet would operate with the powerful forts of Port Arthur as a base.

To make the Siberian fleet equal to that of Japan for offensive purposes, it would be necessary to add to it an equal number of both battle-ships and cruisers, drawn from the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, each of which has about ten ships of each class. At present, the ordinary strength of the Siberian fleet would be inadequate.

War with Japan, where Manchuria was the desired spoil, would not, however, necessarily mean an offensive naval campaign for Russia. On the contrary, Russia, already in possession of a land base several hundred miles long on the Manchurian frontier, with the Siberian railroad as a feeder, could simply remain in occupation of Manchuria and challenge Japan to force a withdrawal. Russia could steadily increase her forces in Manchuria by bringing troops over the Siberian railroad till she had attained an overwhelming strength against which Japan could do absolutely nothing.

In this case, supposing the fleet of Russia to have failed to make an effective stand, the Japanese fleet would simply be called on to cover the transport of troops to a landing-place on the mainland, and the rest of the war would be fought out between the land forces of the two powers. What would the result probably be ?

THE ARMIES OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

First, let us see what Japan could do. The army of Japan was reorganized in 1896, on the following basis : The fighting force consists, as usual, of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in certain defined proportions. We may leave out of consideration the numerous auxiliary branches, on which, however, the success of a campaign almost equally depends. The Japanese infantry numbers 68,640 men, armed with the Murata magazine rifle, fairly comparable to the French Lebel, but of longer range. This force is divided into 156 battalions of 440 men each, and these battalions are grouped into 52 regiments, with 3 battalions to a regiment, or 13 divisions, with 4 regiments to the division. These are further grouped under 3 commands, each of which will thus number about 23,000 men.

We have thus 13 divisions of infantry, each containing 5,280 men. To each division there is a regiment of cavalry, divided into 5 squadrons of 120 men, or a total force of 7,600 cavalry. In the same way, for each infantry division there is a regiment of field artillery, the total of artillery being 6,700.

The regular Japanese army, therefore, on a peace basis, consists of thirteen fighting units, each containing approximately 5,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and 500 artillery. The total peace strength is under 90,000 men. The First Reserve is estimated at 76,000, but it is difficult to form any estimate as to their fighting value. The first reserve of an army normally consists of men who have served a full term in the active army—a term amounting in Russia, for example, to five years. But in the case of Japan, whose present army admittedly only dates from five years ago, it is hard to see where these men can come from, or what their training can amount to. The same thing may be said, in a greater degree, of the Second Reserve, estimated at 238,000 men. A second reserve usually means the total of able-bodied male adults under forty-five who can be trained for service while a war is actually in progress, and who are destined to fill up the gaps of killed and wounded in the regiments in the field. It is, therefore, something rather vague for the



THE "DIANA."

(A new commerce destroyer. One of three sister ships now building. Designed for commerce-destroyers, with no less than 16,000 horse-power for 6,630 tons displacement. Their estimated continuous sea speed of 19 knots will make them as swift as any of that type afloat.)

purposes of actual computation—comparable to the ore "in sight" in a mining prospectus. We shall probably be doing justice to the Japanese army if we say that the present fighting force, counting in the First Reserve, amounts to about 160,000 men, divided into infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the proportions we have given, and adequately supplied with good weapons and all needful auxiliaries. It must be remembered that this army, like the new Japanese fleet, has never faced a foe that could be taken seriously, so that

its achievement is a matter of hope rather than of knowledge.

In comparing with this the Russian army, we must once more remember that the vast extent of the Russian empire, and its considerable land frontier, make it impossible to employ the whole army in one place, or even considerably to weaken the forces at certain strategical points—as, for instance, the frontiers of Germany or Austria. But as we have taken the whole Japanese army in theory to Manchuria, we may do the same with Russia, for the sake of comparison. The total peace strength of the Russian army, then, is about 1,000,000, divided into infantry, cavalry, and artillery in about the same proportions as in the case of Japan. The active army of Russia is about 1,250,000, which we may fairly compare with Japan's 90,000. When we add the First Reserve, Russia's army runs up to 4,000,000, as against Japan's 160,000. Russia's Second Reserve is over 1,250,000, as against 250,000 for Japan.

The fairest comparison, however, is with the active army and the First Reserve taken together. This gives us 4,000,000 for Russia, as against 160,000 for Japan. In the case of Russia, we do know accurately what the First Reserve means: it consists of men who have served in the active army for five years, and who are liable for service in the First Reserve during the next thirteen years. The First Reserve is, therefore, fully as competent as the active army, and

may be trusted to give an equally good account of itself in the field.

It is, therefore, quite possible that the printed accounts, which attribute to the Russian war minister the intention to raise the forces in Manchuria to 300,000 of all arms, are accurate. This would be easily within his power, without unduly weakening any of the military districts in European Russia, and it is evident that such a movement of troops would reduce Japan's chance of success to a very small one indeed.

It would seem, therefore, that Russia's occupation of Manchuria may continue just as long as Russia finds that occupation convenient and profitable; that Russia's force there could be increased almost indefinitely, while it already stands at a figure that would leave Japan small hope of even an initial success, even supposing that Russia's formidable Siberian fleet were comfortably disposed of. Nor must it be forgotten that, while the Japanese fleet and army are practically untried, we do know very definitely what the fighting qualities of the Russians are. We know that in moral force, in staying power, in readiness for self-sacrifice, and in coolness under fire they have no equals, while the intellectual training of the Russian officer is at least unexcelled. These qualities of alert and far-seeing intelligence, of moral force and endurance, are quite as conspicuous in Russia's fleet as in her army. Her excellence reaches at least as high a standard as that attained by any power.

THE NAVY OF JAPAN.

BY SAMUEL E. MOFFETT.

JAPAN, like the United States, is now one of the great naval powers of the world, and her naval importance, like ours, is of very recent date. The fleets of the two countries began to grow about the same time, and the result of long stagnation followed by rapid progress is that the present navy of each power is composed almost entirely of ships of the most modern types. Thus, for once, procrastination has given an advantage over foresight, and the countries that put off their naval work until it could not be postponed any longer find themselves in a better position than those that diligently kept up with the times. The British, French, and Russian navies are stocked with costly ships built in the seventies, too expensive to throw on the scrap-heaps, and not powerful enough to give a good account of themselves in a modern line of battle. Japan has hardly anything dating from before the later eighties.

As lately as the time of the war with China, less than seven years ago, Japan was able to send to sea nothing that deserved the name of a battleship. She had a few small coast-defense vessels, but she relied almost entirely upon unarmored cruisers, none larger than 4,277 tons. At that time, China's navy was much more powerful than that of Japan. It was only the discipline, skill, and courage of the personnel and the administrative efficiency of an honest government that gave the Japanese the victory. After the war, the navy entered at once upon a course of development that has continued until the present time. Encouraged by their easy victory over China, as we were by our victory over Spain, the Japanese people saw, nevertheless, that a war with a real naval power would be a very different matter. They found themselves obliged to yield their winnings under the threats of Russia and her as-

sociates. They accepted the necessity, but went to work. The ships they had captured from the Chinese were a considerable accession to their naval strength, and they immediately formulated a programme of new construction that was meant to give them the most powerful fleet in far Eastern waters.

A few months before the war broke out, Japan had ordered in England two first-class battleships,



THE JAPANESE FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP "YASHIMA."

(A warship of 12,300 tons, 13,690 horse-power, that has made 19.2 knots per hour.)

the *Yashima* and the *Fuji*. In 1896, a comprehensive programme was adopted by which a new navy of 117 vessels was to be created in ten years. There were to be two series, the first of 54 craft aggregating 45,890 tons, to be completed by 1902, and the second of 63 vessels of 69,895 tons, to be completed by 1906. The plan was slightly modified and improved the next year. It involved a total expenditure of \$105,000,000, beginning with \$30,000,000 in 1896 and 1897, and falling off to \$7,900,000 in 1901 and 1902. This scheme has been steadily carried out, and the vessels it provides for are almost all ready for service. Only a few finishing touches remain to be added.

The present navy of Japan contains 6 first-

class battleships of the most modern type, 1 second-class and 1 third-class battleship, 3 coast-defense vessels, 7 armored cruisers, 18 protected cruisers, 16 smaller cruisers and gunboats, 3 torpedo gun-vessels, 1 torpedo depot ship, 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, from 60 to 70 torpedo-boats, and the usual complement of miscellaneous small craft.

The first-class battleships are of three types: first, that represented by the *Yashima* and *Fuji*; second, that of the *Mikasa*; and third, that of the *Hatsuse*, *Asahi*, and *Shikishima*. All of these are twin-screw steel vessels, with speeds of 16 knots or more under natural draught, and 18 knots and upward under forced draught. The *Yashima* has made 19.2 knots. The ships of the *Yashima* class are of 12,300 tons each, and have engines capable of developing 10,000 horsepower under natural draught and 13,690 under forced draught. These are the calculated figures, and actual results on trial have been slightly different—a little below the estimates in some cases, and above them in others. Their normal coal capacity is 700 tons, but on a pinch they could carry 1,300 tons, giving them a steaming radius of 7,000 miles. They are protected by belts of Harveyized armor, 14 to 18 inches thick, with 4-inch armor above the belt over the battery, 14-inch on the barbettes and conning-towers, 6-inch on the casemates for the 6-inch guns, and 2½-inch on the protective decks. Each of these vessels carries four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, twenty 3-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns, four 2½-pounder rapid-firing guns, and five torpedo-tubes. Each is worked by a crew of 600 men.

When the *Mikasa* unfurled her flag last year she was called the most powerful battleship in the world. She is of 15,200 tons and 15,000 horsepower, equivalent to 18 knots. Her normal coal capacity of 700 tons may be increased in an emergency to 1,690 tons. She is belted her entire length with Harveyized nickel-steel armor, 8 feet 2 inches deep, and from 4 to 9 inches thick. Above this a belt 250 feet long and 6 inches thick covers the battery to the height of the main deck. The bulkheads, barbettes, and conning-tower are 14 inches thick, the casemates 6 inches, and the protective deck 2½ to 4 inches. In the *Mikasa's* battery there are four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, fourteen 6-inch quick-firers, twenty 12-pounder rapid-firing guns, eight 3-pounders, four 2½-pounders, eight machine guns, and five torpedo-tubes. It takes 741 men to make up her crew.

The three vessels of the *Hatsuse* type are very similar to the *Mikasa*. English experts called the *Hatsuse* the finest vessel present at Queen



THE BATTLESHIP "TOKIWA."

(Built for the Japanese Government by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. (Ltd.), Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.)

Victoria's funeral pageant on February 1 of this year. She was "superior to our *Majestic* class," said the London *Engineer*. She is normally of 15,000 tons displacement, a little less than the *Mikasa*; but as her beam is greater, she is really a larger ship. The *Asahi* is credited with 15,200 tons, and the *Shikishima* with 14,850. The engines of the ships of this class range from 14,500 to 15,000 horse-power. The normal coal capacity is 700 tons, and the emergency capacity 1,400 tons for the *Hatsuse* and *Asahi*, and 1,300 for the *Shikishima*. The armor and armament are practically the same as in the *Mikasa*, and the crews identical. Each of these three ships carries two torpedo-vedette boats.

All six of Japan's first-class battleships were built in Great Britain. The second-class battleship *Chin Yen* came from Germany, where she was paid for by Chinese money. Under the name of *Chen Yuen*, she did good service against the Japanese fleet in the battle of the Yalu, and was afterward captured at Wei-Hai-Wei. She was a powerful vessel in her day, but as she dates from 1882, she is not of the most modern type. She is a twin-screw steel ship of 7,220 tons, 6,200 horse-power, and 14½-knot speed. She can carry 1,000 tons of coal. She has a short belt of compound armor running half her length and 14 inches thick. Her barbettes are 12 inches thick, her conning-tower 8 inches, and her protective deck 3 inches. She is armed with four 12-inch Krupp breech-loading guns, four 6-inch quick-firers, two 4-pounder rapid-firing guns, eight 1-pound revolving cannon, and three torpedo-tubes. She carries 250 men.

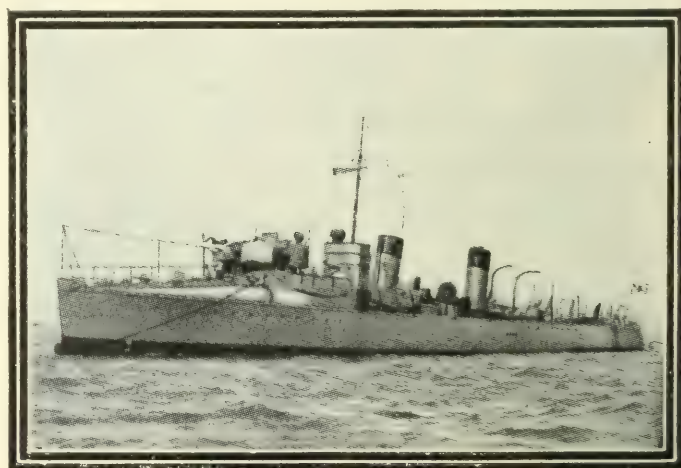
The third-class battleship *Fusoo* is a small, old-fashioned iron vessel, of English origin, first built in 1877, sunk twenty years later, and raised and rebuilt in 1898 and 1899. She displaces 3,717 tons, and has engines of 3,500 horse-power, giving her a speed of 13 knots. She is defended

by an iron belt 4 to 9 inches thick, and has 7 to 8 inches of armor over the central battery. She has four 9.4-inch breech-loaders, four 6-inch quick-firing guns, two small guns, and five 1-inch Nordenfeldt machine guns.

The coast-defense vessels are of little importance. One of them, the *Ping Yen*, of 2,067 tons, was taken from the Chinese, and is the most modern of the three. The others, the *Hiyei* and *Kongo*, are nearly a quarter of a century old. The *Ping Yen* is used as a gunnery-ship, and the other two as training-ships.

Six of the seven armored cruisers are a splendid component of Japan's fighting force—all strictly modern, large, swift, and powerfully armed and defended. There are slight variations among them in details, but they are substantially similar. The *Asama* may be taken as a type of them all. She displaces 9,750 tons, and has made 20.87 knots under natural draught and 23 knots under forced draught. She has a steaming radius of 10,000 miles. She is defended by a belt of steel 7 feet deep and 3½ to 7 inches thick, running the entire length of the ship. Above this is a citadel 260 feet long and 5 inches thick, to the height of the main deck. Her battery is composed entirely of quick-firing guns, four of 8-inch, fourteen of 6-inch, twelve 12-pounders, and seven 2½-pounders. There are five torpedo-tubes. The seventh armored cruiser, the *Chiyoda*, is a small vessel of 2,450 tons and 19 knots, slightly armed and armored. She carries nothing heavier than 4.7-inch quick-firers, of which she has ten.

Two of the protected cruisers are of special interest to Americans, because they were built in the United States—the *Kasagi* at Philadelphia, and the *Chitose* at San Francisco. It would be rather curious if in battle the *Kasagi* should meet the Russian cruiser *Variag*, built in the same yard and largely by the same workmen. The two American-built Japanese cruisers are exactly alike in design, but the San Francisco



A JAPANESE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER, THE "USUGUMO."

ship beat the one from Philadelphia by a knot on her trials. She made 23.76 knots on forced draught, against 22.76 for the *Kasagi*. Each of these vessels is of 4,784 tons and carries two 8-inch quick-firing guns, ten 4.7-inch, twelve



THE "ASAHI."

(One of the largest battleships afloat. The *Asahi* is credited with 15,200 tons. Her sister ship, the *Hatsuse*, was said to be the finest vessel present at Queen Victoria's funeral pageant.)

12-pounders, six 2½-pounders, four machine guns, and twenty-five torpedoes, with four tubes. The *Takasago*, built at Elswick, is of a similar type.

The *Itsukushima*, *Hashidate*, and *Matsushima* represent a period of French influence on Japanese naval ideas. They are interesting from the fact that they were Japan's most powerful vessels in the war with China, although now they would not be expected to have any place at all in a line of battle. With a displacement of only 4,277 tons, and no armor, except on the barbettes and the thin protective deck, each of them carried a 12.6-inch Canet gun. Of course, no naval architect of the present time would dream of putting such a weapon into such a ship. Nevertheless, these vessels are only ten years old, and they all played a most effective part in winning the victory at the Yalu.

Of the older vessels, the *Naniwa* is notable as a link in the development that led from the Chilean *Esmeralda* to our *Charleston*—the *Charleston* that was lost in the Philippines, not the one that is building now to replace her. In fact, the *Charleston* was little more than a copy of the *Naniwa*. The Japanese cruiser of 3,727 tons and 18.7 knots carried two 10-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles—an arrangement which, of course, would not be thought of in a vessel designed at the present time. She also has two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, ten Nordenfeldt machine guns, four Gatlings, and four torpedo-tubes. The *Takachiho* is the mate of the *Naniwa*. The famous *Esmeralda* herself, from which have de-

veloped the *Naniwa*, the *Charleston*, and so many magnificent protected cruisers of the present time, is in the Japanese navy under the name of the *Idzumi*, having been bought from Chile through the agency of Ecuador. The other protected cruisers are small, ranging from 2,300 tons downward; but most of them are modern. The unprotected cruisers and gunboats are mostly old, and some of them are of wood, which, of course, would make them worse than useless in war. Six of the torpedo-boat destroyers are of 275 tons each, and six of 306 tons. Those of the former class were expected to make 30 knots, and those of the latter, 31, but all did better on their trials.

In addition to her regular navy, Japan has an auxiliary fleet of thirty-three steamers belonging to the great navigation company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. These ships range from 1,854 to 6,266 tons each.

Within the past year, eight new torpedo-boat destroyers have been begun, four in England, and the rest in Japan. The Japanese Government has laid out a new programme of naval expansion, but work under it has not yet been undertaken.

It will be observed that this is a remarkably well-balanced and effective fleet. It is symmetrically provided with ships of all classes. There



THE "ASAMA."

(An armored cruiser of nearly 10,000 tons burden and enormous steaming radius of 10,000 miles.)

are battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo craft in due proportion. The armored cruisers are fast enough to dash in among an enemy's transports or run down his commerce, or strong enough to take their

place in line of battle. We saw their value at Santiago, where the *Cristobal Colon* could have run through our whole fleet and escaped if she had been in proper condition and properly handled.

The coal capacity of the various ships may seem a little deficient, if compared with the British standard, or even with our own; but the Japanese vessels have been built to meet certain conditions. They are not intended to cruise all over the world. They do not expect to imitate the run of the *Oregon* from San Francisco to Jupiter Inlet. Their field of action is limited to the seas about Japan, Siberia, and China, and for that purpose their coal endurance is ample. They prefer to put into armor and armament the weights that the vessels of a cruising navy would have to allow for coal.

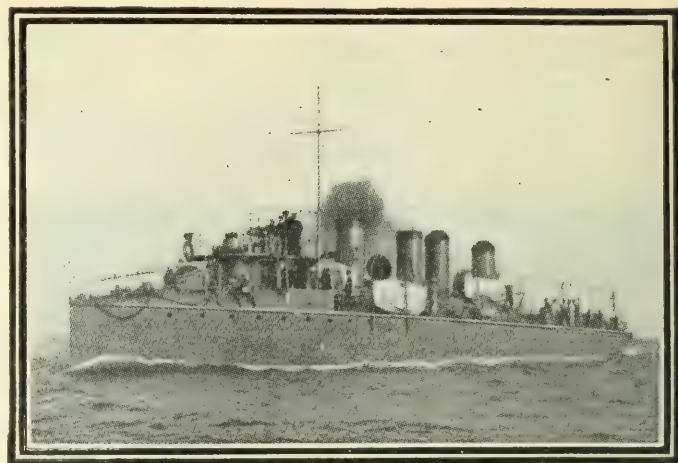
There are some countries that might have such classes of ships as Japan possesses without being entitled to be called naval powers. Ships cannot fight themselves; but Japan has the national



THE FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP "SHIKISHIMA."

(A sister ship to the *Asahi*.)

enthusiasm, the aptitude for the sea, the devotion to duty, the mechanical ingenuity, the amenability to discipline, the scientific training, and the energetic initiative that transform a navy on paper into a navy in fact. They enabled her unarmored cruisers to beat battleships at the Yalu, and sent her torpedo-boats at Wei-Hai-Wei against a hostile fleet in a fortified harbor under such conditions that an officer and two men froze



A JAPANESE TORPEDO-BOAT.

(One of six 31-knot vessels built for the Japanese Government in England.)

to death at their posts, and out of ten boats that made the dash, only one came back unhurt.

In numbers, the Japanese personnel is just about equal to our own. There are 2 admirals, 5 vice-admirals, 6 rear-admirals, 44 captains, 64 commanders, 295 lieutenants, 203 sub-lieutenants, 90 midshipmen, and about 23,000 men.

Japan's ambition, like our own, has been to have a navy of home production; but she did not wait until she was able to build such a navy before providing herself with any fleet at all. She bought ships abroad and began developing her domestic resources at the same time. She can build anything now up to cruisers of 6,000 tons, and the only reason she has not prepared herself to build battleships is that it would cost so much to import the materials. She has an ably conducted department of naval architecture at the Imperial University of Tokyo. She has fifteen dry docks, government and commercial, of which four can take in the largest battleships, and several others are only a trifle smaller. Her shipyards, as far as they have gone, are equipped with the most modern appliances, of which her officers and workmen, unlike the Chinese, know how to make the best possible use.

On the whole, Japan is at this moment unquestionably the first naval power in the far East; and while England or France could send force enough there to overmatch her, if necessary, the feat would not be easy for any other power.



FUNSTON: A KANSAS PRODUCT.

BY JAMES H. CANFIELD.

IT was certainly a piece of personal good fortune which gave me a place in the faculty of the State University of Kansas for fourteen years. The institution was the top round of Huxley's "educational ladder," the foot of which rested in the primary grades of the public schools. Up this pathway of knowledge came the sons and daughters of some of the best blood of this country. A large percentage of these young people were self-supporting during their entire university course; but this only added to the intensity of their zeal. The institution, though still young,—it celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary less than ten years ago,—has already many notable names on its list of graduates.

An old teacher is permitted to be eloquent about those who still hold his interest and most affectionate solicitude and regard, and I only regret that this is not the time and place for a much more extended tribute to these earnest and successful men and women. Many of them have reputations which far outrun the State—many of them have been called from the State to positions of trust and confidence in larger and in a certain sense more important communities. Referring to only a few, and largely those who were in my own classes, I find myself recalling Charles F. Scott, now a Congressman-at-large; his brother Angelo, president of a Western college; Charles S. Glead, to whom perhaps more than to any other one man is due the credit of the reorganization of the Santa Fé Railway and the good showing of its stock to-day, and who is as well known in New York as in Topeka; J. Willis Glead, his brother, one of the most successful attorneys of Kansas, liable any year to be placed on the Supreme bench of the State, well known in New York and Boston, a writer of unusual repute, a very successful public speaker, and a power for social and civic righteousness throughout the length and breadth of his State; John H. Long, one of the best analytical chemists that this country has produced, with a high reputation abroad; the Riffe brothers, known on the Pacific Coast and in South America as extraordinarily successful civil engineers; William Allen White, whose enviable place among American men of letters is already assured; Frank P. MacLennan, who has built up one of the brightest evening papers in the West; Edward C. Little, who won such an excellent reputation as Ameri-

can consul-general in Egypt, and who was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Kansas Volunteers in the late war; William C. Spangler, now acting chancellor of the university during the temporary disability of its executive; James A. Wickersham, one of the most brilliant members of the faculty of Rose Polytechnic Institute; William H. Carruth, occupying the chair of Germanic languages and literatures in his alma mater, and well known for his scholarly work as an editor and translator, as well as for some delightful verses of his own; Lewis L. Dyche, naturalist and explorer—the acknowledged equal of Hornaday and by many considered his superior; Glenn L. Miller, now United States marshal of Utah; William S. Franklin, of high repute among the faculty of Lehigh University, and his brother Edward, whose more recent investigations into the relations of electricity and chemistry are fresh in the minds of all well informed in those fields; Vernon L. Kellogg, the eminent entomologist at Stanford University; Fred A. Stocks, who as chief clerk of the Treasury Department made a remarkable record in clean and able administration.

And "of notable women not a few,"—such as Kate Stephens, so well known at Harvard and in the best literary circles in Boston, as well as later in the literary life of New York; Gertrude Blackwelder, a power for higher life in Chicago; Helen B. Raymond, who carries the honor of having secured the highest average grades for four years in mathematics ever granted a woman by an American university; Lina E. Gano, easily recognized as one of our most accomplished teachers of history, now in the Girls' High School of New York; Gertrude A. Davenport, whose successful researches in zoölogy place her side by side with her husband, who is rapidly advancing in the same field; Anne R. Pugh, the able professor of Romance Languages at Wells College; Mary E. Wilder, one of the most brilliant instructors in Latin in the secondary schools of this country; Carrie T. Stewart, whose investigations in German philology have attracted the attention of the ablest scholars both in this country and in the Old World; Laura E. Lockwood, who has recently won the MacMillin prize with her "Glossary of Milton," and who is one of the faculty of Wellesley College.

It is a good thing to have known these, and

many falling but little behind them, in the hey-day of their youth; and their affectionate remembrance and regard have ever been and still are both a stimulus and a reward.

But it is about another, whose name does not appear in the list of graduates of the Kansas University, that the editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* urges me to say a few words in this issue. I well recall his coming to the university. His father had been for many years a member of the State Legislature, and a Speaker of the House; and was either then, or soon after became, a member of Congress from my own district. He was "of the strictest sect" a Republican, and a high-tariff man. It so happened that just at that time I was known as "the entire free-trade wing of the Republican party in Kansas"—a distinction and a credit which was undeserved, both from my own standpoint and the standpoint of the party. The press of the State had been rather noisy about this matter for some time; and much amusement and interest were manifested by my colleagues when it was known that the son of his father was to enter the university in the fall.

I remember young Funston distinctly, that September day. He was below the average height, and slight in frame—the very antipodes of his father, who is a perfect giant. He had light-brown hair—not "red hair," as it has been so often described in the press of late; a keen eye, which generally looked out between half-closed lids; an erect stature, with a slight swing in his walk which at first gave the impression of a swagger, than which, however, nothing was more foreign to the man. He was entirely dependent upon his own resources,—there was some difference of understanding as to whether this was of his own choice or whether his father had thought it best to refuse him aid (I think the commonly received notion was that his father had told him that if he thought a higher education worth getting he could go and get it),—and one of the

memoranda entered by two or three of us was to look him up "a job." He became one of the university guides,—those who went with visitors through the different museums and other "show places" of the university,—and I think remained a guide during his entire stay. He was with us two years, and won the confidence and esteem of all. Never noisy, never self-assertive, not particularly brilliant or studious, a little restless and uneasy—as though the life of the great future was stirring vaguely within him—sufficiently faithful, mature without losing any boyishness, exceedingly self-reliant, frank and honest, helpful in his relations with others, and a very companionable fellow; he made an impression not soon to be effaced.

During the two years of his stay, Funston did very creditable work in mathematics, botany, chemistry, Greek and Roman history, Shakespeare, German, American history, and economics. The last two subjects he carried in my department, and under my personal instruction. I well recall him in the classroom—attentive,

alert, always ready to take part in a discussion, but not over-talkative; with a keen sense of humor and with no little wit; apparently mastering with ease fundamental principles, though not always careful as to details in application; with rare good sense, holding tenaciously to his own opinion—and I always thought because he had formed it carefully—but always amenable to reason. It was entirely evident at first that he regarded my instruction with considerable distrust, and was exceedingly slow and wary in making admissions which might lead to conclusions which he was not ready to accept. However, his intense interest in both subjects, and the ease and informality of the lecture-room (the freest discussions were always permitted and welcomed), soon brought us into closer and more friendly relations; and while I may not speak for him, I may add for myself that my confidence in him and in his ultimate success has never wavered,



Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON, U.S.A.

and my interest in him has been continuous from that day to this. American history was a new theme in the West—in fact, it was then a new theme in all institutions of higher learning. In economics we used Francis A. Walker's admirable text, and it was our constant endeavor to give a practical turn to every proposition and discussion.

Funston was an omnivorous reader; he soon seemed to have mastered the resources that our comparatively small library furnished, and he had this matter at his fingers' ends. I remember that one day when he came to the lecture-room with an armful of authorities, which he placed on the table before him; and at the proper time, with perfectly respectful manner but with a triumphant note in his voice, presented a brief, backed by his texts, which I immediately confessed set aside a statement and a proposition which I had made on the previous day. It was peculiarly gratifying to myself to know that already a youngster had come up in my classes who could master his instructor, even on a comparatively minor and technical point. As an illustration of his humor may be quoted his reply to a question which I put one day, in the oratorical sense rather than expecting an answer. Speaking of the tremendous advance in land values which had come in all parts of Kansas during the "boom," I said: "What service have the owners of these lands rendered to the community for which they can expect such extraordinary returns as may possibly be theirs because of this assumed advance in value?" Instantly he interrupted: "Don't you really think, professor, that the Kansas man is entitled to something for standing on top of the fence and waving his hat and shouting so long for the rest of the world to come on?" There was some shrewd philosophy underlying this retort—philosophy which I came to know he clearly appreciated.

I think others regretted more than myself the fact that Funston could not or would not graduate. I had come into the feeling that possibly his was a nature that might be cramped or warped by the methods and restrictions necessary in a university course. There was at least some doubt in my mind as to this; and on the whole I was not sorry that he gave himself the benefit of the doubt and undertook to work out his own salvation. I remember telling him so, when he came to say good-bye. We had a long talk together about the fu-

ture,—we had come into most delightful comradeship by that time,—a future which he was facing without very clear ideas about what it contained for him, and without what might be called a definite ambition. In fact, he is a good example of the truth that most men and women find their true places in this world by trying several places. He was in no particular hurry to do any particular thing; but he felt that he ought to be up and doing something, rather than loitering in what seemed to him a somewhat hungry land of theories and dreams.

We have all kept him in mind since, though none of us have been obliged to "hunt him a job!" He has found his place and made his mark by faithful, competent, and absolutely fearless life. Whether it was in the "Death Valley" or alone on the Yukon, in the service of the Santa Fé Railway or as a press reporter in Kansas City, in Mexico and Central America prospecting for a coffee plantation or maintaining a hopeless struggle in New York for funds with which to carry on this enterprise, with the revolutionists in Cuba or sailing as colonel of his regiment for Manila,—without the slightest effort on his part in a self-conscious way, he has always been in the public eye, and has won the confidence and applause of his countrymen.

I dined recently, with several others, as the guest of a diplomat of high standing. Around the table were gathered men well known in the world of literature, of law, and of public administration. Suddenly there fell upon my ear the name of my pupil and friend. For some moments thereafter his life and labors, and especially that more recent exploit which has thrown him out upon the canvas in heroic stature and has made his name familiar to the civilized world, were the subject of conversation. No less important a person than the Vice-President of the United States spoke warmly of the man, of his character and qualities, and of his great service to his country and to civilization. And when at last our host raised his glass and called upon his guests to drink to the honor of "General Funston, the Rough Rider of the Philippines," I must confess it was with a little lump in my throat and a suspicious moisture in my eyes that I added my share of praise: with renewed and profound thankfulness for that right of way, and that right to determine which way, which is still the privilege of every boy born under the American flag.



CELEBRATIONS AND GATHERINGS OF 1901: A FORECAST.

TO all American visitors in Europe during the summer of 1900, the central attraction was the Paris Exposition, with its attendant congresses and meetings of learned societies. In 1901, no such spectacle is offered to the tourist in any part of Europe; but Americans will find not a little to interest them in the Glasgow Exposition, while the lovers of Wagnerian music will make their usual pilgrimage to Baireuth. It is, perhaps, useless to give the specific dates for the various performances of the Wagnerian festival, as it is said that the seats for most of these dates have already been sold. Those who are thus prevented from enjoying the Baireuth performances, which will occur between July 22 and August 19, may go on to Munich and witness there a series of Wagnerian representations, with strong casts, between August 21 and September 24.

As to music festivals on this side of the Atlantic, little can be said. The Cincinnati festival is a biennial affair, occurring in the even years. Unusual preparations are making at Buffalo for the triennial Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, June 24-29. The largest chorus heretofore trained for these festivals numbered 3,000; but for this year 5,000 voices will be heard, and among the soloists will be not a few of the world's most famous singers. The auditorium to be used will accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

THE ALFRED MILLENNIAL EXERCISES.

An occasion of no slight significance to Americans, as well as to Englishmen, will be the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of King Alfred, in the last week of July. At that time a statue of Alfred by Thorneycroft will be unveiled at Winchester, and an invitation is extended by the authorities to all Americans who may be interested in the subject to be present on this occasion. In connection with the unveiling of this statue there will be a meeting of learned societies occupying three days, two at Winchester and one at the British Museum. On the first day's meeting, at the British Museum, addresses are expected from Mr. Frederic Harrison, and from the director and other officers of the museum. Papers and addresses are expected from distinguished scholars of all parts of the English-speaking world. The precise date for the unveiling of the monument will be

announced as soon as the time can be fixed when King Edward VII. can be present. Invitations have been sent to the various royal societies, and to the universities of Great Britain, Ireland, the British colonies, and the United States. The honorary secretary for the United States is Prof. James W. Bright, of Johns Hopkins University, who has appointed various committees to assist in collecting funds and disseminating information regarding the celebration. Committees have also been appointed by the American Historical Association, and by the Modern Language Association of America. The recent addresses by Mr. Frederic Harrison in this country on the life and works of King Alfred have stimulated interest in this memorial to the great English king. Many Americans in England this summer will doubtless make it a point to witness and take part in the exercises at Winchester. Among the Americans who will have a formal part in the ceremonies will be Ambassador Choate and Prof. John Fiske.

THE YALE BICENTENNIAL.

While we have not reached the stage of millenniums in this country, we have a few institutions that reckon their age by centuries. In 1886, Harvard University celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth year of its foundation. In 1901, the sons of Old Yale will gather to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the granting of the college charter. This celebration will take place in October, and a notable gathering of graduates of the institution, of distinguished representatives of other colleges and universities, both American and European, as well as representatives of the State and federal governments, is expected.

The programme for the celebration provides for a sermon in the college chapel on Sunday, October 20, by Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford. The same afternoon, Prof. George P. Fisher, D.D., dean of the Yale Theological School, will deliver an historical address on "The Relation of Yale to Christian Theology." In the evening an organ recital will be given by Profs. Samuel S. Sanford and H. B. Jepson.

On Monday, October 21, addresses will be given by distinguished speakers selected from among the alumni, on "The Relation of the University to Law and American Statesmanship." In the afternoon, President A. T. Hadley, LL.D.

will deliver an address of welcome to the representatives of other institutions of learning and delegates from the various alumni associations, which will be followed by designated responses on their part. In the evening, the first student function occurs, the great body of visiting graduates joining with them in a monster torchlight procession, with historical and allegorical floats. On Tuesday, October 22, addresses will be made on "The Relation of Yale to the Progress of Science and Education in This Country." The oratorio, "Hora Novissima," by Prof. Horatio W. Parker, of the Music Department of Yale University, will be rendered by the Gounod Choral Society, assisted by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. In the evening occurs the second student function—namely, the gathering of graduates and undergraduates upon the college grounds to witness an open-air dramatic performance based on the historical and picturesque features in the history of the college and university.

Wednesday, October 23, the central commemorative exercises will be held in the morning, at which Justice David J. Brewer, LL.D., of the United States Supreme Court, will deliver the address, and Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, LL.D., of New York, the poem. Honorary degrees will then be conferred upon a select number of distinguished visitors. In the afternoon occurs the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, after which the celebration will close with a reception by President Hadley to the visiting alumni and guests in the new University Hall, now in the process of building.

In connection with the celebration a collection of twenty-five or more books, by members of the various faculties, will be published, as a contribution to American scholarship and to commemorate the beginning of the third century of the institution's history.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

At last it is announced that everything is in readiness for the opening of the gates of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo on May 1. So much has been printed and will be printed during the next few months regarding special features of this great fair, that the average reader may easily become confused as to the real purpose and scope of the enterprise. In future numbers of this REVIEW there will be opportunity to describe the exposition in more or less detail, but for the present we content ourselves with a word as to its general character. The Pan-American Exposition is what its name implies—an exhibit of all-American products. Heretofore our American expositions have been either great world's fairs,

like that in Chicago in 1893 and the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, or else exhibits collected mainly from particular sections of our own country. The Pan-American fair differs from each of these types. It represents both the American continents, and shows in the completest manner possible the remarkable development of the century in the western world. The one thing that will impress the visitor when he compares the Buffalo show with that of Chicago in 1893 will be the absence of European exhibits. At the same time there will be a participation of South American and Central American countries such as was never before secured or attempted by any exposition. In the very architecture of the fair the visitor will be reminded of the Spanish-American rather than of Yankee types. It will be an unequaled opportunity for Americans to become acquainted as never before with the civilization of the great American nations to the south of us. One of the wonders of the exposition will be the electrical exhibit. The improvements in this field since the World's Fair of 1893 have been marvelous, and in no part of the world has more progress been made than in the United States. Furthermore, Buffalo itself, with Niagara Falls only twenty miles away, offers a permanent exhibition of electrical power such as no other city in the world can approach.

While the commercial and industrial features of the exposition have of course received major prominence, it should not be forgotten that the Pan-American, like all the world's fairs of recent times, will be first of all a great object-lesson in civilization. The intellectual opportunities of such an event as this have not been neglected by the management of the exposition. During the summer and autumn, scores of meetings of all kinds of scientific, religious, philanthropic, and educational societies will be held at Buffalo, reference to which is made in other parts of this article.

One of the summer's gatherings in connection with the exposition, which will doubtless attract a large number of visitors, will be the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, August 12-17. It is said that no city in the United States can boast of greater mileage of good roads in its environs than Buffalo.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION.

Our readers should bear in mind that the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition will open at Charleston on December 1, 1901, and close on June 1, 1902. The vast natural resources of the Southern States and the wonderful industrial development of that section of our country will be emphasized in a most attractive

way at this exposition. The main exposition buildings will be of the Spanish Renaissance order, and the Colonial style of architecture so common throughout the older Southern States will add variety to the scene.

One of the principal objects of the Charleston Exposition is to show to the investing world the marvelous development of the cotton-spinning industry. It is for the reason that the South has demonstrated its ability to compete with the Eastern States in the manufacture of cotton that the projectors of the exposition at Charleston have made the Cotton Palace the central feature of the exposition. This building will contain specimens of the products of all the mills of the South, and of the machinery which is supplied by Northern and Eastern manufacturers for the manufacture of the raw material into commercial products.

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

The only great fair in Europe this year will be the Glasgow Exhibition, which is announced to open early in May. While the United States is not officially associated with this enterprise, American exhibitors have made a commendable effort to represent their country, especially in the department of machinery. Russia also is prominent, particularly in exhibits of foodstuffs, rubber, leather, minerals, and forestry. Germany, too, makes a notable exhibit of electrical appliances. The Glasgow fair is thus a truly international exhibition.

As was the case at Paris last year, many great scientific societies have arranged to hold their annual meetings at Glasgow in connection with the exposition. Besides the annual meeting of the British Association, to be held in September, there will be a meeting of the International Engineering Congress, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Mechanical Industries, the Society of Engineers and Shipbuilders, and the Institute of Naval Architects. As this is the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Glasgow University, it is probable that some effort at commemoration similar to that announced for Yale University in this country will be made.

In connection with the Glasgow Exhibition, Professor Geddes, who was one of the secretaries of the Paris Assembly for the Advancement of Art, Science, and Education in 1900, has organized a similar assembly by which, under a well-devised and methodical scheme, members of the various scientific bodies coming to Glasgow may be enabled to visit different sections of the exhibition and to understand the nature and construction of the different exhibits as they are described by experts in each department.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

At the City of Mexico, on October 22, will assemble the International Conference of American States, known as the Pan-American Congress. This conference will resemble that held at Washington in 1889, when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State. Its purposes will be to develop the friendly relations between the western republics, and to discuss a number of topics, both commercial and political, in which they are mutually interested. For the purpose of entertaining the delegates, the Mexican Government has appropriated \$75,000, and Señor Mariscal, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, will preside at the opening of the deliberations. Perhaps the most important part of the plans of this congress, as arranged by the representatives of the various republics at Washington, looks to the formation of a permanent tribunal of arbitration for the purpose of obviating, so far as may be, the constant border controversies between South and Central American republics. President McKinley has already named the American delegates to the conference (see page 520).

GREAT RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Of the religious gatherings of the coming summer, the one most largely partaking of the nature of an anniversary will be the Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, to be held at Boston, June 11-16. During the week preceding this convention, June 8-9, in the city of Montreal, where the first association in North America was organized in 1851, a few days before the Boston association was formed, a special commemoration service is to be held. The purpose of the Boston gathering, however, is something more than the mere commemoration of the completion of the first half-century in the history of American associations. It will exhibit and emphasize to the people not acquainted with association work the steady growth in numbers of young men enlisted, in spiritual and material resources, in adaptation of methods and work to young men of many classes, conditions, and races, and in the development of the trained leadership of both laymen and employed officers. For the officers and members of the associations themselves, this occasion will have much to offer of suggestion and instruction regarding the work of the future, and it will also enable leaders in the work on other continents to meet on the ground where the movement has perhaps achieved its highest success.

It is expected that more than a hundred men who are deeply interested in association work

will be present from Europe, Asia, Australia, South Africa, and South America. For the purposes of the exhibit in connection with the convention, material will be collected from the city, railroad, colored, student, army and navy, and foreign associations and arranged in the following departments: Historical, religious, educational, physical, boys' work, and miscellaneous. It is believed that this exhibition feature of the jubilee will be one of its chief attractions to visitors. In addition to the discussion of association methods and a review of fifty years of varied experience, there will be many addresses by eminent American and foreign speakers. President McKinley and Lord Strathcona, Lord High Commissioner for Canada,—if official engagements do not prevent,—will address the convention, and among the other speakers already announced are Bishop Potter, of New York; the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, and the presidents of Knox College (Toronto), Brown University, Union Theological Seminary, Clark University, University of Minnesota, and Colorado College, and Principal Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute. It is expected that 2,000 delegates will be present; but this number by no means represents the probable total attendance, as the jubilee will undoubtedly attract many visitors who are not delegates or even in any way connected with the organization. On June 13, which will be "Jubilee Day," a tablet will be unveiled with appropriate commemorative services in the Old South Church meeting-house, where the Boston association was organized in 1851. A reception will be given to the delegates in the State House by the Governor of Massachusetts. The auditorium used by the convention will be the Mechanics' Building, which has a seating capacity of 7,000.

NORTHFIELD SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BIBLE STUDY.

The world-famous religious gatherings which were established by the late D. L. Moody at his home in East Northfield, Mass., and which are now under the general direction of his son, Mr. W. R. Moody, will be carried on during the coming summer with some added features, and with as strong a list of speakers as heretofore. The "Northfield Summer School for Bible Study" begins June 28 with the World's Student Conference, which will continue to July 7, and this will be followed by the Young Women's Conference, from July 12 to 22. Mr. John R. Mott will preside at the public sessions of these conferences.

The General Conference for Christian Workers will be held from August 1 to 18. Mr. W. R. Moody will preside at the morning and

evening meetings in the Auditorium, and the music will be in charge of Mr. Stebbins, Prof. D. B. Towner, and Mr. F. H. Jacobs. In addition to the general meetings, there will be held the following "institutes," with special reference to the needs of different classes of Christian workers: (1) Young People's Institute, under the direction of Mr. John Willis Baer; (2) Musical Institute, under the direction of Professor Towner; (3) Institute of Christian Doctrines, comprising a series of addresses by the Rev. R. A. Torrey; and (4) a Sunday-school Institute. The 12th of August will be devoted wholly to the interests of missions.

In addition to the speakers already mentioned, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, who has come from England to carry on the evangelistic work of the late Mr. Moody, will be present at each of the three conferences. Other speakers already engaged for the Student Conference are Mr. Robert E. Speer, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, and Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock; and for the Young Women's Conference, Dr. Charles Erdman, Dr. John Douglass Adams, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, and Dr. C. I. Scofield. The Young Men's Christian Association Encampment will also be continued, as heretofore, at "Camp Northfield," from June 27 to September 2.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The International Christian Endeavor Convention will be held this year at Cincinnati, opening on Saturday, July 6, and closing on Wednesday, July 10. This is a new proceeding, as these conventions have never before been opened on Saturday; but it is believed that the innovation will meet with success. The list of speakers includes, as usual, many men of national prominence, and the programme will undoubtedly be of great interest to Endeavorers. This convention will be the twentieth birthday celebration of the society, the scope and work of which were so cogently set forth in the February number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* by Mr. Amos R. Wells.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

Another interdenominational convention of young people will be that of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, at Pittsburg, November 1-3. The brotherhood is now composed of members of twenty-one evangelical denominations. The number of chapters in the United States is 550, and the membership is 15,000, in 35 States.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States will be held at Detroit, July 24-28, the Canadian

Brotherhood having accepted an invitation to hold its eleventh annual convention at the same time and place. With the exception of one or two business sessions, the two brotherhoods will hold their meetings jointly. This organization, as most of our readers are well aware, is composed of male members of the Episcopal Church. Heretofore it has been customary for the brotherhood to hold its conventions in the fall, but this year the experiment of a midsummer meeting is to be tried.

DENOMINATIONAL MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

The fifth international convention of the Epworth League, representing the young people of four churches,—the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Methodist Church of Canada, and the Colored Methodist Church,—will be held at San Francisco, July 18–21. This promises to be a meeting of great interest and importance to the Methodist young people of the country.

The eleventh international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America will be held in the Coliseum Building, Chicago, July 25–28. This society was organized in the Second Baptist Church of Chicago ten years ago. The convention's sermon at the coming gathering will be preached by the Rev. E. E. Chivers, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The United Society of Free Baptist Young People will hold its annual convention in connection with the General Conference of Free Baptists at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., on September 5.

The convention of the Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical Association, a denominational organization having nearly 1,000 local alliances in the various States of the Union and in Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and Japan, with a total membership of 35,000, will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., July 25–28. These conventions are held biennially.

At Winona Lake, Ind., July 24–28, will be held the thirteenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian and the Reformed Presbyterian Churches. A prominent feature of the convention will be Bible study under the direction of Drs. Chapman, Purves, Moorhead, and Mr. J. R. Mott. This organization has a membership of more than 40,000.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church will hold its twelfth annual convention at Rochester, N. Y., July 10–17. A feature of the work of this organization is the maintenance of a Post-Office Mission for the distribution of Universalist literature.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT LONDON.

The third Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Church meets September 4–17 in the historic John Wesley Chapel, Sidney Road, London, where the first meeting was held. The opening sermon will be preached by Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. There will be four addresses of welcome and four responses by persons chosen to represent the churches of the United States and Canada. At this conference there will be about three hundred delegates from the United States and Canada, while two hundred delegates will represent the Methodist churches of Great Britain and Australia. These conferences are held alternately in the United States and England. At the present meeting problems of missions in Africa, the South Sea Islands, and elsewhere will be discussed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (the Presbyterian Church North) will meet in Philadelphia, May 16, and will continue in session for from ten to twelve days.

Among the important topics to be considered by the assembly are the revision of the confession of faith, the proposal to establish a permanent judicial commission of the General Assembly, a plan for the general oversight of the work of young people's societies, and arrangement for the supply of vacant churches and the employment of ministers without charges, and reports upon and meetings in the interest of the Twentieth Century Fund for the benefit of the boards and institutions of the Presbyterian Church. The business sessions of the assembly will be held in Calvary Presbyterian Church, Fifteenth and Locust streets, while the popular meetings will be held in the Academy of Music and in Witherspoon Hall.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (the Presbyterian Church South) will be held at Little Rock, Ark., May 16. The United Presbyterian Church of North America will hold its General Assembly at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 22. The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will take place at West Point, Miss., on May 16. The General Synod of the Reformed (German) Church in the United States will meet at Baltimore, Md., on May 20. The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 12. The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on May 29. The General Assem-

bly of the Welsh Presbyterian Church will hold its meeting at Cambria, Wis., during September. The Presbyterian Church in Canada will hold its General Assembly at Ottawa, Canada, on June 12.

The ninety-fifth regular session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will be held in the Second Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N. J., on June 5. The synod will receive the report of special committees appointed last year on Sunday-school instruction, forms for installation, ordination, and baptism, a plan for bringing vacant churches and unemployed ministers and candidates together, and arrangements for the greater endowment of the theological seminaries of the Church.

MEETINGS OF CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 14-16. Dr. Lyman Abbott will preach the annual sermon. The meeting will commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the society.

The American Missionary Association holds its fifty-fifth annual meeting at Oak Park, Chicago, October 22-24. This meeting will be of great interest, as it will represent work among twelve different races and peoples who live in the territory of the United States. The great problems of national life and development as affected by the negroes, the peoples of Porto Rico and the other island territories, and the Chinese, will be ably discussed. The field occupied by the American Missionary Association now reaches from Porto Rico to Alaska, and each annual meeting of this organization is of increasing interest and importance. The discussion by experts and the presentation of most recent facts attract large numbers of Christian and patriotic men and women to this annual convention.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held at Hartford, Conn., October 8-11. The annual sermon will be preached by President Edward D. Eaton, of Beloit College, Wisconsin. The annual reports from the mission field will be presented and discussed by representative missionaries. President Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., will preside and make the president's annual address.

Immediately following this session of the American Board, the Triennial National Council of Congregational Churches will assemble at Portland, Maine.

BAPTIST GATHERINGS.

The "May Anniversaries" of the Baptist Church will be held this year at Springfield, Mass., May 20-27. The Southern Baptist Con-

vention will hold its forty-sixth session at New Orleans, on May 10. August 11-18, the twenty-sixth annual gathering of the Baptist Vineyard Association will be held in the Baptist Temple, Wayland Grove, Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The National Baptist Convention will meet at Cincinnati on September 11.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

The triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is to meet at San Francisco on the first Wednesday in October. The session will probably be a short one—perhaps not more than two weeks long.

The most important business before the convention will be that connected with missionary matters: the general methods of the work and of its support, the duty of the Church in its new fields of labor—especially the desirability of providing resident bishops for Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and the responsibility to be assumed in Hawaii.

It will be incumbent on this convention to take action on a proposed revision of the constitution—the part of the canonical code which can be changed only by the action of two conventions—which passed its preliminary stage in 1898. It introduces few new canonical provisions, but enlarges the number of those placed in the constitution and emphasizes the importance of some matters which have not been heretofore included. A full revision of the canons should also be reported and acted upon, together with a special revision of the Canon of Marriage and Divorce made by a committee of the House of Deputies. The latter has already been published in advance; perhaps the fact that it called forth little discussion may indicate the probability of its adoption. The former will almost certainly include many debatable points, and it is hardly to be expected that it can be fully considered in one session.

THE LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 29. This body has more than 9,000 ministers, and nearly 200,000 members. The number of delegates to the synod, clerical and lay, will be about 300. The question of a church paper to be owned by the General Synod will be one of the questions to be considered.

UNIVERSALIST MEETINGS.

The Universalist General Convention will hold its regular biennial session in the Church of the Messiah (Universalist), in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., October 18-23. It will probably be pre-

ceded by a mass-meeting of ministers of the Universalist Church. Several matters of interest will come up for consideration, among them the relative success of the canvass for the Twentieth Century Fund.

MISSIONARY AND EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance announces the following conventions in various parts of the country: Indianapolis, Ind., June 8-16; Toronto, Canada, June 23-30; Lancaster, Pa., July 12-21; Beulah Park, near Cleveland, Ohio, July 19-28; Old Orchard, Maine, August 2-11; Asbury Park, N. J., August 15-18; Atlanta, Ga., August 15-25; Nyack, N. Y., September 1-8; New York City, October 3-13.

The International Missionary Union, composed exclusively of foreign missionaries, men and women of the evangelical denominations, will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 5-11. A suggested syllabus of topics has been issued by the officers, and contributions are invited for the union's department of information, consisting of a missionary library, a museum, maps, and missionary manuscripts, all of which are housed at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium. The president of this organization is the Rev. Dr. J. T. Gracey, of Rochester, N. Y., and the secretary is Mrs. E. C. Thayer, of Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Careful plans have been made for evangelistic tent services in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo the coming summer. Daily meetings will be held in a tent, probably in the early evening, just before the illuminations and displays of the exposition. These meetings will be addressed by preachers and orators of national reputation.

SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL, AND PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets this year at Denver, Col., August 24-31, under the presidency of Dr. Charles Sedgewick Minot, of Harvard University. The annual meetings of this body are always looked forward to by scientists all over the country as a sort of clearing-house to which are brought the results of scientific work in nearly every department throughout the world. At the present time the association numbers about 2,200 members, including in its present list of active fellows such well-known scientific men as Newcomb, Barker, Brush, Young, Leslie, Morse, Langley, Powell, Mendenhall, Goodale, Prescott, LeConte, Harkness, Morley, Gibbs, Gill, Putnam, Gilbert, and Woodward, all of

whom have been presidents of the association. The association meets in sections which cover nearly the entire field of science. The various affiliated societies, each interested in its special line of scientific investigation, meet at Denver also on approximately the same dates. The Geological Society of America will meet a few days earlier this year, holding its first session on August 20.

The American Ornithologists' Union will hold its next meeting at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, November 12-14.

The Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America will meet at Washington on December 28.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

The Royal Society of Canada will meet at Ottawa, May 21-24, and will probably have an elaborate programme, covering essays on literature, history, and science. Dr. Frechette, the French-Canadian poet, is president of the society this year. The Earl of Minto, Canada's Governor-General, is honorary president, while Sir John G. Bourinot is honorary secretary. The society has four sections: French Literature, with history, archæology, and allied subjects; English Literature, with history, archæology, and allied subjects; Mathematical, Chemical, and Physical Sciences; Geological and Biological Sciences.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Educational Association, organized in 1857 as the National Teachers' Association, and reorganized in 1871 under its present name, will hold its fortieth annual convention at Detroit, Mich., July 8-12, 1901. This association is now the largest educational organization in the world. Its membership reaches an annual average of over 10,000 members, of whom 2,500 are permanent active members, embracing leading educators of every State.

The organization of this association includes eighteen departments, as follows: The National Council; Kindergarten; Elementary; Secondary; Higher; Normal; Superintendence; Manual; Art; Music; Business; Child Study; Physical; Science; School Administration; Library; Deaf, Blind, and Feeble-Minded; Indian Education. At the annual convention there are eight general sessions of the entire association and two sessions of each department—except the National Council, which holds six sessions, and the Department of Superintendence, which holds no session at this time, since its annual meeting occurs in February—making in all forty-six separate sessions, each with a carefully prepared pro-

gramme, besides various committee meetings and round-table gatherings. About one hundred and fifty papers on educational topics will be presented by as many of the prominent educators of the country, who will be selected by the president of the association and the several department presidents. Each paper in the department sessions will be open for discussion by the members present.

The president of the association is Prof. James M. Green, of New Jersey; the secretary is President Irwin Shepard, of Minnesota.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The American Institute of Instruction will hold its seventy-first annual convention at Saratoga, N. Y., July 5-8. The programme will consist of addresses by men prominent in public and professional life, and of papers by acknowledged experts upon topics which are engaging the attention of our foremost educators. Music will be a prominent feature of the various sessions. The order of exercises will be published later, and will be mailed to any one applying to the secretary. The president of the institute is William F. Bradbury, of Cambridge, Mass., and the secretary, Frank W. Whitney, of Watertown, Mass.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The thirty-ninth convocation of the University of the State of New York is to be held in the Senate Chamber at Albany, July 1, 2, and 3. Monday evening there are to be short addresses from Chancellor Upson, Vice-Chancellor Doane, and Regents Lord and McKelway. The annual address, on Tuesday evening, is to be given by President William Herbert Perry Faunce, of Brown University. At the three main sessions the theme for discussion is "Present Tendencies in Education"—i.e., tendencies in education in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century. Tuesday morning, at 9:30, Prof. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, of the University of California, is to give the opening address on "Present Tendencies in Secondary Education." Special addresses will be given by Superintendent William H. Maxwell, of New York City; George H. Locke, editor of the *School Review*, University of Chicago; Supervisor Charles H. Keyes, public schools, Hartford; Superintendent Charles B. Gilbert, of Rochester; Principal Fred Van Busen, of the Ogdensburg Free Academy; Superintendent A. B. Blodgett, of Syracuse; Principal James Winne, of Poughkeepsie; Principal Frank S. Fosdick, of Buffalo; Principal Walter B. Gunnison, Brooklyn, and others are to discuss this subject. The opening address on "Present

Tendencies in Higher Education" will be given by President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and special addresses by President Stryker, of Hamilton College; President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester; A. E. Winship, editor *Journal of Education*, Boston. Mr. Harcourt, the Minister of Education for Ontario; President Raymond, Union University; President Taylor, of Vassar College, and others will speak on this question. Wednesday morning, Dean John Butler Johnson, of the College of Mechanics and Engineering, University of Wisconsin, gives the opening address on "Present Tendencies in Technical and Professional Education." He is to be followed in special addresses by President George B. Stewart, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and Dr. Bayard Holmes, secretary of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Principal Percy I. Bugbee, of the Oneonta Normal School; Deputy Howard J. Rogers, Department of Public Instruction, State of New York, and others are to discuss the subject. The convocation will close with the report on necrology, by C. W. Bardeen, editor of the *School Bulletin*.

The fact that so many representative men have taken places definitely on the programme at such an early date is an indication of an unusually interesting convocation. It is hoped also that the present promise of an exceptionally large attendance of college and high-school men, both from New York and from other States, will be fully realized.

FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

We are indebted to Miss Anna Tolman Smith and Dr. L. R. Klemm, of the United States Bureau of Education, for the following notes on educational conventions in England, Germany, and Canada. In England, the associations which have to do with secondary education hold their sessions in the winter. The National Union of Elementary Teachers holds its annual meeting in Easter week. This year's meeting was held in the historic seaport town of Yarmouth.

The School Board Clerks' Congress, which takes place early in June, brings together a body of experts especially familiar with school statistics. Their discussions relate generally to details of administration.

The Association of School Boards is an embodiment of liberal policies with respect to popular education. It represents the interests of the great boroughs, which are seemingly opposed by those of the rural districts. So far, the boards have been able to carry their measures even against a large Conservative majority in Parliament. At the annual meeting of the association,

which takes place in June, the paramount question will be that of maintaining the high schools which have been developed in the great cities, and which are threatened by the present policies of the government. Much thought will be given to the slum problems, with which the school boards are already dealing.

The meeting of the General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers, which takes place annually in the first week of June, is of great importance, since these schools provide for the education of a little more than one-fifth of the school children of England, and these chiefly in the rural parishes. The views and demands of the association are considered in the two great convocations or deliberative bodies of the Church, and eventually come before Parliament with a weight of influence that it is difficult to resist.

The meeting of the University Extension Students at Oxford has become one of the most important of all summer gatherings, especially as a means of promoting sympathy between elementary teachers and university professors. The tenth annual gathering will be held this year from August 2 to August 27.

The session, as in previous years, will be divided into two parts: Part I., August 2 to August 14, inclusive; and Part II., from August 15 to August 27. The inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. Asquith, M.P. In Section A (history), the lectures will be designed to illustrate the making of England. Among those who have undertaken to deliver addresses are the Bishop of Ripon, Sir William Anson, M.P., Sir Frederick Pollock, and Prof. York Powell. Section B will deal with the history of epic literature in Europe, and Section C with modern scientific progress, with special reference to recent developments in astronomical and geographical science. Opportunity will be given to students of astronomy to visit the university observatory and the Radcliffe Observatory under skilled direction, and there will also be a special class in practical geography at the School of Geography. Section D is devoted to social economics, with special reference to the teachings of John Ruskin. It will include lectures upon such questions as "Industrial War and Industrial Peace," "Modern Capitalism," "The Combination of Labor and Capital," "State and Municipal Socialism," "The Old-Age Problem," "The Housing Problem," etc. Section E will have reference to the great Oxford collections, such as the Bodleian Library and the Ashmolean Museum, and Section F to fine art and architecture. Special sermons will be preached in the university church by the Bishop

of Ripon, the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Rashdall, the Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, and others.

The fourth triennial meeting of the Dominion Educational Association will be held at Ottawa, August 14-16. This promises to be a meeting of great importance as a means of unifying the educational policies and ideals of the different provinces. The president is John A. MacCabe, LL.D., F.R.S.C., principal of the Normal School, Ottawa, and the secretary, J. T. Bowerman, M.A., of the same city.

Germany is marked by the number and the specialist character of its annual conferences and congresses, which give perpetually new impulses to the intellectual life of the people. The principal meetings announced for the coming season are as follows: Seventh Congress of Teachers in High Schools Without Latin, Marburg, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, October 7-8; Deutscher Lehrertag meets during Whitsuntide week at Karlsruhe, Baden (this is the annual meeting of the General Teachers' Union, which comprises 85,000 members); Eighth Congress of Drawing and Art Teachers, at Berlin, June 4-6; German Association for the Promotion of Instruction in Mathematics meets in Whitsuntide week at Hamburg; Union of Professors of Neo-Philology meets June 4-7 at Leipsic, Saxony; the seventy-second meeting of German Scientists is held September 20, at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Rhenish Prussia.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Among the hundreds of summer schools throughout the country which have announced courses of instruction for the coming months, several, like the Marthas Vineyard Summer Institute and the Virginia Summer School of Methods, are designed especially for the instruction of public school teachers. Appealing to a wider constituency, the well-organized faculties of the parent Chautauqua, the Jewish Chautauqua, the Champlain Summer School, and many other institutions planned on similar lines, will give instruction to large circles of pupils, including young and old of all ranks and professions. Nearly all the great universities of the country now open their facilities to students during the summer months, and a few, like the University of Chicago, make the summer quarter virtually equivalent to any other portion of the year in the nature of the instruction offered and the requirements demanded.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This national organization, whose motto is "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost," seeks to develop and strengthen public libraries as an essential part of the American

educational system. Its present active membership numbers over a thousand, and practically every State and Territory is represented therein. The twenty-third annual meeting of the A. L. A. is to be held at Waukesha, Wis., July 3 to 10. In the programme for the general sessions of that meeting, chief place is to be given to some of the broader and non-technical phases of library advancement, including addresses upon "What May Be Done for Libraries by the City, by the State, and by the Nation." Likewise papers treating of book copyright, book importation, relationship of publishers, booksellers, and libraries, etc. Various section sessions will be devoted to Library Trustees, College and Reference Libraries, Children's Libraries, and Cataloguing. In those sections, technical subjects of interest, and pertaining to each, will have presentation and discussion. The Association of State Librarians will also hold two or more sessions at this meeting. Furthermore, at two round-table sessions of those interested, consideration will be given, respectively, to the work of State library commissions (including traveling libraries), and to the work of State library associations and women's clubs, in advancing library establishment in their several States. Visits to Milwaukee and Madison, for inspection of new library buildings and other features, are also planned; while an allotment of time will be made for holding reunions of all allied library associations, State, sectional, and local.

The president of the association this year is Mr. Henry J. Carr, of Scranton, Pa., and the secretary, Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, of Dorchester, Mass.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONVENTIONS.

The meeting of the American Academy of Medicine at St. Paul, Minn., June 1-3, will complete the twenty-fifth year of its existence, and the members are planning to commemorate the event by two symposia,—one on "Institutionalism," the other on "Reciprocity in Medical Licensure,"—to accentuate the position of the academy among learned societies, the character of its researches during the quarter-century of its existence, and the true position of the physician in the social order of his age. This has included such topics as the proper educational preparation, the safeguards to be taken by the body politic to protect itself from the unfit, and the relation of the physician to the various professional problems in society which are not intrusted to his individual professional services.

The next annual meeting of the American Medical Association, the fifty-second, will be held at St. Paul, Minn., June 4-7, inclusive.

The association now has more than 10,000 members. It is the national organization of the regular medical profession in America. The scientific work of the association is presented in thirteen sections, according to subjects, the respective sections being as follows: Practice of Medicine; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Surgery and Anatomy; Hygiene and Sanitary Science; Ophthalmology; Diseases of Children; Stomatology; Nervous and Mental Diseases; Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery; Laryngology and Otology; Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics; Physiology and Dietetics; and Section on Pathology and Bacteriology.

The "Oration in Medicine" will be delivered by Dr. N. S. Davis, Jr., Chicago; the "Oration on Surgery," by Dr. John A. Wyeth, New York City, and the "Oration on State Medicine," by Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D. C. Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the president of the association, and Dr. George H. Simmons, Chicago, secretary, and editor of the association journal. The work of the section will comprise several hundred scientific papers presented by the leading specialists on the respective subjects throughout the country.

Two organizations of American homeopathic physicians—the American Institute of Homeopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association—will meet, respectively, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., on June 19, and at Niagara Falls on June 25. The National Eclectic Medical Association will hold its thirty-first annual meeting at Chattanooga, June 18-20.

The annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association will be held at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, June 11-14. The annual address will be delivered by Dr. Warren P. Lombard, of the University of Michigan.

The American Climatological Association will meet at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, on May 30. Papers will be presented on various subjects in climatology, hydrology, and diseases of the respiratory or circulatory systems. A Congress of Tuberculosis will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, May 15-16, in joint session with the Medico-Legal Society of New York. The World's Tuberculosis Congress will meet in London during the last week in July. American medical science will be well represented at that gathering.

The American Public Health Association will meet at Buffalo, September 16-20. The work of the association is largely confined to committee reports and discussion of topics relating to public sanitation. The American Surgical Association will hold its annual meeting at Baltimore, May 7-9.

The Superintendents of Training Schools for

Nurses, a society covering the United States and Canada, with a membership representing the largest and most important hospitals, will meet at Buffalo in the week of September 16. The president is Miss Keating, of Buffalo. On the same date the Associated Alumnæ of Training Schools for Nurses of the United States, being a society for graduate nurses of the United States, will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the International Council of Nurses, composed of national associations from the different countries. Mrs. Robb, of Cleveland, is president of the Associated Alumnæ, and Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, of London, president of the International Council.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Dental Association will be held at Milwaukee, August 6-9. An attendance of at least one thousand is expected.

The American Veterinary Medical Association will hold its annual meeting, November 3-5, at Atlantic City, N. J.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

For the first time in the history of that learned and influential body, the American Bar Association will meet this year west of the Mississippi River. The convention will be held at Denver, August 21-23. In addition to a number of committee reports and an annual address, there will be an address by the president of the association, Mr. Edmund Wetmore, of New York, giving a summary of noteworthy changes in statute law in the past year. Other papers on various legal subjects will be read.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS.

The American Institute of Architects will hold its next convention at Buffalo, N. Y. The exact date of the convention has not yet been fixed, although it will be some time during the latter part of October.

The Architectural League of America will meet for its third annual convention at Philadelphia, May 23-25. This is an organization having for its objects "the promotion of American architecture and the allied fine arts; the encouragement of an indigenous and American architecture, in agreement with modern methods and conditions; the establishment of a standard of professional ethics, of codes and rules governing general practice and competitions, and of methods of discipline against unprofessional practice; and the incorporation of all eligible associations in America into active membership in this league." The component members of the league at the present time are the Architectural League of New York, the T-Square Club of Philadelphia, the Cleveland Architectural Club, the To-

ronto Architectural 18 Club, the Pittsburg Architectural Club, the Cincinnati Chapter A. I. A., the Chicago Architectural Club, the Pittsburg Chapter A. I. A., the Detroit Architectural Club, the St. Louis Architectural Club, the Washington Architectural Club, and the Architects' Club of the University of Illinois. Among the important papers to be presented will be those bearing upon the "Education of the Architect," now in course of preparation by the various clubs.

THE SHORTHAND REPORTERS.

The National Shorthand Reporters' Association will hold its third annual convention at Buffalo, August 20-23. This organization represents the reporting or expert element of the shorthand profession, its membership being limited to official court or legislative reporters and to such other stenographers as may be able to write with accuracy not less than 150 words per minute. The movement which directly resulted in the formation of this association originated in a convention of stenographers held at Nashville in 1897. The meeting of organization was held at Chicago in 1899, and the second annual gathering at Put-in-Bay in the summer of 1900.

This organization, by the comprehensive and conservative principles which underlie it, and the businesslike methods of procedure which govern it, has commended itself generally to the leading reporters.

MEETINGS IN THE INTEREST OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., May 9-15. The president of the conference is Mr. John M. Glenn, of Baltimore. The subjects to be considered are as follows: "Legislation Concerning Charities;" "Division of Work Between Public and Private Charity;" "Needy Families in Their Homes;" "Destitute and Neglected Children;" "Juvenile Reformatories and Industrial Schools;" "Care of Feeble-minded and Epileptic;" "The Insane;" and "The Treatment of the Criminal." This national body adopts no platforms and makes no direct effort to influence legislation; but it exercises a powerful influence in all parts of the country for the improvement of methods looking to the elimination of evils and the care of the neglected and unfortunate. State conferences have grown up in twenty States, and are rapidly gaining in importance and influence.

The next meeting of the National Prison As-

sociation of the United States will be held at Kansas City, Mo., September 28 to October 2. The president of this association is Mr. Joseph F. Scott, of Massachusetts, and the secretary is the Rev. J. L. Milligan, of Allegheny, Pa. The aim of the National Prison Association is to secure an amendment of the criminal code, the better administration of prisons and reformatories by the introduction of reformatory discipline, and the prevention and repression of crime by all practical methods, but especially by the reformation of the prisoners. At the Kansas City meeting a number of papers will be read by able and experienced men, bearing on these aims of the association. Reports of standing committees will be presented and discussed on criminal-law reform, preventive and reformatory work, the care of discharged prisoners, proper prison discipline, the work of the physician in prisons, and the police force in cities.

THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

What promises to be an unusually interesting meeting will be held by the National Municipal League at Rochester, N. Y., May 8-10. At this time the work of other reform organizations, including the American Society of Municipal Improvement and the League of American Municipalities, will be discussed by the league. Important papers will be presented on the operation of primary laws, direct nominations, the Crawford County system, and allied topics. A committee of the league on instruction in municipal government in American educational institutions will make a report. There will be reviews of recent charter legislation in New York, Pennsylvania, New England, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and other States. The New York City anti-Tammany situation will be presented by Mr. R. Fulton Cutting. As in former meetings of the league, subjects of public control of municipal accounting statistics will receive due attention. A report on the subject will be made by Dr. Edward N. Hartwell, of Boston, and papers will be read by Dr. E. W. Bemis, Dr. John A. Fairlie, and others.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

The National Civic Federation has issued a call for a conference on taxation to be held in Buffalo, May 23-24. It is believed that a beginning may be made in working out some uniform principles of taxation, and that possibly the conference may result in the appointment of a permanent commission to develop a basis for future action.

The annual meeting of the American Economic Association will not take place until Christmas

week, in the city of Washington, D. C., the American Historical Association meeting at the same time and place.

THE AMERICAN PARK AND OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association is to be held at Milwaukee, June 26-28. The president of the association, Mr. L. E. Holden, editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, will present a paper on outdoor art in English public grounds. The history of the park movement will be covered by papers presented by several of the representatives of park boards in American cities. Reports will also be made on park statistics, the sign-board nuisance, the village improvement movement, State laws relating to parks, public reservations, and other matters falling within the scope of the association's work. Mrs. Holmes, the secretary of the Metropolitan Public Gardens, London, will present a paper upon the open-space movement in England. One of the most important influences at work in the association is that of the Women's Auxiliary, which has a large membership and is presided over by Mrs. Herman J. Hall, of Chicago.

A NATIONAL SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

A conference similar to that held at Buffalo in 1899 will be held this year at Detroit, Mich., June 28 to July 4, the general plan of the conference being the same as that of the Buffalo conference. On the day before this conference, June 27, there will be a meeting at Detroit of the advocates of direct legislation. It is probable that the National Good Government League will call a meeting at Detroit either just before or just after the National Social and Political Conference. It is also probable that the Gull Lake Summer School of Economics will begin its sessions immediately after the close of the conference, at Gull Lake, a few hours' ride from Detroit. The conference at Buffalo two years ago adopted a platform favoring direct legislation and proportional representation, direct taxation, public ownership of public utilities, and the sole control by the people through their government of the medium of exchange.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTIONS.

The next convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Fort Worth, Texas, November 15-20. The number of accredited delegates to this convention will probably exceed five hundred, all the State and Territorial unions being officially represented, as well as forty different departments of work.

The American Anti-Saloon League, of which

the Hon. Hiram Price is president and the Rev. Howard H. Russell superintendent, will hold its annual convention at Washington, D. C., December 3-5. This league has now branch organizations in thirty-four States and Territories, with over two hundred persons devoting their entire time to the management of the work. The national league consists of over two hundred affiliated bodies, consisting of the leading church denominations of the country and the largest temperance organizations.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

The next meeting of the National Congress of Mothers will be held at Columbus, Ohio, May 21-24. One of the new features of the coming meeting will be the unusual time given to conferences of mothers on the special topics in which they are vitally interested. This organization aims to coöperate with educators and legislators to secure the best physical, mental, and moral training for the young. It also aims at the enlightenment of motherhood upon the problems of races and development and improvement of the condition of motherhood in all walks of life. It forms a convenient medium for the interchange of ideas on subjects pertaining to the development of children in the home.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

An association which considers measures for the prevention of cruelty to children as well as to animals is the American Humane Association, which will hold its annual meeting at Buffalo, October 15-17. An important feature of this meeting will be a discussion of those methods of organization whereby this association is at present seeking to establish humane societies and to secure proper legislation in all those States and Territories of the United States in which such societies do not exist.

MEETINGS OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

The thirty-fifth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in the week beginning September 9, promises to be well attended. As there are more than 100,000 members of the organization in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio alone, the cheap and convenient transportation from all points in those States to Cleveland should insure an unusually large assemblage of veterans. The second day of the encampment, being the anniversary of the victory of Perry on Lake Erie, will probably be devoted to the Naval Veterans' Parade, and it is expected that a majority of the distinguished naval officers of the United States will be present on that occasion.

The Grand Army parade proper will be on Wednesday, September 11, and the business sessions of the encampment will take place on the two following days. The commander-in-chief this year is Maj. Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, and the adjutant-general is F. M. Sterrett.

The reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held this year at Memphis, Tenn., May 28-30. The third day of the meeting, May 30, has been designated Forrest Day, in honor of Gen. Nathan Forrest. In the parade to take place on this day the remnant of Forrest's Cavalry Corps, which will attend the reunion in a body, will participate. On the same day the corner-stone will be laid of the equestrian monument to General Forrest.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy will hold their annual convention on November 13, at Wilmington, N. C. The delegates to this meeting will number about one hundred and fifty. The Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its annual reunion at Utica, N. Y., May 23-24, the principal features of the gathering being a parade and an excursion to the Adirondacks, the reunion closing with a grand banquet. This meeting is held at Utica by invitation of the city authorities and the Chamber of Commerce. During the coming autumn, the date having not yet been definitely fixed, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will hold its annual reunion at Indianapolis. This society was organized in the Senate Chamber of the capitol of North Carolina at Raleigh, on April 14, 1865, and is composed of officers who served with honor in the Army or Department of the Tennessee, and their descendants. The president of the society is Gen. Grenville M. Dodge.

The twentieth annual encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans will be held at Providence, R. I., September 16-17. The commander-in-chief this year is Mr. E. W. Alexander, of Reading, Pa.

The Scotch-Irish Society will hold its annual convention at Chambersburg, Pa., May 31 to June 2. This place of meeting has been chosen with special reference to the fact that it is one of the chief centers of the race and the historic point of departure in the migrations of the Scotch-Irish to the South and West when they moved out to seize and colonize the great West. It is expected that there will be a large attendance from the Cumberland Valley and the surrounding States. The papers and the addresses will cover the stirring history of this district in the early Colonial, Revolutionary, and later times.

The Order of Scottish Clans will hold its regular biennial meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., on August 20, remaining in session four days.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

CUBA AND CONGRESS.

THE Teller resolution, which was made a part of the declaration of Congress in 1898 demanding that Spain withdraw from Cuba, is as follows :

That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

In the *North American Review* for April, Senator Albert J. Beveridge reviews the Cuban legislation of Congress from the early years of the nineteenth century to the present time, considering especially the purport and significance of the Teller resolution of 1898 in the light of the previously defined national policy of the United States regarding Cuba. As to the specific meaning of the resolution, Senator Beveridge says :

“If it means that the United States should utterly withdraw from Cuba, leaving that people, without aid, guidance, or restraint, to work their ruin and our injury, this resolution is destructive of the unanimous conclusion of American statesmanship and public opinion from before the foundation of our Government. It cannot mean such withdrawal, therefore, since it is a rule of interpretation familiar to courts that no law must be construed as repealing all former laws on the same subject if it admits of a meaning in harmony with them. And it is not within rational belief that Congress intended such a sudden reversal of the unbroken line of expressions of American purpose on this subject.

“If the Teller resolution means the unconditional abandonment of the Cuban people by the United States, without having taken measures to secure a stable government, it was intended to prevent Cuban liberty and retard Cuban progress ; for that such would be the result of such entire American desertion of Cuba I shall presently demonstrate. Such a meaning, therefore, cannot be attributed to Congress, whose purpose in going to war with Spain was to aid and not injure the Cuban people.

“If this resolution means that we were to cast Cuba adrift, a derelict on our very coasts, it was intended to impair the interests, paralyze the Cuban commerce, and imperil the safety of the United States ; for that such would be the result is known of all men. But a purpose so unpatriotic we dare not attribute to Congress, which,

while inspired by an earnest friendship for every other people, owes its first and highest duty to the American people.

“But if such be the meaning of this resolution, let us frankly admit that it was a mistake ; and between the consummation of such a mistake with its ruinous consequences, on the one hand, and the frank and brave correction of it by the establishment and protection of liberty, order, rights, and law, on the other hand, there is no choice. In individual morals and in national statesmanship, the latter is the only course possible.”

OUR PLEDGE TO SECURE CUBAN LIBERTY.

But Senator Beveridge prefers to read the amendment in the light of our entire history, of which it is a part, and to interpret it by the geographical, industrial, social, and human conditions inherent in the situation.

“Submitted to these usual and ordinary principles of interpretation, construed by these admitted standards of wisdom and justice, the Teller resolution does not deny, but demands, that the United States shall take measures to insure, on the one hand, the realities and not the mockery of liberty to the Cuban people, and to insure, on the other hand, the welfare of the American people. Interpreted by these principles and measured by these standards, this resolution requires that the United States shall see to it that a stable Cuban government is established and maintained, and that the island is protected from all foreign interference or attack. Is any other interpretation sane? Would not any court, construing the expression of the purpose of an individual, consider the whole case of which that expression is a part? And can this result in injury to Cuba? Who so concerned as the United States that Cuba shall have law, order, prosperity, and peace within and be secure from molestation from without? Who so interested as Cuba in the safety of the United States, upon whose markets, investments, and active friendship Cuba's welfare depends? The resolution cannot be interpreted in hostility to the American people, who made possible a Cuban government of any kind. And to construe it as requiring us to abandon the Cuban people to their fate is to do them irreparable wrong. Such construction would annul the resolution's very letter and defeat its expressed purpose. Considered even as an isolated statement, such construction is impossible ;—impossible, considered

as a part of the unbroken current of American statesmanship ; impossible, considered as a rule of procedure by which Congress was to solve the practical problem confronting it."

THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

After considering the provisions of the Platt amendment to the army bill adopted by the Fifty-sixth Congress, Senator Beveridge characterizes the spirit and motive of that legislation in the following paragraphs :

"In dealing with Cuba, Congress could not ignore all this. Congress was compelled to consider the character and inexperience of Cuba's population ; the history of the attempts of similar populations to govern themselves ; the present condition of such experimental governments on the one hand, and the situation of the same populations, guided and restrained by the protection of an administrative people, on the other hand. Congress had to consider, too, the facts of the last two years,—the expulsion of Spain from Cuba by American arms ; the occupation of the island by American authority, law, and order ; the feeding of starving Cuban thousands with American bread ; the establishment of Cuban schools, posts, and sanitation upon modern methods by American administrators ; the American purification of the Cuban customs service ; the impartial American administration of Cuban justice ; the protection of Cuban life and property by an American and Americanized police ; the beginning of the development of the richest agricultural, mineral, and timber resources on

the face of the globe, under the faith of American protection ;—in a word, the American foundation in Cuba of civilization and of that liberty regulated by law which is the end and purpose of all free government. Congress had to consider, too, the American people. The sacrifices of the American people in blood and treasure and administration deserved such consideration. The geographical position of Cuba demanded it. The historian of a century hence would have properly denounced any action on the part of the American Congress which, by any possibility, might result in delivering this gateway to the American Mediterranean, to any and all isthmian canals, to the mouth of that great artery of American commerce, the Mississippi River, to our whole Gulf seaboard of 3,551 miles, over into the hands of those who, by treaty or purchase or any circumstances of peace or war, might possibly become our national foes.

"Thus it appears that our Cuban legislation deprives Cuba of nothing that can help her, but bestows every benefit and erects every safeguard necessary to her settled and orderly self-government. It insures the development of the island's resources and the highest happiness possible to its people. Against the enemies of Cuba, foreign and domestic, is drawn the sword of the Great Republic ; and under its protection the infant state may grow in peace and wax strong in a sure security. It is an inspiring scene with which the young century begins—the newest government of the world aided, guided, and protected by the freest.

"We are not depriving Cuba of liberty ; we are helping her to liberty. Landowners are not to be robbed ; they are to be protected. Cities are not to be sacked ; they are to be defended. Equal rights are not to be violated ; they are to be preserved and enforced. Free speech is not to be suppressed ; it is to be fostered. Education is not to be destroyed ; it is to be built up. But anarchy is to be kept down, foreign powers kept at bay, and the elements that oppose Cuban progress held in check. All this is not the denial of liberty ; it is the bestowal of liberty. For liberty cannot live without order and law.

"The Cuban people and the American people are not and are not to be enemies or strangers. We are and are still more to be friends—'close friends,' to use the President's felicitous phrase. We are not yet united into a single nation, as the fathers hoped we should be ; and such a union never may occur. But, while establishing Cuba's independent governmental identity, the United States has given her our permanent counsel, aid, and comfort. Whether that relation shall develop into a still closer connection depends upon the Cuban people."



GETTING A LITTLE CLOSER.

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).

SENATOR PLATT ON HIS CUBAN AMENDMENT.

IN the *World's Work* for May, Senator O. H. Platt writes on "The Solution of the Cuban Problem," and gives a full explanation and defense of our proposition now before the Cubans, drafted by himself. Senator Platt considers that the real question before us in the matter of Cuba is, "How can an independent republic be established there under conditions and circumstances which shall best subserve the interests of the people both of Cuba and of the United States?" When the Cuban convention met last November it showed, in Mr. Platt's judgment, a distinct coolness toward the United States, and little or no disposition to enter into any agreement or to formulate any statement of the relations which should exist between the two countries. Congress then felt it necessary to advise the convention of certain conditions which our Government deemed essentially attached to the withdrawal of the United States from Cuba.

"Accordingly, Congress, on the second day of March, by an amendment to the army appropriation bill, authorized the President to withdraw from the military occupation of Cuba

so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows :

I.

That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain, by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

II.

That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

III.

That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

IV.

That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

V.

That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI.

That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII.

That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

VIII.

That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

"Unless it be conceded that we have no right whatever to indicate the character of the government to be established in Cuba, or the relations which shall exist between the new government thereof and the United States, nothing could be more fair and just than the foregoing statement of conditions on which the President is authorized to withdraw from the military occupation of the island. The conditions thus proposed by Congress are as manifestly in the interest of Cuba as of the United States. The keynote of these propositions is that Cuba shall be and remain independent under a stable republican government, which the United States will assist in maintaining against foreign aggression or domestic disorder. Cuba needs this, because it will be practically powerless either to repel foreign aggression or to maintain peace and order at home if the turbulence of the past shall reappear.

"The new government of Cuba will have neither an army nor a navy. There are something like six hundred millions of dollars of Spanish bonds outstanding, for which the revenues of Cuba were pledged at the time of their issue. These bonds are held largely in Germany and France. It is entirely probable that, Cuba being left without any means of defense, these governments on behalf of their citizens would demand and endeavor to enforce their assumption. Cuba's only guarantee against this will be the fact that any nation attempting to compel it to pay this indebtedness will understand that it has the United States to deal with. Between revolutionists and Spaniards and Cubans who

were loyal to Spain, there is little love. With no army to repress disorder, it is certainly within the limit of reasonable probability that the revolutionary and turbulent party may attempt the destruction or confiscation of Spanish and Cuban property, which the new government would be utterly powerless to prevent. We most certainly owe a duty to our own citizens in Cuba that they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their property and kept free from the dangers which attend revolutionary uprisings. Indeed, any one who knows public sentiment in Cuba is aware that it is expected by Cuban people that if difficulty, either foreign or domestic, shall arise, the United States will be called upon to meet it. Even those who insist that nothing should be put into the constitution recognizing our right to do so, say that the United States will do it as a matter of course. Their strange attitude is that they will have a right to call the United States to their defense, but will not agree in advance that we may assert that right.

"The United States needs this mutual arrangement because, for its own defense, it cannot permit any foreign power to dominate, control, or obtain a foothold in this hemisphere or its adjacent territory, and cannot tolerate such revolutions or disorders upon an island so near our coast as frequently occur in southern American republics; more than all, because it stands pledged in honor to its own citizens, to the citizens of Cuba, and to all the world, to maintain quiet and peace and good government in Cuba. In a word, Cuba needs self-government, peace, tranquillity, and prosperity. The United States asks for nothing more than this, but it recognizes its obligation and insists upon its right to see that such results are to be permanently secured.

"The justice, fairness, and wisdom of the conditions thus proposed do not seem to be questioned by any. A few persons only assert that in the joint resolution passed by Congress for intervention in Cuba our Government in some way pledged itself to make no requirement or suggestion respecting the establishment of a government by the people of Cuba. Such persons by some strange misapprehension also insist that the clause which has come to be known as the 'Teller resolution' estopped the United States from having anything to say as to the relations which should exist between us and the new government; that although for three-quarters of a century conditions in Cuba had at various times imperiled our peace, and had always been an object of deepest solicitude, we deliberately pledged our honor that from the time we should drive out Spain we would surrender any right to say what the future government of Cuba should be, and com-

mitted all the vast interests of the United States in that island to the people of Cuba alone. The folly of such action on our part ought to be a sufficient answer to those who insist on such a construction."

HOW MAY THE UNITED STATES GOVERN THE PHILIPPINES?

BY the terms of the Spooner amendment to the army appropriation bill passed by Congress, full authority is vested in the President of the United States to establish a system of civil government in the Philippines. Those who may have been disposed to question the constitutionality of this grant of powers will be interested in the succinct and well-reasoned discussion of the subject contributed by Mr. Walter Wheeler Cook, of Columbia University, to the *Political Science Quarterly* for March.

Mr. Cook bases his argument for the constitutionality of the Spooner amendment on the following propositions:

"(1) Since the doctrine of the separation of the powers and the non-delegation of power from one branch of the Government to the other has no application to the government of a territory, Congress may create within a territory any form of local government organization that it wishes. It could, therefore, should it see fit, vest all governmental power for local purposes in one person and his appointees. (2) It could designate as that person the President of the United States, provided the latter was willing to accept the duties of the office. In discharging the powers so conferred, the President would be acting, not as President of the United States, but merely as the agent of Congress, in carrying on the local government of the territory, and his powers would be neither more nor less than those of any other person whom Congress might appoint to the same office."

POWERS OF CONGRESS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

His study of the various Supreme Court decisions on the points in dispute leads Mr. Cook to the conclusion that in legislating for the territories Congress acts in two distinct capacities: (1) as a national legislative body—*e.g.*, in passing a general revenue law applying to the whole country, for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the general government; (2) as a local government. In its capacity as a legislative body, the powers of Congress may not, in theory, be delegated to either the executive or judicial branches of the national government; but in its capacity as a local government, Congress has, according to the language used

by the Supreme Court (101 U. S., 129, 133), the same powers which the people of a State possess with reference to their own local State government.

"The analogy here drawn is, of course, not perfect, for there are without doubt limitations placed by the Constitution on the action of the people of a State (for example, by the Fourteenth Amendment) which would not be binding on Congress when acting as the local government of a territory; while, on the other hand, there *may* be limitations on Congress so acting which do not apply to the States. With these exceptions, which for our present purposes are immaterial, the analogy holds good. When, therefore, certain persons are vested by Congress with powers of local government within a territory, they are not to be regarded as organs of the national government, in the sense that Congress has delegated to them a portion of its power as a national legislative body. That this is the case appears more clearly when we remember that although Congress, considered as a department of the national government, possesses no executive or judicial power, and so cannot delegate any to any other person or body, nevertheless, in providing local territorial governments it grants to them not merely legislative but also executive and judicial powers. The grant of these powers must, therefore, be regarded simply as a delegation of the whole or a part of the exclusive power of local government within a territory which belongs to Congress, and which it may exercise through such agencies as it sees fit."

In support of this view, one of Chief Justice Marshall's decisions (1 Peters, 511) is cited.

Mr. Cook holds, further, that whenever Congress, instead of acting itself, creates certain agencies to carry on the government of a territory, it may adopt any form of governmental organization which it deems best adapted to the situation in the particular territory, and may vest all legislative, executive, and judicial power for territorial purposes in one person and his appointees. The famous Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River seems to have been based on this theory of the powers of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S PREROGATIVE.

The question remains to be answered: May Congress designate as the person to hold this authority the President of the United States? There seems to be no provision of the Constitution which would operate to prevent such a selection.

"As we have seen, Congress, in this case, would not delegate the legislative power vested

in it as one of the three departments of the national government by the Constitution, but would merely confer upon the President, or rather upon the person holding for the time being the Presidential office, the power which Congress admittedly possesses of governing the territory in question. The President, in carrying out the duties of such an office, would be acting, not as the President of the United States, but simply as the appointee and agent of Congress. In other words, one person would hold two offices—the Presidency of the United States and the governorship of a territory—which, so far as I can see, are in no way incompatible. I think I am justified in saying that the only incompatibility created by the Constitution is that between membership in the Congress and the holding of civil office under the United States. That provision has obviously nothing to do with the case in hand.

"As a matter of fact, the case for the Spooner bill is won when it is once admitted that in governing the territories Congress need not act directly, but may delegate to agents such powers as it sees fit, regardless of the separation of powers. The principle that Congress may not delegate to the President any part of its power as a national legislative body is only a part of a much broader proposition—viz., that it may not delegate that power to any other person or body whatsoever, whether officers of the Government or not. Its power of local government in a territory it may, however, delegate in whole or in part to others, and therefore to the President, unless its inability to do this be rested on some principle other than that on which the prohibition is based in the case of its powers as a national legislature. So far as I am aware, no other principle has ever been suggested. May we not, therefore, safely answer our second question also in the affirmative?"

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S VIEWS ON THE RUSSIAN STUDENT-RIOTS.

THE gravity of the crisis in Russian affairs is generally recognized; but if any new proof of the seriousness of the situation was needed, the Czar furnished it early in April by appointing a reform minister of education to succeed Bogolépoff, who was assassinated a few weeks ago by a student.

Prince Kropotkin, the anarchist agitator, who is now on his second visit to the United States, and whose sympathies are, of course, with the students and their supporters, contributes to the *Outlook* (New York) for April 6 a review of the recent disturbances. He declares that the embitterment of the students is greater than it has

been in any of the previous students' disturbances. It is also significant that the working men of St. Petersburg, who are well organized, have sided with the students; but the discontent is not confined to the labor unions—it has invaded the higher ranks of St. Petersburg society as never before.

EFFECT OF COSSACK BRUTALITY.

"The fact that a crowd of students and simple onlookers who stood on the Kazan Cathedral Square at St. Petersburg were so brutally assailed by the *nagaikis*, or lead-weighted horsewhips, of the Cossacks, and that so many as nineteen students were killed by these terrible weapons, is something absolutely new for the inhabitants of the capital. It shows that Nicholas II. is ready to treat his subjects—at St. Petersburg, in the chief thoroughfare of the capital!—in a way which even his great-grandfather, 'the iron despot,' Nicholas I., never risked resorting to. There are certain points of view which it is always fatal to ignore. Thus, the Cossack *nagaikis* would have passed unnoticed at Moscow or in any provincial town, but they have provoked a general outburst of indignation at St. Petersburg, where the population is so accustomed to members of the imperial family in the streets that in case of a street disturbance it would expect some of them, if not the Czar himself, to appear among the crowd (as Nicholas I. did during the cholera outbreak), rather than to see the Cossacks cutting open the faces of the inhabitants and killing numbers of them by their *nagaikis*. If troops had been called out, and had charged the crowd, the indignation would not have been so great as it is now. At Warsaw the horsewhips of the Cossacks rendered the Revolution of 1863 unavoidable, because Warsaw is more of a west-European city than any city of Russia. And St. Petersburg is also of a west-European character."

THE CZAR'S BLUNDER.

The disturbances began with the attempts of university students at Kieff to hold mass-meetings, in violation of a new Russian law prohibiting students' meetings. In dealing with this affair, the late Minister Bogolépoff, acting under the Czar's orders, nominated a court, composed of university professors and police officials, to judge the offending students. This court condemned 183 students to exclusion from the university for terms of from one to four years. The Czar then ordered a number of these culprits to be sent to Port Arthur as soldiers. Commenting on this action of the Czar, Prince Kropotkin says:

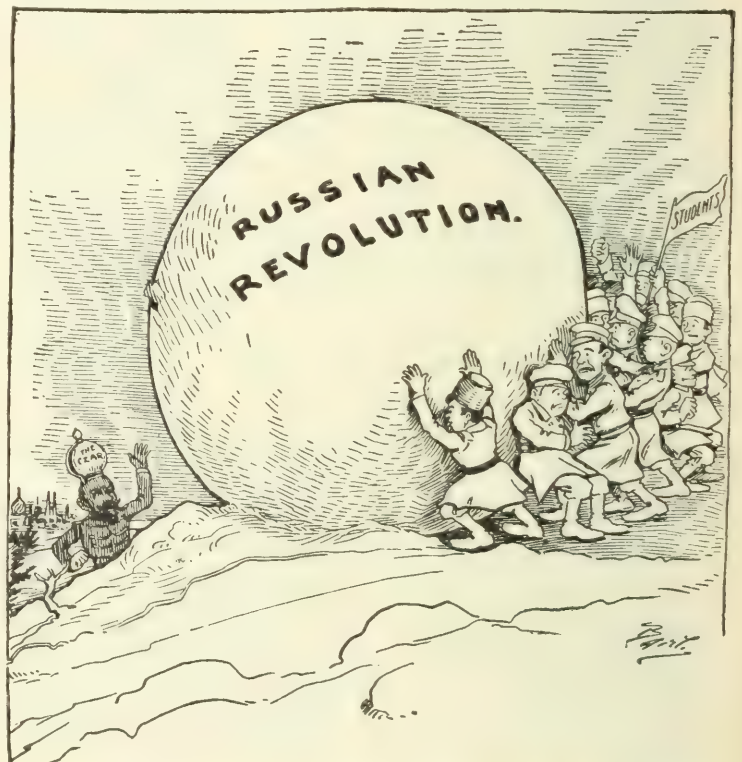
"Leaving aside the strangeness, to say the

least, of this measure, in a country in which military service is obligatory for all, and consequently, being a citizen's duty, never ought to be considered as a *punishment*—such a measure meant the trampling under the feet of all laws of the empire by which military service has been very carefully regulated since it was rendered obligatory in 1874. It was a return to the traditions of fifty years ago, when, under Nicholas I., in serfdom times, military service *was* a punishment which a serf-owner used to inflict upon his serf when he was dissatisfied with him, and which Nicholas I. applied also, *under the view which was general then*, as a punishment. It was a revival of one of the worst features of those times, which had become a thing of the past since 1874, and was spoken of with horror by the old generations."

Twelve of the students who had been ordered to become soliders refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Czar, and, after a court-martial trial, were condemned to death. Then followed a general uprising of the students of all the Russian universities (women's as well as men's), academies, and technical schools.

THE MINISTRY INTERVENES.

The Czar's ministers, however, who have heretofore been merely his secretaries and advisers in their respective departments, responsible to him alone, but not to the country, have finally assumed the powers of a responsible ministry.



A RUSSIAN BALL—ROLLING UP TROUBLE FOR THE CZAR.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

They have compelled the Czar practically to withdraw his military decrees regarding the students, issued in the first place without the consent of the Council of State; they have prevented him from declaring a state of siege at St. Petersburg; and they have brought about the dismissal of the St. Petersburg chief of police who was guilty of the outrages against the students in March. Prince Kropotkin says, in conclusion:

"The importance of these three steps cannot be overrated. For the first time in the history of Russia for the last hundred years, the Committee of the Ministers *has discussed* the orders of the Czar and disapproved them, acquiring thus a power it never had before, and taking a responsibility before the country and not before the Czar. These are evidently the first germs of constitutional rule, which necessarily will bring about further ones."

The appointment of General Vannovsky as the new minister of education seems to be a fourth concession to the general spirit of protest of which the students' riots were only the outward expression.

It is believed that the new minister will be sincerely supported in his reform measures by the other members of the cabinet, and it appears from the terms of his appointment that he himself is to have full ministerial powers. His induction into office seems to mean nothing less than a reversal of the Czar's reactionary policy.

M. WITTE, THE RUSSIAN COLOSSUS.

A VALUABLE study, at first hand, of the most powerful personality among Russian statesmen is contributed by Dr. E. J. Dillon to the *Contemporary Review* for April.

M. WITTE'S POSITION.

Dr. Dillon says:

"Kaiser Wilhelm, Leo XIII., and M. Witte, the foremost statesmen of to-day, are popularly supposed to have the fate of Europe in their hands, and the Russian finance minister is often believed to be much the most powerful of the three. As he presides over the great ganglion, or nerve-center, of the Muscovite Empire, raising and spending the revenue of a nation of over a hundred and forty million people, it is felt that he must also have a commanding voice in the conduct of the affairs of every department of state government, domestic and foreign. But I have it on the authority of some of his *confrères* that the Czar's confidence amounts merely to a firm belief that M. Witte is endowed with the brains, the will-power, the single-mindedness, and the honesty which go to the making of a good financier, but that he is far from suspecting that

his minister's knowledge of political currents and undercurrents, his depth and breadth of view, his inborn psychological tact, and his gift of deftly adjusting present means to far-off ends, place him on a level with the first statesmen of the century. Beyond his own domain, therefore, he has no initiative, and scant influence. He is seldom consulted except in cases where financial questions are at issue, and his advice, even when it had to do with matters which directly affected his own sphere of action, has been several times set aside and the counsels of other ministers carried out instead.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

"His is not a countenance which profoundly impresses the casual observer. The forehead and the eyes undoubtedly bespeak more than average intelligence, and the lines about the mouth suggest rare will-power, but his general personal appearance is of the kind which provokes negative sentiment rather than appreciative curiosity. Tall of stature, heavy in build, stiff in deportment, cumbersome in gait, cold in manner, and unpolished in address, M. Witte seems at first sight one of the least sympathetic men whom one would expect to find at the apex of the social pyramid in Russia. Although a nobleman by birth, he is the opposite pole to the human type labeled by Germans *der Frackmensch*, or 'man of evening dress.' Hard, stiff, angular, slow to speak and prompt to act, devoid alike of physical attractions and of the cheap arts of seeming and pleasing, he is said by those who know him most intimately to be gifted with a mind of large compass and with a keenness of insight bordering upon prophetic vision.

HIS GENIUS.

"But underneath the opaque exterior and the rugged traits lie hidden sparks of genuine fire, which occasionally glisten forth through the eyes during the heat of discussion. Wont to throw his thoughts into deeds, he has few left for mere words, and is therefore a poor speaker. But when he does talk, sincerity and suasion characterize all he says. Devoid of the white heat of enthusiasm, and without the thinnest vein of poetry in his composition, he may be aptly characterized as the embodiment of sturdy common sense raised to its highest Russian power. His temper is naturally uneven, with a pronounced tendency to violent outbursts, which sometimes seem greatly disproportioned to their cause. But he generally manages to keep his anger within the bounds of words which sting; it seldom hurries him into rash action, and never assumes the form of feminine spite or vengeance.

HIS METHODS.

“No Russian minister was ever better equipped for success than is M. Witte. To begin with, he has the gift, or it may be the habit, of bringing all the power of his mind and all the force of his will to bear upon his work. He is literally wrapped up in it, and whatever or whoever confronts him is made subservient to it. It is the element in which he lives. A Dutchman by extraction, and a railway administrator by profession, M. Witte differs from most Russians in character, and from all living statesmen in methods. Russia's financial and industrial affairs were in a woeful tangle when M. Witte was first placed in charge of them, and established facts seem to proclaim that, so far, he has wound more serviceable thread out of the raveled skein than was or could have been expected.

THE MAIN DRIFT OF HIS POLICY.

“M. Witte has already left his indelible mark on the administration and the country, and will be known as the first statesman, Russian or other, who has seriously coped with the task of organizing and coördinating all the productive forces of the empire, and of warding off the crises and the acute distress which periodically result from the undue concentration of those forces on certain narrow lines. Much could and should be

done to bring order into the chaotic state of things which must result from the lack of coördination among the productive forces of the empire, and unless my reading of the signs and symptoms of the day be utterly wrong, the realization of this is the real tendency and the chief merit of M. Witte's policy. So long as private gain is the sole and unchecked stimulus to production, can any great governing agency of the kind suggested bring order into the general confusion, deaden the effects of crises, and hinder acute distress?

THE CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

“The lack of a general plan and of organized effort is more keenly felt, and can be more easily remedied, there than in any other country in the world. It is felt more disastrously because Russia is virtually deprived of the relief which a foreign outlet affords to overstocked markets. It can be more easily and successfully treated, because already the state systematically collects and freely communicates information most valuable for trade and industry, which heretofore was guarded and acted upon by private firms competing with each other. Moreover, the great organic hindrance to a central organizing and controlling agency—individualistic production for markets whose capacities for consumption cannot be estimated in advance—although it exists in



CAN THEY KEEP IT OPEN?

The hand of the Russian Colossus would close upon China forever, and is only prevented by the powers clinging to the fingers like grim death.—From *Il Papagallo*, Bologna.

Russia, is less widespread, owing to the circumstance that the state there is the great artery which feeds almost all the mining and industrial enterprises. The Russian Government seems fairly well equipped for solving the greatest economic problem of this or any other age."

THE NEED FOR SUCH A PROVIDENCE.

The present commercial crisis illustrates the need for some such terrestrial providence.

"This long series of disasters, the stagnation of commerce, the glutting of the markets, the scarcity of hard cash, the weakening of credit, the fall in securities of every description, the crash of industries, the ruin of individuals, the misery of large numbers of the unemployed, constitute a spectacle unparalleled in the history of the empire. Within the short space of a twelve-month there has been a maximum fall in industrial shares from 573 to 247 rubles; in agrarian bank shares from 340 to 175 rubles; metallurgical securities have in one case dropped from 2,340 to 1,025 rubles; naphtha shares have shrunk in value from 13,200 to 10,500 rubles; a number of important works have gone into administration, or declared themselves bankrupt; works which cost 24,000,000 rubles in building have not been opened; others, which seemed to be thriving for years, have been definitely closed; millions of poods of pig iron are waiting for buyers; 734,000,000 rubles of Belgian capital paid less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest last year, and seventeen Belgian companies are paying no dividend whatever, while thousands of workmen have been turned adrift and their families left famishing.

"From a report drawn up for the information of the French embassy at St. Petersburg by a member of their corps, the foreign capital invested in Russian joint-stock companies was subscribed by the different nations as follows:

	Million francs.		Million francs.
France.....	792	United States.....	12
Belgium.....	734	Austria.....	11
Germany.....	261	Switzerland.....	5
England.....	236	Sweden.....	4
Holland.....	18	Italy.....	2

"English capital, which is said to amount at present to about 480,000,000 rubles all told, was invested with a keener eye to proper and profitable specialization than that of other peoples. A large percentage of it was placed in the Baku petroleum trade and in Caucasian manganese works. Englishmen, probably seeing that the metallurgical works were in danger of overcapitalization, gave them a wide berth."

WILL GERMANY FAIL?

THE writer who veils his identity behind the pseudonym "Calchas" discusses the future of Germany in the *Fortnightly Review*, under the above title. His conclusion is remarkable. He holds that Germany is absolutely certain to fail in competition with the sea power of England and the United States, and that she is not less certain to fail when pitted against the manufacturers of the United States. Where, then, lies the future of Germany? It lies, in his opinion, in the creation of a great Germanic central European power which would stretch from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf, absorbing Austria and Turkey in Europe.

THE INCREASE OF THE GERMANS.

The only reason which he gives for this is that the Germans are increasing at such a rate that the overflow of their population must go somewhere. If it goes to English-speaking lands, it ceases to be German in the course of a generation or two. There is one possible solution to which he is oblivious. He argues that it is impossible for Germany, even if she were to break down the sea power of England, to possess herself of the British colonies. The Monroe Doctrine would shut her out of Canada, and he thinks it would be extended, in case of need, to South America. He also says that the British and Dutch standing together could answer for South Africa. But he does not seem to realize the fact that the one great gain—from the cynical German point of view—to the Fatherland from the present war is that the British and Dutch cannot stand together for many, many years to come.

GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.

"Calchas'" article is, however, very well written and very interesting, and he says a great many things which it is very important that English people should know. As, for instance, when he says that hatred of England has become a fixed idea with a very great number of Germans, and that the only effect of the Emperor's recent visit to London was to intensify the ill-feeling which exists between the peoples. His visit and the bestowal of the Black Eagle upon Lord Roberts did not signify a *rapprochement* between the German and English peoples, but a breach between the German people and the German Emperor. It is hardly too much to say, says "Calchas," that the bestowal of the Black Eagle upon Lord Roberts was the most unpopular act of his reign. How unpopular it was, English people have not yet begun to understand. The German comic papers have given expression

to the sentiment with a greater freedom than is usually safe in a country where *lèse majesté* consigns the offender to prison. *Simplicissimus*, for instance, publishes a very effective and somewhat ghastly cartoon entitled "In Harmony," in which Lord Roberts is represented as hanging by the neck from the gallows-tree, while the crows are feasting on his face. Under it is written, "The German people also wish to give an elevation to Lord Roberts." More amusing and less savage was the cartoon in another German comic paper which referred to the same subject of the Black Eagle. A visitor to the Zoölogical Gardens looking into the eagle's cage sees the red eagle with outspread wings aloft, the picture of health, but the unfortunate black eagle sits on the floor of the cage with his wings spread out, looking very sick, in the last stage of molting. "What is the matter with the black eagle?" asks the visitor. "I cannot imagine," says the keeper; "he has been like that for the last two weeks." That is to say, ever since the Kaiser bestowed the decoration of the Black Eagle upon Lord Roberts.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND RUSSIA.

Another thing "Calchas" says is that no greater folly can be conceived than that of which England is constantly guilty, of allowing Germany to improve her relations with Russia at England's expense. He says that Germany will always continue to cover her advance in the Balkans and Asia by representing England as the real enemy of the Muscovite.

A FRESH SKETCH OF GENERAL DE WET.

IN the May *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. Allen Sangree, who, it is announced, has recently returned from the Transvaal, where he accompanied General De Wet in most of his campaigns, gives an interesting account of that leader. Mr. Sangree has no doubt that if Christian De Wet had begun his career in Natal at the head of the Boer army, Ladysmith would never have been relieved, nor the siege of Kimberley raised. "It is not kind to speak unpleasantly of the dead, but poor old General Joubert was entirely incapable of his heavy task. I have seen his own friends weep with remorse over the ill-fated Natal campaign of this aged leader." Mr. Sangree says that Joubert would not allow his troops to fire on the British columns retreating across the Tugela in deplorable defeat, on the ground that it was not humane. Mr. Sangree has this to say of De Wet:

"If this military genius were to appear on the streets of New York or Boston, he would not invite a second glance, except for his uncouth

garments. Black hair and beard, high cheek-bones, narrow eyes wide apart and twinkling with humor much of the time, a nose large and aquiline, a firm mouth and chin, make his face strong but not distinguished. He is six feet tall, with muscles of tempered steel, rides horseback like a centaur, and always carries a ridiculously small carbine.

"At home, on his truck farm in the Orange Free State, where he was quietly living when war broke out, he had some reputation as a practical joker—nothing else in particular. He had served one session in the Raad at Bloemfontein, but achieved no eminence as a statesman. Even after the war was well under way, De Wet remained in the background, and it was not until the enemy drew near his own homestead, bringing death and destruction, that his latent gifts awoke.

"To-day, De Wet is the most relentless patriot in South Africa. His farm has been looted, his house burned to ashes, his wife and children deported to the shores of the Indian Ocean. He has sworn a solemn oath never to surrender, and the British do not want to take him alive.

"The English folk seem to have missed the point in estimating the real spirit that has actuated this man De Wet. After these long months of bloodshed and suffering, they now come forward to say that the Boers ought to give up because they have already caused enough trouble, or that, after all, England will furnish a better government than Krüger's. I even talked with one intelligent member of Parliament recently who averred it was a crime on the part of De Wet to continue killing poor old farmers 'just to make a reputation for himself.' The best answer to this was the remark a Pretorian mother made to her little son when he disobeyed her in some household command. 'Johnny,' she said, 'from now on you must do exactly as I tell you, for when you get big you are to fight the English, and the first thing a soldier learns is to obey.'

"General De Wet had had no experience in warfare previous to taking command of 400 Free Staters in the fall of 1899. He had never heard of Kitchener or Roberts, had read little but his Dutch Bible, and knew nothing of Napoleon Bonaparte or Julius Cæsar. One afternoon in the latter end of March, 1900, after several months' campaigning, a scout rode into his camp with news that an English garrison occupied a place called Sannah Post. In two days this farmer won a victory that either of his two famous predecessors would have been proud of."

Mr. Sangree gives a circumstantial and graphic account of the affair at Sannah Post, where De Wet captured seven cannon from Colonel Broadwood. He says Broadwood had 2,500 men, while

De Wet had 1,400 burghers in all. When the battle was over, De Wet found his own loss to be 4 killed and 12 wounded, and the English left 250 dead or wounded and 425 prisoners.

"De Wet's army to-day presents a grotesque appearance. By constant capture of English baggage-trains, the old bewhiskered Tak Haar riflemen are enabled to go about toggged up in smart khaki clothes made for the King's officers. The ponies, many of which have been ridden two years continuously, are little more than skin and bones. Mauser rifles have long since been abandoned, and only the Lee-Netfords taken from the English are in use. Among the troopers may be found what few soldiers of the foreign legion have not been scared away, and a few score artillerymen. The pace has set too rapid for most of the venerable burghers, and their place has been taken by young men, who will go down in history as the bravest of the brave. Many of them are mere school-children, whose astonishing adventures will scarcely be believed by posterity. Secretary Reitz has a son, Denys, only fourteen years of age, who when last heard of was fighting by the side of De Wet."

THE FUTURE CITY BY NIAGARA.

IN the May *McClure's*, Mr. Rollin L. Hartt gives a lively description of the whole geographical and industrial situation suggested by the Buffalo Exposition and the possibilities of Niagara Falls. He says there is already an ambition on the part of the man who lives in the city of Niagara Falls to discuss the question whether Buffalo will consume his city, or whether Niagara Falls will consume Buffalo. The possibility is founded on the fact that the electrical power that Niagara Falls gives birth to leaks out considerably before it reaches Buffalo. In the 23 miles there is a loss of 12 per cent. or more. Mr. Hartt thinks that the matter will be settled, probably, by the existence of a greater Buffalo that will stretch out in the direction of the Falls. Mr. Hartt asks why we have waited so long to utilize this power.

"The answer is not so much physical as psychological. The human mind is so constituted that it appreciates little things more readily than it appreciates big things. Show it a mill-pond 100 yards long, a dam 15 feet high and 6 feet thick, and a tail-race of 20 rods, and it knows what it is. But show it a chain of mill-ponds reaching a thousand miles from Duluth to Buffalo, a dam 160 feet high and 23 miles thick, and a tail-race composed of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, and for many generations no fellow can tell what it is.

"Or reduce the Niagara to its lowest terms. The Gorge itself is nature's own wheel-pit, with every facility for pouring water into it and every facility for drawing water away from it. The most accomplished electrical and hydraulic engineers of the age come and look at it, knit their brows, talk wisely, and decide upon digging an artificial wheel-pit of their own through the living rock, pouring the water into it from a canal, and drawing the water away from it through a three-million-dollar tunnel. Go visit the plant of the Niagara Power Company. It is simply an underground Niagara. While it was building, a rival syndicate had caught the secret of the mighty cataract. They permitted the men of millions to bury their wealth in the earth, and meanwhile they sat perched on the edge of the cliff below the Falls, twirling their thumbs, kicking their heels, and biding their time.

"How wondrous wise! Many years ago a canal had been dug from a point above the Upper Rapids to a point just beyond the new steel-arch bridge. There the canal furnished water-power for a tiny Minneapolis, and having turned the wheels of several flouring mills, spurted out over the cliff and fell in a fine row of cataracts down into the gorge below. What if the Falls themselves were too big to be bitted and bridled! Need men construct a subterranean Niagara of the desired dimensions, when this secondary Niagara already existed? 'Now,' said the rival syndicate, 'let us simply take a bag of oats and a halter, catch one of these little runaway waterfalls, and harness it to our dynamo.'

"So they did. By way of oats and halter, they set up an enormous brown-colored steel pipe, called a penstock, which reached from the level of the river to the top of the cliff. A strand of the canal drops 216 feet through the penstock, and dives under a power-house, where, owing to a sudden turn in the pipe, it rushes upward with inconceivable force against the huge water-wheels and turns a system of monster dynamos. This single penstock generates 18,000 horse-power.

POSSIBILITIES OF POWER-DEVELOPMENT.

"Fancy, then, the resources of the Lower Niagara when the whole Gorge, from the upper steel-arch bridge to the Whirlpool, is closely lined with similar penstocks! Nor is this all. Whenever the river falls over the cliff, a column of spray shoots skyward; rainbows arch through the spray; and at the end of each rainbow lies a pot of gold, which lures thitherward the speculative genius and the engineering skill of the world. Investors, to make the matter clear, unpocket thick packets of typewritten miracles.

Quite innumerable are those schemes for power-development—some practical, some not. There is even talk of studding the Whirlpool rapids with turbine wheels.

“Meanwhile, the jealous Canadians intend to divert Chippewa Creek from its course and dash it through penstocks into the Niagara Gorge—a project which will occasion the American Congress no little concern. For the power is wanted at Greater Buffalo, and already the tariff-reformers are asking, ‘Is the electrical fluid a commodity? If so, is it dutiable?’ The Canadians retort, with upturned noses, ‘How much will you charge for the juice?’

“Here, then, is warrant enough for the wildest predictions. Whereas Lowell was built by less than 12,000 horse-power, and Minneapolis by 25,000, Greater Buffalo has 120,000 already in sight, and will soon have at its disposal 500,000. The Falls themselves afford a total of 7,500,000! To watch the effects of such prophecies is a sociological lark. The conservative little Minneapolis on the edge of the cliff continues to use the water-power by mechanical devices; already the old-fashioned factories of distant regions have begun to mobilize themselves and move to the Falls, where they substitute electrical power for steam; and the growth of new industries suggests, for rapidity, a Seventh Day of Creation; for extent, an eighth world-wonder; for sheer phenomenality, an actualized modern mythology.”

CHICAGO AS A GREAT SEAPORT.

IN the May *Frank Leslie's*, Mr. William D. Hulbert tells of the attempts to ship cargoes direct from Chicago to Europe by way of the Welland Canal, instead of bringing the goods to Buffalo, putting them on a train, and transferring them to a vessel again at New York. As the nineteenth century closed, the first steamer was launched at Chicago of a new line designed to ply between that city and Europe without disturbing the cargo in the entire passage. Three vessels just like her are now on the stocks. These are not large boats, being only 260 feet long and of 3,000 tons burden. It is impossible to build vessels of the modern ocean-carrying size, because of the difficulty of navigating the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. As the lakes and canals cannot be navigated in the winter, it is designed to work these new ships of the Northwestern Steamship Company in ocean traffic during the cold months. Mr. Hulbert enumerates the difficulties in making this a profitable venture. If these difficulties can be overcome by increasing the depth of the canals or in some other way, Chicago will undoubtedly take her place, situated

as she is a thousand miles from the sea, as one of the great seaports of the world.

“The principal difficulty was that there had been so much delay in finishing the canals that they had failed to keep pace with the progress of modern shipbuilding. Their dimensions, which were considered ample when the scheme of enlargement was first laid out, were out of date in the year 1900. Many of the lake freighters of to-day are nearly twice as long as the locks of the Welland, and ocean steamers are often much longer. More than that, a steamer 260 feet in length will generally, if loaded to her full capacity, draw considerably more than 14 feet, so that vessels which are not too long are apt to be too deep, unless lightened by unloading portions of their cargoes. Then, too, the depth of water in the canal varies more or less, according to local and temporary conditions. The average for one year is seldom quite the same as for the next, and there are fluctuations from month to month, from day to day, and even from hour to hour. A vessel might set sail from Chicago drawing 14 feet, and find on arriving at Port Colborne that the water in the canal was only 13 feet 6 inches deep. And at the same time, a vessel coming up from the ocean will meet with a slight impediment from another source, for as she leaves the sea her draught will be somewhat increased by the difference in specific gravity between fresh water and salt.

SHIPS BUILT TO NAVIGATE BOTH THE LAKES AND THE OCEAN.

“But in spite of all these difficulties, it is possible for a steamer of the size of the *Northwestern* to navigate both the lakes and the ocean. The question has been, ‘Will it pay?’ The second United States Deep Waterway Commission, appointed by the President to make surveys and examinations of deep waterway routes between the lakes and the Atlantic, says in its report, which was sent to Congress last December: ‘It is considered by high authorities very doubtful whether the vessel can be so constructed as to navigate successfully and economically the ocean, the lakes, and canals.’

“If any steamers can do it, the *Northwestern* and her three sister ships should be the ones. In the trade from the upper lake ports to Ogdensburg and the ports on Lake Ontario it has happened more than once that a boat whose general shape was well suited to her work has carried over 2,000 tons through the Welland on a draught of less than 14 feet, when another steamer, with equal or greater draught, could not carry more than 1,100 or 1,200. This means that vessels which are to make money by transporting freight

from Chicago to Europe must be especially designed for this service. They must be of the largest size that can enter the locks, and they must have a model which will enable them to float the largest possible cargo on the least draught consistent with safety and seaworthiness. Such a ship is the *Northwestern*. She will lie between the lock-gates with very little room to spare; and standing beneath her as she lay on the stocks shortly before her launching, I noted the broad, flat bottom, which told of great carrying capacity. She is a great credit to American skill in designing, and especially to that of Captain Harriman, of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company. A great English marine engineer has pronounced them the strongest boats, with the greatest carrying capacity for their size, that he has ever seen.

"It is not expected, however, that the boats building in Chicago will be able to traverse the canals when loaded to their greatest capacity; for the *Northwestern* can be so loaded as to draw 21 feet. A full cargo for one of them means nearly 3,500 tons, and not much more than 2,000 has ever passed the Welland in a single vessel. The plan is to have them carry as large loads as possible from Chicago to Montreal or Quebec, and there fill up with additional freight before crossing the ocean. This method has already been put in practice to a slight extent. Last summer a Canadian company, which is engaged in opening some mines on the northeastern shore of Lake Superior, brought over from England four small steamers of about 2,500 tons each, and used them in transporting machinery and supplies from Lake Erie ports to the scene of their operations. At the close of the season of navigation the boats were sent back; and each one called at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, and took on a thousand tons of steel consigned to England by the Carnegie Steel Company. At Montreal they made another stop and filled up to their full capacity with lumber and other freight. These shipments of steel direct from Conneaut Harbor to Europe by water attracted a great deal of attention in the newspapers, and certainly gave another indication of what may be done with vessels built especially for the trade.

"In other respects besides size and model, the *Northwestern* and her three sisters are well adapted to service on salt water as well as fresh. Seaworthiness and solidity of construction have entered into the problem. Not long ago I asked a famous civil engineer, one who has made a special study of transportation between the lakes and the sea, what would be likely to happen to the average lake steamer if she ventured out upon the ocean.

" 'She'd go to pieces,' he replied. 'She's too

flimsy. She's not as flimsy as boats in which I have traveled along parts of the Pacific coast of South America, where they never have any violent storms, but she couldn't stand the North Atlantic.'

"Furious gales often sweep over the Great Lakes, especially in the late autumn, but the expanse of water is not broad enough for the raising of such billows as are encountered on the ocean, and the danger to vessels lies more in the lack of sea-room than in the height of the waves. The hulls of lake steamers are, therefore, subject to rather less strain than those of ocean-going craft, and their construction is somewhat lighter. One of the large shipbuilding firms tells me that there is a difference of from 15 to 20 per cent. between the cost of an ocean steamer, built under Lloyd's rules, and that of a ship of the same size for lake service. And there is not only a saving in the first cost of the lake vessel, but an increase in her earning power also, for every ton subtracted from the weight of the hull is a ton added to her cargo-carrying capacity. The lightness of the lake steamers, and the size of their cargoes in proportion to their gross tonnage, have undoubtedly been great factors in the marvelous growth and prosperity of our fresh-water marine. The *Northwestern* and her sisters are sufficiently heavy and solid to breast the billows of the Atlantic, and their greater weight may put them to a certain disadvantage as compared with the more buoyant vessels of the lake fleet. On the other hand, the lake steamers have nothing to do during the winter, and while they are lying idle in port, waiting for spring to come and release them from the ice, boats like the *Northwestern* can find profitable employment on the ocean."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE overwhelming victory of the Progressives at the fifth London County Council election, in March last, leads two writers in the *Fortnightly Review* to moralize concerning the lessons which these continued victories of the Progressives teach to Liberals. Mr. H. L. W. Lawson writes an article full of information concerning the work of the County Council. He points out that on the 2d of last March London gave what was more nearly a unanimous vote than the giant city ever gave before. If the result had been fully anticipated, it would have been possible to have won even more seats than those which were captured by the majority. The Progressive victories were won as much in the villa constituencies as in those inhabited by the working classes. The charges against the Progressives had been found to be unproven,

and they had been sufficiently long in power to make the prognostications of coming tyranny and spoliation sound ridiculous.

THE "PROGRESSIVE" RECORD.

Describing the good works of the council which have commanded the approval of the citizens, Mr. Lawson passes in review the operations of its various committees :

"The Bridges Committee have constructed one splendid tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall, are now engaged in 'forming a crossing to connect Greenwich and Millwall,' and have obtained parliamentary power to make a like connection between Rotherhithe and Shadwell. Woolwich ferry, early declared free, has been utilized both for day and night service. Lambeth Bridge is under reconstruction; and by this committee, as the authority for prevention of floods under the act of 1879, much has been done to insure the safety of the riverside. The Building Acts Committee have not only had to administer many acts of Parliament—they actually had to draft and carry through Parliament the main act, which enables them to check in London the extravagance and monstrosity of building that make the typical American city a thing of hideousness, once seen not easily to be forgotten. But for them, in the last few years of active trade, new blocks of flats and offices would have towered to the sky, shutting out light and air from our narrow and tortuous streets. When the London County Council came into being the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, though far from inefficient, was lamentably inadequate, starved as it had been by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The council is unhampered by the parliamentary restriction of the rate to one halfpence in the pound, and it has a force of nearly 1,200 officers and men, and

nearly 200 stations of various kinds. Its Fire Brigade Committee mapped out London on a proper scale of safety. In his annual speech, the chairman said: 'London pays far less attention to the work than if it had a less conscientious or a less prudent committee, whose mismanagement would allow of a great periodical conflagration.' The principal work of the Highways Committee is the management of the tramways in South London. It has never been forgotten by the constituencies of North London that the Moderates in 1897 forced the council to give a fresh lease to the North Metropolitan Tramway Company, and that in consequence, until 1910, the council must sit still and allow those who live in districts north of the Thames to lack all the advantages that they have conferred, or are about to confer, upon the districts south of the Thames. In the south, where the council works as well as owns the tramways, nearly £50,000 was paid last year in aid of the council's rate; the service has been improved, and halfpenny fares extended, with the additional boon of working-class return fares; the men employed have one day's rest in seven and a sixty-hour week; and the traffic receipts beat the most successful year of the company's working. Last month a trial was made of the system of electricity, which will soon be applied to 115 miles of line. London is, in fact, in sight of a belated revolution in tramway communication that will be of untold benefit to working people."

"TILL THE POOR HAVE BREATHING SPACE."

On the housing question, Mr. Lawson proclaims that the London County Council is the only local authority which has tried to put the later sections in the housing acts into operation. They are housing now 17,000 persons, and they are about to lay out \$7,500,000 at Lordship Lane, Tottenham, in a comprehensive plan for housing some 50,000 more. Open spaces for the recreation and enjoyment of the people have been multiplied tenfold since the council began its work. The parks have been marvelously improved, and rendered more attractive for the community. They have immensely improved the arrangements for the treatment and disposal of sewage, and they have so far purified the lower reaches of the Thames that fish are increasing year by year. In looking after the prevention of fraud in weights and measures, they have made such an improvement that the number of convictions for dishonesty in the sale of bread and coal have



A HINT.

MADAM LONDON (to the Progressive champion): "There is your prize, and I hope you will value it and make good use of your victory."

From Moonshine (London).

been reduced from 444 in 1890 to 40 in 1899. The council has done a great deal in technical education, to make up for the admitted inefficiency of the system. It has endowed and supervised all the polytechnics and schools of handicrafts and art which are worthy of support. It has given a large and well-selected number of scholarships, and has done its best to give the lads of London a good commercial training. All this good work has been done almost exclusively by the Progressives, for the Moderates have notoriously shirked work. On the whole, they have only put in half the number of attendances that are credited to the majority.

THE ALLEGED "APATHY" OF LONDON.

Mr. Lawson dispels a popular delusion as to the prevalent abstention from voting at the London County Council election. He says that the average number of electors who voted at municipal elections in provincial towns is 35 per cent.; in London, it is 40 per cent.; yet in parliamentary contests it is 75 to 80 per cent. in London, and in provincial elections it is 90 per cent. All this good work has been done with very slight increase of the rates. The county rate was 12½d. in the pound in the first year of the council's existence. It is now 1s. 1½d., the increase of 1d. in the pound being divided equally between the interest and repayment on the debt and the increase of annual maintenance. In twelve years it has only added \$27,500,000 to the debt, of which \$12,500,000 was applied to remunerative purposes. The new council will endeavor to complete the acquisition of the tramways, and will apply itself vigorously to the carrying out of schemes for improving the housing of the poor. They will also establish a good steamboat service on the Thames, and replace the water companies by a water trust, which will obviate water famines by giving London a constant supply of pure water.

MORAL: ELIMINATE THE CAPITALIST.

Mr. Lawson's paper is followed by one written by Mr. G. F. Millin, who declares that the victory of the Progressives should teach British political parties a very important lesson; the Liberal party would do well to take it to heart. Why have the Progressives won in London? They have done so by adopting a programme of municipal socialism and endeavoring to use the organization of municipal government for the purpose of improving the public services, lowering the public charges, improving the treatment of the men employed, and lightening the public burdens. Mr. Millin maintains that this idea of using the administration for the purpose of dispensing with the private capitalist is the ques-

tion of the future, and, together with the settlement of the land question, will dominate the future of parties. But the Liberal party must deal boldly and radically with the ownership and future accumulations of capital. Especially must they grapple with the drink traffic by way of the municipalization or nationalization of the trade. At present the vast organization of private capitalists has \$1,200,000,000 invested for making a profit out of the drinking habits of the people. The ideal of the Liberal party of the future should be absolutely to veto all trading in drink for private profit, and consequently the extinction of all motives for pushing trade and encouraging consumption. The Progressives have swept the field in London, and the Liberals will sweep the field whenever they take up the same attitude toward capitalism in all its forms,—not an attitude of hostility, but an attitude of entire disregard for its interests whenever those interests clash with the real well-being of the people.

The Voters and How They Voted.

Mr. Robert Donald, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, describes the election as the triumph of the citizen over the politician. The following figures are interesting:

	Parliamentary Register, 1901.	County Council, 1901.
Division I.....	505,912	510,253
Division II. (service, etc.).....	20,498	20,352
Division III. (women and peers).....	.....	104,207
Division IV. (owners, etc.).....	.....	11,912
Lodgers.....	63,126	63,459
	589,536	710,183

"The lodgers and service voters were added to the County Council register for the first time. At the general election, voters can vote in more than one division, and no doubt they do. At the County Council election, the system of 'one man—and one woman—one vote' prevails; but it is to be feared that a very small proportion of the women qualified to vote did so at the recent elections. The percentage of voters to population varies from 20.4 in Lewisham to 7.6 in Whitechapel. As a rule, the middle-class residential and the central districts have twice as many voters as the poor districts. An analysis of the election returns shows that the apathy was greatest in the divisions where the Conservatives are strongest, which helps to demonstrate how completely the political machine collapsed. The Progressives not only won eighteen seats, but were returned by enormous majorities.

"At the general election, a number of coun-

cilors thought that their success as Progressives would enable them to get elected as Liberals. With the exception of Mr. John Burns, who holds a unique position independent of parties, every one of them failed. Mr. Jeffery, in Chelsea, was defeated by 1,331 votes for Parliament, but returned to the County Council with the handsome majority of 1,900. Mr. Allen Baker, a popular councilor for East Finsbury, aspired to represent it in Parliament, but lost by 347 votes. He held his seat in the council by a majority of three to one. Mr. Torrance, the present chairman of the council, was defeated for Parliament by 1,619 votes, and returned to the council with a majority of 1,738. The same thing happened in Greenwich, Walworth, and Stepney, where sitting Progressive councilors sought parliamentary honors."

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

THE failure of Count Zeppelin's costly air-ship as a navigating machine has stimulated interest in the efforts that have long been made to determine the conditions under which aërial navigation may be possible. M. Pierre Banet-Rivet, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 15, returns to the problem, and, in a way as nearly popular as the subject permits, reviews the kinds of experiments that have been made, and the principal difficulties that each kind has encountered. Speaking of Count Zeppelin's ship, he says: "It is certain that its inventor relied, in its construction, on the following principle: The work to be done by a steering vessel increases . . . as the cube of the speed; now, if one enlarges the bulk of a balloon, the resistance (for the same speed) increases as the square of the dimensions, but the ascending force increases more than the cube of these dimensions, for the dead weight is far from increasing proportionally to the tonnage. Whence it results that the weight permissible for the motor is increased in even larger proportions. Therefore, as regards speed, it is an advantage for air-ships, as for steamboats, to have a larger tonnage." In other words, by enlarging the carrying capacity of a ship, its moving force may be augmented more than the increased resistance it encounters, whether the element through which it passes is water or air.

"Certainly," says M. Banet-Rivet, "this conclusion is theoretically unassailable. But, in the application, it is necessary to take account of the troubled medium in which air-ships move, and to consider that with great bulk every steering maneuver becomes excessively difficult, so that stability of direction (a condition indispensable for success) is almost unattainable. . . . Now, Zeppelin's ship, the form of which was a cylinder

sharpened at the ends, had a bulk of about 11,000 cubic meters, a length of 125 meters, and a diameter of 12 meters. What is the result? This immense machine . . . has been able three times to raise itself in the air and to circle above Lake Constance, but not once has it been able to return to the point of departure." M. Banet-Rivet quotes approvingly the remark of M. de Fonvielle, that "the sole result that can be regarded as definitively gained by Count Zeppelin's experiments is the possibility of attaching petroleum motors to balloons filled with hydrogen without having to fear fire."

METHODS OF AVIATION.

The conclusion that M. Banet-Rivet reaches from an examination of the very imperfect successes that have been attained in trying to navigate balloons is that only machines heavier than the mass of air which they displace will furnish a practical solution of the problem of aërial navigation,—"*aviation* becoming so the natural extension of *aërostation*."

Of the various machines devised for propulsion in the air, he thinks the aëroplane is likely to give the best results. His chief reason seems to be that, owing to its comparative simplicity, the scientific conditions of its success are more likely to be worked out than in the case of other machines. But even for the aëroplane he does not regard the conditions of success as easily determinable. A very important advance, however, has been made in the last decade toward making a light and practical motor. In 1890, according to Mr. Chanute, the lightest steam motor weighed a little more than 27 kilograms per horse-power; for a petroleum motor, the least weight per horse-power was 40 kilograms; for an electric motor, 59 kilograms. In 1900, the least weight per horse-power of a steam motor was 3.6 kilograms; for a petroleum motor, 3.2; for an electric motor, 4.5. "One can understand, then," says M. Banet-Rivet, "that in the interval of these ten years engineers so well informed as MM. H. Maxim and Ader have judged it possible to consecrate to aviation, and have undertaken the construction of, aëroplanes worthy of the name of flying-machines; that is to say, capable of carrying in the air one or several travelers in conditions suitable for safety, stability, and speed." In the opinion of M. Banet-Rivet, only accidental circumstances have prevented them from reaching decisive results.

LILIENTHAL'S EXPERIMENTS.

It is just at this point—the subjection of all such efforts to accidental circumstances—that skepticism as to the practicability of navigating

the air as a business asserts itself. The ocean, compared with the air, is stable. Atmospheric movements are characterized by enormous power, and by a capriciousness that defeats the most watchful caution. How can the most expert engineer learn to use his machine in such an element? Aviation by human beings demands a complete mastery of the art before there has been an opportunity to learn it. Of the many illustrations of this fact, the fatal termination of Otto Lilienthal's successes is one of the most noteworthy. In his first efforts, Lilienthal's aim was to learn the art of aerial gliding. His machine, in these experiments, had no motor. It consisted of linen cloth supported on a steel frame, and was bat-shaped. The wings could be raised or lowered at will. The inventor was suspended between them. The apparatus weighed 20 kilograms. The weight of the apparatus and inventor together was 100 kilograms.

Lilienthal's manner of using the machine was to run against the wind, with the wings lowered, down the slope of a hill. When he judged that he had gained momentum enough, the wings were quickly raised till they were nearly horizontal. In this way he was lifted by the resistance of the air a greater or less distance from the ground,—like a kite when first started. As soon as he was in the air, the problem was to adjust the center of gravity so that the machine, with its passenger, would slide forward with the least descent possible. To maintain an equilibrium, it was necessary to hold the feet forward. By slight movements of his feet he could change the poise of the machine, and consequently the "angle of attack," and so advance with alternately an upward or descending gradient.

"Thanks to this kind of maneuver, Lilienthal, in the two thousand aerial voyages that he made, was able to traverse, without touching the ground, distances of 300 to 366 meters, sometimes with a speed of 15 meters per second,—54 kilometers per hour,—oftenest, however, with a speed of 9 meters per second,—32 kilometers per hour. . . . In some circumstances especially favorable, Lilienthal was able to rise, during the passage, to a level higher than the point of departure. By shifting the center of gravity to one side or another by a movement of his legs, he succeeded sometimes in curving the trajectory of his flight, and attained even the marvelous result of returning, after a while, toward his starting-place. . . . Unfortunately, on August 9, 1896, in experimenting with a new apparatus more complicated than the preceding, a heavy lurch, which Lilienthal did not succeed in counterbalancing, tipped his machine in such a way that the wind struck it from above." The unfortunate experi-

menter fell eighty meters, and expired some hours afterward. Three years later, his pupil, Percy S. Pilchner, died in almost the same circumstances. A bird caught by a sudden gust of wind may be often seen struggling to regain his balance, and usually, no doubt, is successful; but a bird is born with a special aptitude for the business, and is himself a machine whose every part is fitted to its office. One cannot help quoting here a remark made by M. Banet-Rivet himself, and directed by him at those who attempt to imitate the machinery and movements of birds, because (they say) "man ought to imitate nature." "Human industry," says M. Banet-Rivet, "employs, in general, means radically different from those that we see used by nature; so, locomotion on land has been carried to perfection, not by making an automatic horse, but in transforming the reciprocating action of a piston moved by steam into rotary motion." If the principle of this remark is applicable to locomotion in the air, then the problem of aerial navigation will be solved, not by imitating birds, but by adapting to the work a far simpler mechanical contrivance.

Some account is given by M. Banet-Rivet of the remarkable experiments of Langley and Chanute, but no attempt is made to describe with exactness the complex apparatus of the latter.

FROM FRANCE TO RUSSIA BY BALLOON.

THE balloon race for the Grand Prix which was started from Paris on October 9, 1900, marked the culmination of recent efforts on the part of the Paris Aéro Club to stimulate popular interest in ballooning. In this race two of the members, Count Henri de la Vaulx and Count de Castillon de Saint-Victor, in the balloon *Centaure*, made the entire distance from Paris to Korostichev, Russia, 1,153 miles as the crow flies, in $35\frac{3}{4}$ hours, or an average speed of $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour.

Of the six balloons entered for this record-breaking race, the *Centaure* was one of the smaller, its dimensions being 1,630 cubic meters, while its chief competitor, the *St. Louis*, measured 3,000 cubic meters. The *Centaure* rose from the grounds at Vincennes at 20 minutes past 5 in the afternoon of October 9. From Count de la Vaulx's account of the journey, which appears in *Pearson's* for April, we glean the following facts:

"Our direction at the start was north-northeast, and very soon, the sun having gone down, Paris was nothing for us but a vast, vaguely defined patch of luminosity far to the west. The *Centaure* was in equilibrium at about 5,000 feet above the sea-level, when the moon rose with

such a radiant brilliance that we could read all our instruments without the aid of the electric lamp. Every now and then a shooting star traversed the vault of heaven, inciting us to wish for the success of our enterprise.

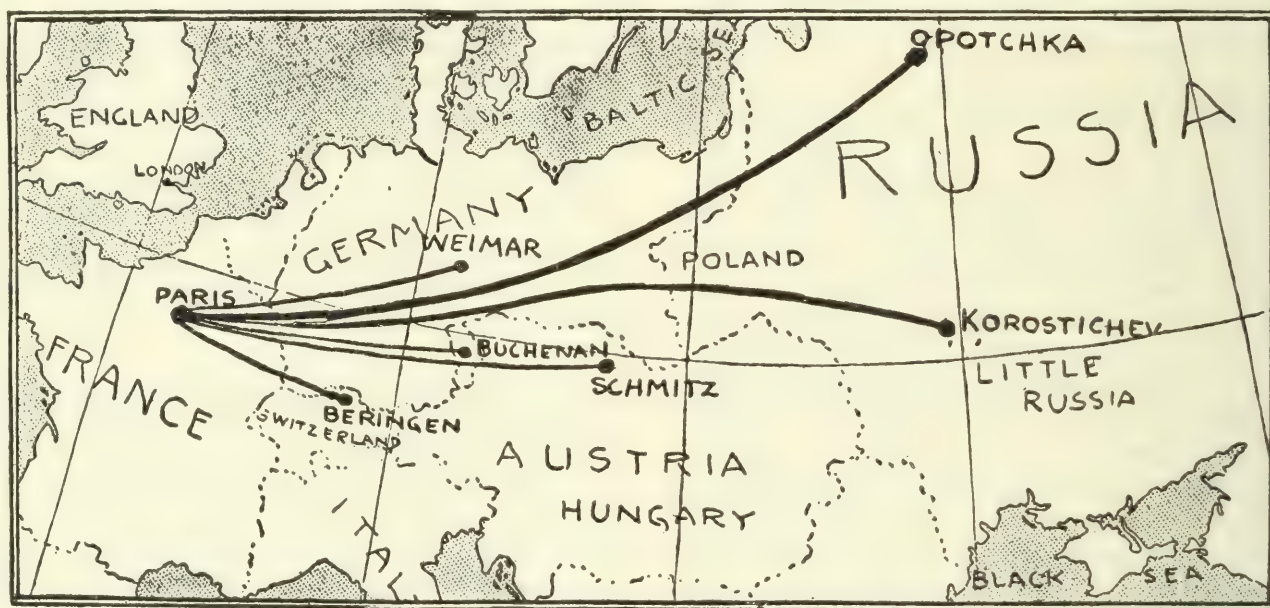
"At 8 o'clock we took our first meal *à la Turque*, or rather *à la sauvage*, for we had neither forks nor tables. In spite of this, we might almost have fancied we had suddenly become superior to the rest of our species, had not the sound of voices from below reminded us that we were but truants, and, sooner or later, would have to go down and back to school again.

"Rheims, its cathedral shimmering in the moonbeams, passed under us like the scenery at

hailed by many voices; but not a word can be distinguished by the occupants of the car, who attempt to answer through their speaking-trumpet. Soon afterward they judge themselves to be over the Thuringian Mountains in Saxony.

"At half-past 6, just as the sun's disk appeared before our eyes in all his splendor, we discerned a balloon behind us, though at a much higher altitude, which we supposed to be the *St. Louis*, but we could not, even with our glasses, be quite positive on this point.

"Toward 8 o'clock, the clouds that had been intercepting the view of the earth for an hour or two dissipated, and we saw we had left the Thuringian Mountains behind us and were traversing



MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE TAKEN BY THE SIX COMPETITORS IN THE GREAT BALLOON CONTEST. (THE "CENTAURE" DESCENDED AT KOROSTICHEV; THE "ST. LOUIS" AT OPOTCHKA; THE "AËRO CLUB" AT SCHMITZ; THE "LORRAINE" AT WEIMAR; THE "TOURING CLUB" AT BUCHENAN; AND THE "NIMBUS" AT BERINGEN.)

some colossal theater; and not long afterward we traversed the Swippe, the shadow caused by the *Centaure* gliding, phantom-like, over the surface of the crystalline waters of lagoons, in which the moon appeared to be complacently admiring herself, as in mirrors placed there for her especial convenience."

Soon the voyagers are able to locate the battlefield of Sedan. A few minutes later they cross the Belgian frontier. The thermometer drops to 12° Centigrade below zero. About 2 o'clock the *Centaure* is enveloped in thick mist, but only for a short time. At dawn, owing to the fall in temperature and the consequent contraction of gas, the balloon descends to within about 1,600 feet of the earth's surface, and is

the immense plains of Silesia. Town after town passes under us, not one of which we can give a name to with any degree of certainty. We are at an altitude of about 9,000 feet, and the *St. Louis*, of the identity of which we are now assured, is still higher.

"A cloud, that sworn enemy of the *aéronaut*, though nothing but a wretched cirrus, cuts off the sun's rays from us, and the resulting condensation of gas costs us three bags of precious ballast ere we can regain our equilibrium. We have risen, however, to 13,000 feet, and are obliged to inhale oxygen. Another intruding cloud, this time a thick mass of cumulus, sends us down with a rush at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 5,000 feet."

The *St. Louis*, encountering the same atmospheric conditions, had similar experiences. The race between the two balloons became intensely exciting. Once they were so near each other that hails could be heard. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was calculated that the *St. Louis* was at a level of 22,000 feet—high above the *Centaure*. Shortly afterward both balloons were on the same level. Then the *St. Louis* descended, until Count de la Vaulx thought that it was making use of a guide-rope.

"A large town, Breslau, now appeared, and, at 5 minutes to 4, after having crossed the Oder, we saw the *St. Louis* for the last time. We were at about 13,000 feet again, and the earth was once more hidden from us by a sea of clouds. Suddenly, at our feet, the top of the *St. Louis* timidly pierced the feathery waves, only to be immediately swallowed up in them again, almost before we had time to realize its presence near us. Our respective courses must have diverged from that moment."

CROSSING THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

Suddenly the *Centaure's* sides grew flaccid and the balloon rapidly descended. Ballast was then thrown out, a bag at a time. It was extremely cold, and the air was very rare. At half-past five the balloon was scarcely 2,000 feet above the earth, and a hurricane was raging below. Fortunately, the *Centaure* was not drawn into this storm. It soon rose to its former altitude of 16,000 feet, from which height it again gradually descended. During the night the cries of thousands of marsh-birds were heard, and when daylight came again, great plains, sparsely dotted with huts and churches, came into view.

"That we were really in Russia there could now no longer be any doubt. We had still two bags and a half of sand left. In a few moments, when the gas felt the full heat of the sun, we should make another bound upward into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and our store of oxygen was exhausted! We decided, therefore, to continue our journey as near the earth as possible, opening the valve constantly to compensate the dilation produced by the solar heat."

Passing over a large town, the anchor attached to the guide-rope caught firmly in a tree on the outskirts of a forest, and soon the car touched ground. After undergoing four days of imprisonment for the offense of entering the Czar's dominions without a passport, the travelers were at last able to make the return journey to Paris by rail, and this they did in 84 hours, as against the 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours required by the *Centaure* for covering the same distance in an opposite direction.

CHEAP LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.

AS a means of escape from the extortions of the telephone companies in our smaller cities and villages some form of public ownership is often advocated. An experiment in this direction that deserves attention has been made by the Wisconsin cities of Grand Rapids, Merrill, Wausau, and Marshfield. The smallest of these places has a population of 4,500, and the largest, 12,000.

The "Wisconsin Valley plan" of telephone ownership and control is organized as an ordinary private corporation under the State laws. As described by Judge John S. Gaynor, of Grand Rapids, in the *Municipality*, a little bi-monthly journal published at Madison by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, this system is a strictly coöperative undertaking.

"From the first it was assumed that it would cost about \$50 a 'phone to install a good exchange. This is nearly true, whether the exchange requires 50 or 500 'phones, and on this estimate the capital stock was divided into shares of \$50 each, and the amount of the capital stock fixed according to the requirements of the plant at \$5,000 [subsequently increased to \$15,000].

"The first peculiar provision in the articles is that the corporation can sell its stock only to such persons as rent its service, and the renter can buy as many shares of stock as he rents 'phones, and no more; whenever the stockholder ceases to rent as many 'phones as he holds shares, the company reserves the right to call in and cancel his excess of stock and refund to him its par value.

"2. The company, also, binds itself to regulate its capital stock so that every renter of its service shall have the right to purchase at par as many shares of stock as he rents telephones of the company.

"3. The company shall so regulate its monthly charges that it is able to pay, and will, to its stockholders a dividend of at least 1 per cent. a month, to be credited to each stockholder on his monthly rental.

"These are the essential features in which the Wisconsin Valley plan differs from the plan of the ordinary telephone corporation, now common throughout Wisconsin; and it is through these provisions that its mutual character is secured and its purpose turned from making money to giving good service.

A SAVING OF 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. ON "BUSINESS" RATES.

"At Grand Rapids we charge a rental of \$2.25 per month for business and \$1 for residence, and we declare a monthly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

per cent. (75 cents), which is credited to the rental account of each stockholder; so the stockholder actually gets his business 'phone for \$1.50 and his residence 'phone for 25 cents per month."

While the plan of organization followed in the four cities is substantially the same, there are local differences in the proportion of stock sold, in the rates charged, and in the dividends declared. In three of the four cities, when the local companies were organized, the Wisconsin Telephone Company was in full possession, charging \$4 a month for business and \$3 for residence service. This company, as soon as the coöperative company was ready to give telephone service, offered to give free service for a term of three years to retain patronage. Such competition as this must have been hard to meet, but the coöperative scheme triumphed within a few weeks, Judge Gaynor states, through appeals to "local patriotism." The movement has been completely successful.

In a recent letter to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, supplementing the information given in his *Municipality* article, Judge Gaynor states that the number of telephones in the Grand Rapids exchange at the outset was about 70, and that it is now about 290. At the present rate of increase the capital stock will soon have to be increased to \$20,000. About 75 per cent. of the users of the telephone service are stockholders.

There has also been organized at Grand Rapids a mutual electric light company on the same plan, each share of stock representing one incandescent light rented by the patron and having a par value of \$10. One arc light is regarded as equivalent to 10 incandescents for the purpose of selling and holding stock. A system of water service is about to be installed on similar conditions.

THE PLACE OF ADVERTISING IN MODERN BUSINESS.

IT is not strange that the important part played by advertising in modern business life has attracted the attention of economists. The money annually spent for this purpose in the United States alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. The diversion of such vast sums—if it be a diversion—from the ordinary channels of productive industry is a matter of the most serious economic significance. If, on the other hand, advertising is a force in the business world continually making for progress, if it tends to increase rather than to diminish both consumption and production, its operation and effects should be studied and analyzed, and its function in the industrial system definitely assigned.

From the testimony given before the Industrial Commission at Washington it has been inferred that the cost of modern advertising is one of the wastes of competition which will be largely eliminated by the consolidation of industries now going on. In the current number of the *Journal of Political Economy* (University of Chicago), Emily Fogg-Meade attempts an answer to two questions suggested by the Industrial Commission's testimony: "Is advertising an outgrowth of the competitive system?" and "Will the formation of combinations tend to its elimination?"

To begin with a definition, advertising is described by this writer as "a mode of education by which the knowledge of consumable goods is increased. It sets forth the peculiar excellence of novelties, keeps in mind the merits of staple articles, and thus increases the general demand for commodities. Its media are newspapers and magazines, catalogues, circulars, exhibits, samples, placards, and sign-boards. Its success is measured by the amount of buying which it stimulates."

Distinguishing between goods purchased for use in producing other goods and goods purchased merely for consumption, the writer shows that advertising is little used in selling the former class of articles—raw materials and machinery—and largely used in selling the latter class, articles that minister directly to personal satisfaction. The value of "production goods," as the writer terms them, is determined by definite standards. In estimating the value of "consumption goods," on the other hand, the standards of judgment are shifting, ill-defined, and uncertain. It is in dealing with "consumption goods" that the necessity of advertising becomes apparent. When the dealer or manufacturer wishes to introduce new goods of this class, he must make them attractive and familiar to every class in the community. In other words, he must advertise the goods.

THE "AD." PSYCHOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

"The ordinary individual, as already stated, has inherited reactions. The changes of modern life break up his old habits. An opportunity to form a new habit—to be converted—is open to him, if the stimuli are present. Advertisements apply the stimuli. The successful advertisement is obtrusive. It continually forces itself upon the attention. It may be on sign-boards, in the street-car, on the page of a magazine, or on a theater programme. Every one reads it involuntarily, and unconsciously it makes an impression. It is a subtle, persistent, unavoidable presence that creeps into the reader's inner consciousness. A mechanical association

is formed and may frequently result in an involuntary purchase. All articles of a class become associated with the one advertised. In addition to the involuntary increase of familiarity with goods, many people are impressed with the mere fact of advertising. For them the very obtrusiveness of the advertisement gives social sanction to the value of the article. The more sten-torian the voice of the advertiser, the more unquestionably does the purchaser obey.

"We should not expect to find that advertising had emanated from the consumer himself. This method of making the public acquainted with goods has been resorted to because the modern system of distribution requires that goods be sold in large quantities. Production increases, competition becomes more fierce, and purchasers must be found. Business men recognize that advertising can increase sales by increasing the people's familiarity with goods. This better knowledge of goods not only helps to educate the individual, but trains him in other ways. His powers of discrimination are exercised and developed by the necessity of making a choice between the articles. Novelty advertising brings new articles to the knowledge of the uninitiated. Competitive advertising has its social justification in that it brings other articles of the same class to his attention, and thus forces a choice upon him. Through this selection he learns to estimate values, to develop his opportunities for substitution, and thus to reach a better standard. Even the abuses of advertising aid him, for he learns by his mistakes."

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GAINS.

It is claimed in this article that advertising has resulted in giving the consumer not only better goods, but cheaper goods.

"By advertising, the consumer is given a greater security as to the quality of the goods he purchases. It has already been shown that many tests exist for production goods. There are almost none for consumption goods. Sugar, salt, spirits, and petroleum have a test which the wholesaler can use. These and other staples are sufficiently known to the individual to make only insidious adulteration possible. The individual with his small demand, however, has no weapon against adulteration, inferior quality, or workmanship. If a manufacturer makes a poor fire-box, the railroad will cancel the order and send elsewhere. Through the manager's association the fact will soon become known to other railroads. There is such a lack of coöperation and mutual confidence in the field of consumption goods that the ordinary consumer has no redress against the adulteration of foods and unsanitary

goods except the inadequate force of legislation. The Consumers' League is the first organized effort to meet this difficulty. To a certain extent, advertising offers a remedy. In order to make the public familiar with goods, brands, stamps, distinctive methods of wrapping and packing have been devised, by which the consumer will at once recognize the advertised article. These brands and marks have not only the value of property to the producer, but they aid the consumer in quickly identifying the good article and in preventing substitutes being imposed upon him. The known veracity or long acquaintance with the character of the individual retail dealer becomes of less importance to the buyer. This system has become so prominent in ordinary sales that packages are gradually taking the place of loose commodities. The consumer obtains better goods in that he knows what he is purchasing."

It is further held that advertising has accelerated price-reduction in many instances. At any rate, it has greatly increased sales and stimulated the desire on the part of the dealer to make large profits from low prices and large sales. Then, too, the public has been made familiar with low prices, and hence unwilling to pay high ones.

"Society gained when advertising was introduced. It is a positive, not a negative force. To say of it that it merely shifts sales, and that what is one man's gain is another man's loss, is to miss its significance. It is, no doubt, true that as a result of advertising the popular demand is constantly being shifted from one article to another; but an increase in the power of substitution means progress. In this redistribution some goods are always retained, while new articles are continually added. In conclusion of this part of our study, we may say that advertising in the field of consumption is a force working toward social improvement. It is a means by which the tastes and habits of the masses are revolutionized, and novelty, variety, and harmony introduced. Advertising, therefore, from the standpoint of the consumer has a social justification. Its abolition is only desirable when all the consumers are educated or a better means of training them substituted."

CAN THE TRUSTS DISPENSE WITH ADVERTISING?

While, therefore, it seems clear that modern advertising methods have been developed by competition, it by no means follows that the growth of business combinations will do away with the necessity of advertising. "The advantages of trust organizations are not merely those of economy, but of opportunities to use the best methods. Trusts formed in production goods will have few, if any, changes to make in advertising methods.

Where, however, trusts are formed in consumption goods, the economy to be exercised will be in developing more skillful methods and multiplying results. Advertising is the best method for increasing consumption, and the trust should be able to use it to the greatest advantage. Advertising is still needed by the consumer and the producer. The means now used to sell production goods, where advertising is reduced to a minimum, may approximate to the ideal conditions of distribution; but only where all articles are thoroughly adapted to their uses, consumers universally intelligent, and information well distributed can advertising be advantageously dispensed with."

WHY NOT ENDOW MUSIC?

IF the American man of wealth is in any doubt as to how his millions may best be used to promote culture in his native land, let him consider the claims of music. A small portion of the funds that are set apart each year for the endowment of universities, colleges, technical schools, and public libraries might, it would seem, be devoted to musical culture with a reasonable assurance of good results. If the demand for the endowment of music has not heretofore been very distinctly asserted, it is largely due to the uncertainty among American patrons and lovers of music regarding the form that such an endowment should take. No agreement on this point is to be hoped for until there is a clear understanding as to just what can be accomplished in the direction of musical education through the wise administration of vested funds. A well-considered discussion of the whole problem is contributed by Prof. W. S. B. Mathews, the editor of *Music* (Chicago), to the March number of that periodical.

Professor Mathews suggests, in the first place, that in colleges a certain amount of general musical training should be furnished, with a view of increasing the musical intelligence of the undergraduate body as a whole. Work in this line is now conducted by Professor Stanley at the University of Michigan, where there are also special courses in composition, in musical æsthetics, and in the history of music, counting for an academic degree.

"Another end which an endowment might serve would be the provision of a few fellowships carrying with them an income sufficient for the support of the winner, to be awarded to such students as were unable to defray their college expenses and showed phenomenal talent either for musical composition or performance. A fellowship of this sort ought to be worked out in

the college itself; that is to say, it would be of most value provided an adequate music-school existed in connection with the university, in which the successful competitor could pursue his education to an artistic finish."

ENDOWED CONCERTS.

Again, an adequate endowment might secure the regular performance of high-class music before a public selected in accordance with terms dictated by the donor.

"For example, suppose that in a small city, of say 40,000 or 50,000 people, a wealthy man should choose to leave a musical endowment of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, and should designate that this endowment be spent in the performance of music of some particular class, such as orchestral, choral, pianoforte, or otherwise, for the enjoyment of the public as such,—the idea being to give concerts in the town hall or other conveniently large audience-room, either gratuitously or at a merely nominal rate of admission. Obviously a small endowment like this mentioned would not go very far in orchestral concerts, but it would be found that in any such small town from twenty-five to forty orchestral players could be brought together and all instruments of the orchestra represented. Should any one instrument be missing, a professional could be imported from the nearest city for the concert occasion. It would be possible, as a rule, to give with such an orchestra from eight to ten concerts in a season, and pay the men at least the union price for their concert work and the conductor a small fee, such as perhaps \$50 a concert, enough to cover the actual cost of the rehearsal time and the other strain upon his energy."

In universities, a small endowment of this kind, especially devoted to the promotion of an orchestra, would be very productive. An annual series of first-class piano recitals might be given, with the aid of such a fund, at a nominal admission rate.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS OF MUSIC.

As to endowed music-schools in connection with universities, Professor Mathews holds that all such schools should be devoted to the highest grades of musical instruction. Only the graduates of existing conservatories, or such pupils as have made equivalent attainments under private teachers, should be admitted to these colleges of music. The course should extend over three or four years and comprise a complete professional training.

"Supposing that our music-school begins as a college of music. What force will be necessary to carry it on? Certainly not less than from six

to ten professors, thoroughly qualified after their kind. It would probably be possible in most cases to secure really competent masters for composition, orchestration, the violin, piano, organ, voice, and vocal interpretation for the usual salary of professors in the university. The work required of these men would not be so absorbing as that of the professional practice of similar men in large cities; they would have a certain amount of leisure and easy hours, and they could afford to work for the salary that other educated men find sufficient. Such a school would, of course, have its orchestra and its stage, and give choral and operatic performances as a part of the training of the departments to which they belonged. All sorts of new compositions could be produced, especially by the third and fourth year students, and would be played as a regular thing by the school orchestra, and well played at that. If something of this sort were in existence at Harvard, at Yale, in Columbia, Chicago, Ann Arbor, and perhaps in Princeton, and in the University of Pennsylvania, ten years would see a very different state of things in American music.

"A class of young composers would have arisen, accustomed to the sound of the orchestra and practical players themselves, already experienced in the production of music of different forms, and practised in hearing their own works and criticising them from the standpoint of the ear. The usual scholasticism of school work would disappear, and in a few years from the time of graduation the more talented of these young men would begin to produce works which the country would hear with pleasure. This is the way our American school of music might arise, and by this I mean not alone the production of overtures and symphonies, not forgetting dances and small movements for orchestra, but also the production of operas, oratorios, etc., all kinds of musical fancy conceived within practical bounds."

Professor Mathews estimates the annual expenses of such an endowed music-school at from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and this includes the rent of halls, teaching-rooms, and the like.

"With reference to the primary and elementary schools of music, equivalent to the grammar and high schools in public education—in other words, the ground usually covered by our conservatories—I do not think it is necessary for endowment to do anything at all. The existing conservatories seem to be getting along very well. Most of them are making money, and the private teachers also have their share of the work. I do not see but what the public is sufficiently well served, since there is in all these departments quite a liberal provision of free or partial scholarships available to talented pupils lacking means."

WORK FOR AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGISTS IN PALESTINE.

IN view of the researches conducted under the auspices of the British Palestine Exploration Fund during the past thirty-five years, it is frequently assumed that the field has been worked, or at least is in process of working, and that no further archæological research in Palestine can be made to yield results commensurate with the difficulties involved. This may be true of Jerusalem, but as regards the rest of Palestine the assumption is clearly erroneous. The Rev. James B. Nies, Ph.D., who has visited the Orient with the express purpose of studying the results of recent explorations in Palestine, has come to the conclusion that fully 95 per cent. of the work is yet to be done.

The observations of Dr. Nies, which are set forth in a paper contributed to the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, go to show that rich rewards are still awaiting the archæological explorer in Palestine. He says:

"During all my travels, I had especially in mind possible excavations, and my conclusion was that in spite of the fact that only two really important Hebrew inscriptions have thus far been discovered, the land is rich in promise to historians, archæologists, and biblical students. No other country of which I know can offer so long a series of radical historic changes. Arranged in periods, they would be:

"(1) Hittite, Amorite, and Egyptian, and possibly early Babylonian traces; (2) Phœnician; (3) Jewish; (4) Persian; (5) Greek; (6) Roman (abundant); (7) Byzantine (abundant); (8) Kufic; (9) Crusader; (10) Saracenic; and, east of the Jordan, may be added to all these Moabite, Ammonite, and Nabatæan.

"Perhaps I ought also to mention the prehistoric period of rude stone monuments. Of these I had the good fortune to find two of which I have seen no mention, and possibly a third of considerable interest. One was on Jebel Osha', on the road leading from Salt to Nablous, a fine stone circle; another is on the road between Ras el Abyad and Tyre, a dolmen whose table-stone lies beside it; and a third may prove to be the veritable circle used by the priests of Baal at the Mahraka on Mount Carmel.

"Of the various periods I have mentioned, architectural monuments, tombs, rock-cuttings, roads, and coins are to be found in various parts of the country on the surface, and most of these have been described by travelers and by the surveyors employed by the Palestine Exploration Fund of England, as well as by French and American expeditions. If what they state is accepted as true, what may we not expect to find

in the future, when almost the whole work of excavation remains to be done? The country east and west of the Jordan contains literally hundreds of *tells* and promising ruins, of which only four or five have thus far been, in any way, examined. Follow any of the great plains or valleys, and you will be confronted by a continuous series of *tells*, or great artificial mounds. Follow any of the rocky ridges, and you will not fail to encounter ruins in equal abundance. Among all these are the sites of cities of the highest importance to science—the cities of the Philistine plain, Samaria, Beth Shan, Jericho, Heshbon, and many others of nearly equal celebrity. I know of no part of the trans-Jordan country (whose surface has been so admirably described in ‘East of the Jordan,’ by our own Selah Merrill) that has been excavated, and yet here was found the Mesha Stone! It is thrilling to examine such sites as Heshbon, Elealeh, and Medeba, and to realize that underneath the present Roman and Byzantine ruins must lie countless objects of antiquarian value, and, in all probability, many inscriptions which would shed a flood of light on many vexed questions of history and of the Bible.”

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

The opinion of some supporters of research, that results in Palestine would not justify the expenditure, is attributed by Dr. Nies to the fact that very little thorough work has yet been done in that country. Half a century ago, after some superficial excavation at Nippur, the great explorer, Layard, questioned whether further effort there would be profitable; but the tablets that have been unearthed at Nippur in recent years have been among the richest finds of which the science of archæology can boast.

As Dr. Nies views the situation, it remains for America to furnish the men and the money necessary to complete the excavation of Palestine. A school for Oriental study and research has already been established in Jerusalem.

“Such a school, above all things, must carry on excavations, and these cannot be carried on without money. We cannot here, as was the case with Germany and France in the excavations at Olympia and Delphi, expect government aid. We must rely entirely on the liberality of private contributors, and, for the raising of an endowment of about \$200,000, it will be seen how great that liberality must necessarily be. Such a sum, if given, would soon yield results which would astonish those who, with but little knowledge of the facts, imagine that nothing remains for the explorer in Palestine.”

“Will it pay?” On this point, Dr. Nies says:

“Leaving aside entirely the benefits which will accrue to students at the new Oriental School from practical work and knowledge of modern methods of excavation, I think it may be answered: ‘Yes; excavations will pay, and pay well, in results added to the sum of knowledge.’ There is no other country which has had so interesting a series of occupations. As the highway of Oriental nations, it has peculiar interest for the historian, who, in the buried cities of the Maritime Plain, may look for materials to furnish the missing links that will connect the eastern and the western worlds; while, in places like Beisan and the *tells* of the Jordan Valley, he may expect a flood of light on that pre-Abrahamic civilization of which we have hints in Sacred Writ. Excavation will repay the philologist, who may expect to find inscriptions which will considerably augment palæography, and will supply some links that are wanting in our knowledge of the Phœnician language. It will repay the topographer by settling disputed and unknown sites. It will repay biblical students by throwing a new light on the meaning of many statements of Scripture. And, lastly, it will repay Christian and Jewish believers by placing on a scientific basis a large number of the statements contained in the books which furnish the historic basis of their faith.”

It may not be generally understood by our readers that the American School for Oriental Study and Research is already established at Jerusalem. This is really a post-graduate department of the leading American universities and theological seminaries. Professor Torrey, of Yale, is the first annual director. Dr. Nies is to have charge of the excavations undertaken by the school, and for this purpose it is proposed to raise a fund of at least \$200,000, the interest of which will be devoted to this work. Mr. Alexander E. Orr, of New York City, is the treasurer of the school.

THE LAKES OF SOUTHERN PATAGONIA.

A LARGE part of the interior of Patagonia remained until very recently an unknown land. Within the last five years, however, the explorations of the Argentine and Chilean boundary commissions, supplemented by the Princeton University expeditions in southern Patagonia under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Hatcher, of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg, have added much to our knowledge of the rivers, lakes, mountains, and other geographic features of this region.

A study of the lake systems from the geologist's point of view was contributed by Mr. Hatcher to

the *American Geologist* for March. In this paper the lakes of southern Patagonia are divided, according to their origin, into three classes, residual, glacial, and tectonic (i.e., resulting from geologic deformation). The lakes of the last-named class are regarded by Mr. Hatcher as of by far the greater importance. Throughout the length of the region under discussion there extends a series of lakes in a line approximating that of the 72d meridian of west longitude. These are the true mountain lakes, nearly all of them having very irregular outlines.

FACTS ABOUT THE MOUNTAIN LAKES.

As a result of his explorations, Mr. Hatcher is able to make the following statements regarding this remarkable series of mountain lakes:

"Many of these lakes, like Argentino, Viedma, San Martin, Pueyrredon, and Buenos Aires, are of large size, 50 to 100 miles in length, or even longer. None of them have as yet been fully explored and accurately charted. All of them are, except on their eastern shores, surrounded by lofty, precipitous mountains. The summits of the latter are covered with immense fields of snow and ice, from which descend glaciers that occasionally extend quite down the mountain slopes into the waters of the lakes. Huge blocks of ice are frequently detached from the front of such glaciers and float off into the lake as icebergs of no inconsiderable proportions.

"The basins occupied by these lakes are largely of tectonic origin, and they are chiefly due to the unequal folding of the strata that took place during the elevation of the southern Andes in late Tertiary times.

"With the exception of lakes Viedma and Argentino, this great series of lakes all discharge their water into the Pacific, notwithstanding the fact that they lie entirely to the eastward of the

main range of the Andes, and that the eastern extremities of most of them project even into the great plain of eastern Patagonia."

The lakes supposed to be of glacial origin form a second series on the plains to the eastward. Most of these lakes are of small size and of minor importance. They contain fresh water, but a



few of them in very dry seasons become somewhat brackish.

SALT LAKES OF THE PLAINS.

Many salt lakes, usually of limited area and very shallow, are scattered over the Patagonian plains. These are termed by Mr. Hatcher, in reference to their origin, residual lakes, the theory being that they have resulted from confined bodies of water, cut off from the sea, during the process of elevation that began at the

close of the Tertiary period. Mr. Hatcher holds that the salt of these lakes has been derived directly from sea-water. Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, on the other hand, maintains that these salt lakes are not residual in origin, but that their salinity is due to the fact that they have no outlets and that the salt has been derived, as in many salt lakes in other countries, from the surrounding rocks by the tributary waters.

ABANDONED FARMS VERSUS SUMMER HOTELS.

IN the May *Ladies' Home Journal*, Mr. Edward W. Bok, the editor of that magazine, protests against the American habit of installing the family in the typical summer hotel during the hot season. Mr. Bok realizes that some people like the lively atmosphere of the summer hotel, and also that they have a perfect right to indulge their taste.

"But what I never cease to wonder at is the shortsightedness of mothers who take their very young children, or their growing daughters and sons, to these places. Of course, where a mother deliberately takes her daughter to a summer hotel so that she may secure an opportunity to 'marry her off,' it is quite another thing. Such a woman has at least a reason, albeit we can each hold our private opinion of that reason. But what possible excuse the average mother can concoct to justify her in taking her very young children to a summer hotel, I have never been able to discover. It cannot be the food, because in the few summer hotels where it is not positively bad and uneatable, it is cooked in such large quantities and in such a slap-dash manner that all the nutritive qualities are cooked out of it. It cannot be the freedom from conventionalities, because conventionality reigns as supreme at the summer hotel as it does in the city drawing-room. There is all the slavery of dress and none of its freedom. The children have perhaps more space to play and romp, but with the shadows of evening the little tots are put through the discomfort of being 'dressed up,' so that the two or three hours between the child's outdoor life and its bedtime are passed on 'dress parade,' and in an air of sham far more pronounced than any to be found in the city. The one advantage I can see in taking children to a summer hotel at the seashore or in the mountains is that they may have an opportunity to breathe purer air than they have in the city. But it is a grave question whether the good thus derived is not counteracted by the innutritious food that is eaten, the irregular hours that are kept, the air of artificiality that is charged into

their lives, and, above all, the cosmopolitan acquaintances which they make."

WHAT THE AMERICAN WOMAN NEEDS.

"What the average American woman who lives in the city needs most of all in the summer is an entire change from what constitutes her life during the winter. She wants pleasure, for that is good for all of us in moderate quantities, and particularly for the housekeeper. But her pleasure should not mean late hours, for they sap her vitality and strength. She needs those healthy pleasures and that quiet content which enable her to occupy her mind with the things around her and shut out all thought of the life behind her and that which is before her, so that when she is ready to go back to her home she can take up her duties again with a vigor and a zest born of new strength and fresh energy. The last thing she ought to think of is the question of dress. She should have complete immunity from that of all things. Now, every sensible woman knows that this rest and freedom from dress and conventionality are what her being requires, and she likewise knows that these things are not to be had at the average summer hotel."

RENT AN ABANDONED FARM.

Mr. Bok is not by any means wholly destructive in his criticisms. He has a substitute to offer for the stereotyped method of vacation-taking.

"I could not help wishing the other day that some of the hundreds of people who spend their summers at summer hotels, and pay extravagant prices for small returns, might get hold of a descriptive catalogue which happened to fall into my hands. It is issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, free to every applicant, and sets forth some one hundred and thirty-six farms in that State which are for sale. For the same amount of money which many a family spends at a summer hotel in a single season, an entire farm can be bought. True, these farms of which I speak are what are called 'abandoned farms;' but those of us who have gone into country places in our summer wanderings know how some of the most picturesque summer homes have been made from these old farmhouses.

"Fancy, for example, as this catalogue states, a farm of thirty acres with an old-fashioned one-story house, with apple and pear trees and grapes galore, two miles from a post-office and one mile from a beach, for sale for two hundred dollars cash. Or, another farm of sixty acres, with a one-story house, wooded with beech, birch, maple, pine, hemlock, and ash trees, and an orchard—all for eight hundred dollars, with only four hundred dollars cash down."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *May Century* is a foreign-travel number, and many pleasant articles are devoted to sketching the picturesque, quaint, or beautiful corners of the world that their authors have visited. Anna L. Merritt begins with "A Hamlet in Old Hampshire," illustrating her work with a number of engaging bits of scenery and character-study from her own pencil. Other articles that support the special purpose of this issue are Stoddard Dewey's "Along the Paris Quais," Mrs. Lockwood de Forest's "A Little Known Country of Asia," Marion M. Pope's "The Deserted Capital of Rajputana," V. C. Scott O'Connor's "The Defiles of the Irrawaddy," A. L. Frothingham, Jr.'s, "A Recovered City of Alexander the Great," and Fanny C. Hays' "A Missionary Journey in China."

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin gives a character-sketch of President Loubet of the French republic. President Loubet is sixty-three years old, and has lived a natural, well-regulated, and peaceful life. He has been municipal councilor and mayor of his village, councilor for the township, attorney-general, then assistant minister, minister, and finally Senator, president of the Senate, and president of the republic. He has thus passed through about all the grades of public offices the French people can bestow.

"President Loubet is a literary man. He has read enormously, and because of his habit of early rising, quite common among country people, even at the Élysées Palace he finds time to read; and not only read newspapers, but the reviews and books. He reads quickly, seizes well the gist of a writing, criticises fairly, and in consequence gets much profit from his reading. Besides that, he is assisted by a fine memory, which not only recalls to him what he has read, but also every scene through which he has passed. In that way he has accumulated a vast experience relating to men and things. Only in one point would this experience be likely to prove weak. He has traveled little, or rather, unless I am mistaken, he has not traveled at all; and in order to preside over the destinies of a country like France, which, owing to its importance as a colonial power, its past history, and its geographical position on the globe, is obliged to have a very active foreign policy, this lack of acquaintance with other lands is a serious inconvenience. Luckily, the President has a quality which is precious beyond others, and one that permits him to overcome this very inconvenience. He understands admirably how to listen."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the *May Harper's*, J. J. Benjamin-Constant, writing under the title, "My Portraits," gives brief accounts of his most celebrated achievements in portraiture, and there are a half-dozen exceptionally beautiful reproductions of these. The painter says without hesitation that the well-known portrait of M. de Blowitz is one of the best that he has produced. The frontispiece of the magazine is the portrait of Queen Victoria seated on her throne, an exceptionally noble figure and a satisfactory picture in the *ensemble*.

With the exception of further chapters of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's short history of the people of the United States, Dr. Andrew Wilson's essay on "Hallucinations," and a description of the "Wild Mountain Tribes of Borneo," by Dr. H. M. Hiller, the balance of the magazine is given up wholly to short stories and a fifth part of Mr. Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Right of Way."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the *May Scribner's*, Mr. Thomas F. Millard gives an exceedingly dramatic sketch of Gen. Christian De Wet, whom he has accompanied in his campaigns. An interesting part of Mr. Millard's article is his comparison of De Wet's free and hostile tactics with the fatal mistakes of Cronje after the battle of Maagersfontein. Mr. Millard speaks of Cronje's "invincible conceit," as he sat at the Modder River bridge, confident that the British would not leave the railroad. Even when General French's dash across the Free State border began, Cronje refused to credit the information brought by his own scouts. De Wet learned of the movement of French's column, and told Cronje of it, although it was his superior's business to protect Kimberley. Even after Cronje and his command were penned up, De Wet would have succored him, thinks Mr. Millard, if Cronje had not refused to believe that he was in any real danger. De Wet, with his handful of men, opened a way for the Boer army and kept it open for a whole day. During this day several heliograph messages passed between Cronje and De Wet. De Wet urged his superior to abandon the artillery and laagers and join him with all his men, but Cronje insisted that he was able to maintain his position, or break his way out whenever he wanted to. The next day French's cavalry, coming out of Kimberley, appeared directly in De Wet's rear and forced him to move or be cut off from Bloemfontein. Thus was the gap finally closed, and it was never reopened, except for Cronje and the remnant of his army to march out prisoners of war.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON.

Mr. Robert A. Stevenson contributes an essay on the attractive subject of "Saloons." He examines into the various subdivisions of this large family, and criticises the attempts of the philanthropical agencies to provide substitutes for the places where men get drunk. He thinks these substitutes always strike one great obstacle: they provide all sorts of creature comforts and attractions, but they do not provide beer for the man who insists on having beer, and he thinks it an open question whether it would not be better to give him beer. He asks if the thousand and one societies that labor to create a demand for better housing, cooking, sanitary precautions, mental, moral, and physical advancement, might not well do a little in the way of creating a demand for sensible and moderate drinking-places.

THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEERS.

Mr. John Fox, Jr., completes his study of "The Southern Mountaineer," and more particularly of the Kentucky mountaineers on the three forks of the Cumberland and the tributaries of the Big Sandy. He says that with all their ignorance, shiftlessness, and fright-

ful disregard of human life, the Southern mountaineers are proud, sensitive, hospitable, kindly, obliging in an unreckoning way that is almost pathetic, honest, and loyal. He says, too, that they are naturally eager to learn, and easy to uplift. "Americans to the core, they make the Southern mountains a storehouse of patriotism. In themselves they are an important offset to the illiterate outcasts whom we have welcomed to our shores, and they surely deserve as much consideration from the nation as the negroes, for whom we have done and are doing so much, or as the heathen, to whom we give millions."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the May *McClure's* we have selected Mr. Rolin L. Hartt's article on "The New Niagara" to quote from in the "Leading Articles of the Month."

The number opens with a new installment of Mr. Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues," very ornamentally illustrated by Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, and William D. Hulbert has a pleasant essay on "The Deer," in which he gives a brief account of the life-history of the common Virginia deer, with the aid of the drawings of Mr. Arthur Heming. Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward contributes a drama, "Within the Gates;" there is a story by Jack London, "The God of His Fathers," with plenty of the swing of the great West in it; Clara Morris writes on Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean; another chapter of "Kim," Rudyard Kipling's latest novel, is printed, and there are short stories by George M. Martin and Frank H. Spearman.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE May *Cosmopolitan* contains a sketch of Gen. Christian De Wet by Allen Sangree, which is quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month." An attractively illustrated article by Walden Fawcett describes the "Envoys at Washington." Mr. Fawcett says the assemblages of the diplomatic corps at Washington present "the nearest approach to the pomp and pageantry of a royal court, with its attendant emblems of heraldry and insignia of rank, its gorgeous, stately ceremonials, and the dazzling splendor of the raiment of its devotees, that the American continent has known since the days of Montezuma." Mr. Charles S. Gleed writes on "The Steel Trust and Its Makers." Mr. Gleed thinks the steel trust has a great future before it. The steel work to be done in China, Russia, Mexico, South Africa, and South America is so vast in amount as almost to dwarf the capacity of even this new company. It seems destined to be as prosperous as the Standard Oil Company. Its financial backing is the backing of the world's greatest financiers. If this indeed be the situation, it will mean steady work for employees, steady dividends for the owners, steady markets for the people, steady prosperity for the whole country."

THE BOOKMAN.

THE May *Bookman* says there is no truth in the story that Mr. Kipling's wife took the manuscript of "The Recessional" out of the waste-basket and sent it to the *Times* after Mr. Kipling had decided the work was naught. The correct version is said to be that Mr. Kipling wrote the verses and was not sure that they were worth publishing. His near relatives

persuaded him, however, to send them to the *Times*, and they were printed without payment to the author. Another note deals with Mr. Kipling's early business negotiations. The author of "Mulvaney" wanted to go shooting, and he sent his "Departmental Ditties" to Mr. Spink, of a well-known Calcutta firm of publishers, saying that he wanted 500 rupees for this vacation, and offering the manuscript in exchange. "The bargain was made, and afterward in London Mr. Kipling offered Mr. Spink as many more poetical pieces as he chose to select from a collection sent by him at £5 each. Altogether, eight editions were published by the Calcutta firm, and then Mr. Kipling negotiated to buy back the copyright, which he did for £2,000."

BRET HARTE'S CALIFORNIA.

The most considerable article in this number of the *Bookman* is a profusely illustrated account of "Bret Harte's Country," by Will M. Clemens. Mr. Clemens says that the California of to-day is a very different thing from the California of Bret Harte. In 1845 there were not over 500 Americans in California. Four years after the gold rush in 1849, the population of California was about 300,000. It was in this exciting transition stage that the material for Bret Harte's best work was developed. Mr. Clemens considers that Bret Harte's fame would be secure if he had never written anything but the brief sketches entitled "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat."

MISS YONGE'S WORK AS AN AUTHOR.

Mary K. Seeger gives a pleasant sketch of the late Charlotte M. Yonge. Nearly the whole of this prolific author's life was spent in the little village of Otterbourne, near Winchester, England. In this quiet environment Miss Yonge wrote about 120 books. The routine of authorship was varied by daily teaching in the village school and visiting among the poor and sick of the neighborhood. This biographer suspects that the indifference of the modern reader to Miss Yonge's simple, sweet, and dignified characters is not altogether to the credit of the modern reader.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

SENATOR PLATT, of Connecticut, author of the now famous Platt Cuban Amendment, explains and defends the measure which bears his name in the May *World's Work* in an article from which we have quoted in another department.

Mr. J. D. Whelpley gives a brief sketch of President Diaz, of Mexico, and his manner of governing his country. He thinks that a large part of Diaz's success as a ruler of blood-and-iron methods is due to his immense capacity for work. He rises at 6 and immediately goes to work, and finishes up the business on hand before taking any recreation. Every day he surveys his great country as a careful farmer would survey his estate. With the day's work disposed of, the President goes horseback-riding or driving, and two or three times a year goes into the mountains to hunt big game. It is a matter of everyday discussion as to what would become of Mexico if Diaz died. Die he must, and Mr. Whelpley takes stock of the probable successors. He says two men now occupy the public eye: Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Minister of War, and José Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance. Limantour Mr. Whelpley considers the logical choice; but while intellectually command-

ing, he is deficient in personal magnetism, is lacking in military instinct, and is suspected by some of showing French sympathies. The popular fancy favors General Reyes, President Diaz's soldier *protégé*, the hero of the student colony of the capital, an impetuous, fiery, poetic, and sentimental figure.

FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

In an article entitled "New Nerves for the Steamship," Mr. Henry H. Lewis describes some of the recent inventions for preventing disasters at sea, and some of the devices in competition for the prizes offered by the heirs of Anthony Pollock, lost on the *Bourgogne*. The most important of the new devices for preventing marine disaster are the automatic warnings of approaching ships, rocks, and ice, and wireless telegraphy on dangerous coasts. Among the curious ideas presented in the Pollock prize-contest was an invention by Chief Constructor of the United States Navy Philip Hichborn. It was a life-buoy capable of supporting two human beings, which is already in use on United States war vessels. In shape it is annular, flat on top. Hanging down on two sides of it are iron tubes, and at the bottom of each is a metal receptacle. This receptacle is so constructed that when the buoy is thrown overboard water leaks into it and comes in contact with a powder (calcic phosphide), igniting it and producing a bright flame, which streams out of the iron tubes a foot or more above the water, and is visible for miles. The flame will keep alight for an hour.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles in this number are "The Public Library and the Public School," by George Iles, and a sketch of James J. Hill, by Mary C. Blossom; a description of the industrial utilization of the water-power of Lake Superior, by Dwight E. Woodbridge; "Sharing Prosperity," a discussion of successful and unsuccessful profit-sharing plans, by R. E. Phillips; "The Political Status of Europe—Austria-Hungary," by Sydney Brooks, and "The Author and the Publisher at Peace," by Mary B. Mullett.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the May *Ladies' Home Journal*, Mr. Bok gives some suggestions concerning the proper way for a family to spend the summer, which we have quoted from in another department.

There is an interesting note on the wonderful photographic work of Mrs. Gertrude Käsebier, with some beautiful examples of the really artistic products of this mistress of the camera. We have heard a good deal about "art photography;" Mrs. Käsebier is really making the phrase mean something.

Mr. William E. Cram has a pleasant account of his experiment in honey-farming, under the title "My First Colony of Bees." Mr. George W. Symonds tells about the courtship of John C. Calhoun, and how he conducted the negotiations through his sweetheart's mother. Mr. Symonds says that Calhoun never wrote a letter to his *fiancée* until every detail of the marriage had been arranged.

Dr. R. Osgood Mason, a writer in the bigger fields of psychology, gives "Some Remarkable Cases of Double Personality," and William Perrine, in his stories of beautiful women, chronicles "The Brilliant Social Reign of Harriet Lane."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE literary event of the month of May with the *Atlantic Monthly* is the beginning of a new novel by Miss Mary Johnston, who comes before the public fresh from the tremendous success of "To Have and To Hold." The new story is called "Audrey." These opening chapters are strikingly similar in style and in scenic environment to the story of Captain Percy. Indeed, the time of Audrey, to be sure, is many years after the events chronicled in "To Have and To Hold," about the year 1727, in the reign of George III., but the Virginian life has not changed, nor have the Pamunkey Indians been destroyed.

AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Hugo Münsterberg contributes an essay of considerable length on "Productive Scholarship in America." He finds that "American scholarship as a whole is so far weak and not to be compared with America's achievements in technique and industry, in commerce and public education; inferior even to its poetry and architecture. But it is merely because the institutions are undeveloped; the best musicians cannot play a symphony on a fiddle and a drum. Yet it is wonderful how much they have done in the last twenty years against and in spite of the public spirit; how much, after all, has been produced while everything was crushing the zeal for production. This fact that America has done something, even under the most adverse circumstances, strongly inspires the hope that it will do great things when once the circumstances shall be as favorable as they are in Germany—that is, when the university work is by its aims cleanly separated from the work of the lower college classes, when the calls to university chairs are made first of all with reference to scholarly production, when the young scholar has a chance to remain as docent from the beginning in advanced university work, and when the social side of the profession is so developed that it attracts the best men of the country."

"THE KU KLUX KLAN."

Mr. William G. Brown writes on "The Ku Klux Movement," tracing that extraordinary institution from its beginnings until its practical end, about 1872. Mr. Brown says that in the beginning it was no "movement" at all, but a mere scheme for having fun, more like a college secret society than anything else. It started in Pulaski, Tenn. The members were young men of good standing, who got their fun chiefly out of the initiation of new members. The oath amounted to little but a promise of absolute secrecy. The notoriety of this society very soon brought the youth of neighboring communities to organize "dens" of their own. Then the white men of Tennessee and the neighboring States began to realize the power of secrecy over the credulous negroes, and the movement began its famous and violent fight against carpet-bag rule.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

APPRECIATING the present revival of interest in the teachings of Count Tolstoy, the editor of the *North American* secured for his April number an article by the sage on "The Root of the Evil"—i.e., not merely the love of money, but the falsity of the doctrines taught under the name of Christianity; for Tolstoy holds that the foundation of militarism, under which the world groans to-day, is laid in these teachings.

Christianity in its primitive form threatened the existence of pagan rulership. When once the pagan rulers understood this, according to Tolstoy, they did for Christianity what physicians do to counteract epidemics: they prepared "a culture of harmless Christianity, and when once it has been inoculated, true Christianity is no longer dangerous." Military service is performed in conformity to the doctrines of this paganized Christianity. "Abolish the false doctrine," says Tolstoy, "and there will be no more armies; and if there are no armies, the violence, oppression, and deprivation to which nations are subjected will disappear of themselves."

TOLSTOY'S PHILOSOPHIC SYSTEM.

In a review of Tolstoy's latest work, "Resurrection," Mr. and Mrs. Edward Garnett attempt an estimate of the philosopher as a representative man. On the side of its propaganda of moral asceticism, these writers sum up Tolstoy's philosophy as "a reversion to primitive Christianity;" but, on the side of its destructive criticism of state morality, they regard it as "an emancipating intellectual movement." "Tolstoy is like a giant striding two worlds; he brings together the upper-class world, with its routine of official work, its ineffectual fatherliness and dilettanteism, and the peasant world, with its primitive faith, its bitter sorrows, its naïve credulity."

MARK TWAIN AND HIS CRITICS.

In his article addressed "To the Person Sitting in Darkness," published in the *North American* for February, Mark Twain made some characteristic comments on the recent conduct of missionaries in China. These comments were chiefly based on a dispatch which appeared in the *New York Sun* on December 24 last, stating that the Rev. Mr. Ament, a missionary of the American Board, had collected indemnities for murders and destruction of property by the Boxers, and in addition had assessed fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity. It subsequently appeared that "thirteen" was an error in cable transmission. It should have read "one-third." Mr. Clemens, of course, accepts this cable correction, but in the April number of the *North American* he sets forth his reasons for maintaining that missionaries are wholly unjustified in demanding or collecting any additional sum whatever. He blames the board officers at the home office rather than the men in the field. It is claimed, on behalf of Mr. Ament, that he was simply acting in accordance with a well-established Chinese custom, which places the responsibility for damages resulting from such disorders as the Boxer outbreak on the "head men" of villages and requires them to pay money indemnity.

AN ESSAY ON CORNS.

The fact that the dignified pages of the *North American* are opened to the discussion of such a theme as *corns*—albeit disguised under the title, "A Curious Human Document"—is a matter of no small consequence in the development of periodical literature. It is a subject of immediate and personal interest to most of us, but somehow we never expected to see it treated in the *North American Review*. Dr. Louis Robinson's article in the April number brings out the significance of the corn as a meteorological apparatus. When corns "shoot" on the approach of damp weather, we owe the sharp, throbbing pain partly to a sudden increase of activity in the vascular and sensitive *papillæ*, and

partly to a rapid growth of the cuticle which already presses upon them.

OTHER ARTICLES.

We have quoted at some length from Senator Beveridge's article on "Cuba and Congress" in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." Mr. Henry A. Castle, Auditor for the Post Office Department, states objections to the establishment of postal savings-banks and of a postal telegraph. Other topics treated in this number are "The Victorian Era of British Expansion," by Alleyne Ireland; "Two Years of the Federal Bankruptcy Law," by W. H. Hotchkiss; "The Submarine Boat," by Rear-Admiral George W. Melville; "Babism," by Prof. E. Denison Ross; and "Professor Barrett Wendell's Notions of American Literature," by W. D. Howells.

THE FORUM.

THE April *Forum* opens with an article by Mr. Aldace F. Walker, of the Santa Fé Railroad system, reviewing the preliminary report of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Mr. Walker finds that the report on all engineering questions shows careful investigation and is authoritative and convincing in its conclusions; but to the estimates of traffic made by the commission Mr. Walker takes exception, holding that the question is one for traffic experts to decide, and that without the details the estimates offered by the commission are of no value.

RADICALISM IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"The Radical Movement in the Democratic Party" is the subject of an article by the Hon. William C. Mains, who cites the language used in many Democratic State platforms (though not in the national platform) to express the party's sympathy with minor parties having distinctively socialistic tendencies. The fact that political socialism is gaining ground in other countries leads to the inference that under a two-party system like ours the movement will sooner or later be recognized and fostered by one party, while the other party will become increasingly conservative in tone. Mr. Mains hails the division of parties on this issue as an indication of progress.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS IN THE YEAR 2000?

Reasoning from present conditions in more densely populated parts of the world, as well as in the more densely populated parts of our own country, Mr. O. P. Austin, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, reaches the conclusion that by the end of the twentieth century the United States will be easily able to sustain a population of 200,000,000. Taking the present population of the European countries per square mile, we find that an equivalent density in the United States (exclusive of Alaska and all the island possessions) would represent from 270,000,000 to 1,776,060,000 people. If the present density of Rhode Island's population be taken as the basis of calculation, the whole country should be able to sustain a population of 1,173,150,000. Giving due consideration to these figures, Mr. Austin's estimate of 300,000,000 for the year 2000 does not seem at all extravagant.

OUR INLAND WATERWAYS.

In an article on "Our Neglected and Prospective Inland Waterways," by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, the interesting fact is brought out that on our 18,000 miles

of navigable rivers we carry more produce than does all Continental Europe on her 80,000 miles of costly waterways. Only the States of Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah and the Territory of New Mexico are without navigable streams.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The present status of prohibition in Kansas is set forth by ex-Senator W. A. Pepper, whose long residence in the State and familiarity with its legislation qualify him to speak with authority. He denies the statement, frequently made in the East, that the sale of liquor is in any way legalized in Kansas, but admits, of course, that the prohibitory amendment is violated in most of the larger cities and towns by the practice of collecting stated sums of money from the "joint"-keepers and protecting them in their illicit trade. The execution of the law is defeated by the politicians and the "joint"-keepers acting in collusion.

"THE GRANGE" AND ITS INFLUENCE.

Contrary to the notion, very prevalent a few years ago, that the "Patrons of Husbandry," better known as "The Grange," had lost influence as a farmers' organization, Mr. Kenyon L. Butterfield advances many reasons for his hope in the continued progress and usefulness of the order. The great work of "The Grange" is educational. In this line much has been done by way of coöperation with the agricultural colleges.

DR. HALE ON THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In this number, Dr. Edward Everett Hale reviews Mr. Frederick W. Holls' book on "The Peace Conference at The Hague," already noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Dr. Hale describes the book in terms of the highest praise, regarding it as admirably adapted for the purpose of instructing public opinion in this country as to what was done by the conference and as to what is still possible of accomplishment. Dr. Hale's article is itself an excellent presentation of the subject, and should be read by all who do not feel thoroughly informed regarding the precise outcome of the conference.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Thomas Burke writes on "The English Poor-Law;" Mr. H. Remsen Whitehouse contributes "Notes on Italian Politics;" Prof. Edward S. Meade discusses "Limitations of Monopoly;" Mr. Josiah William Bailey presents "The Case for the South;" and Mr. Albert Schinz describes "The Search After Novelty in Literature."

THE ARENA.

"THE Passing of the Declaration" is the title of a brilliant and audacious contribution to the April *Arena* from the pen of Prof. Leon C. Prince, of Dickinson College. This writer's contention is that our national tendency is now and always has been toward imperialism, and that in so far as the principles of the Declaration of Independence conflict with this tendency—so much the worse for the Declaration!

Furthermore, Professor Prince attacks the validity of that time-honored document as a statement of political doctrine. It is in the following paragraph that the enormity of his heresy comes fully to light:

"It is fortunate for the immortality of Mr. Jefferson that his fame rests upon a more substantial basis than the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. It

is not true in law; it is not true in history; it is not true in the possibilities of the human race. All men are not created free, but subject to restraint, human and natural. All men are not created equal, but conditioned by differences of various sorts placed upon them by nature through the agencies of environment and heredity and by the distinctions of society. Governments do not 'derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' Governments *have* no just powers, in the accurate and philosophic meaning of the term. They have *necessary* powers, since the constant presence of recognized authority is essential to the integrity of the social structure; but these powers are asserted and in no sense delegated by the units of society. Nor is there, outside the sovereign power, any such thing as an 'inalienable right,' but all rights inhere in the *state*, whence they proceed and by whom they may be withheld or withdrawn at will. In discarding the Declaration of Independence, then, we shall lose nothing of political or moral value. We shall merely drop a few glittering phrases of French sophistry and exploded sham borrowed from the agitators and pamphleteers of the Revolutionary period, and which never have and never can become a serious part of any system of political truth."

FARMERS' TELEPHONES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A pleasing picture of the amenities of rural life is given by the Rev. E. P. Powell. The telephone, for one thing, is working a revolution in social conditions. Thousands of farmhouses in New England, New York, the middle West, and the Pacific States are connected by telephone. "Farm isolation, which has been the chief drawback of agriculture, is abolished. The remote farmhouse is brought within speaking distance of a dozen neighbors, and in all probability a village or town. Long-distance routes are easily formed. The farm-wife hears the cheery good-morning of her neighbors and gives it in return. Friendly gossip and the news are transmitted as easily as over the fences of city lots. Telephone tea-parties are said to be in vogue—while the women of a circuit sit by their 'phones, drink their own tea, nibble their own cakes, and distribute the gossip. Music is as easily transmitted as conversation. Phonographic concerts are a common affair. The writer has heard the fiddle, the parlor organ, and the piano at a distance of a mile. A circuit generally consists of about one dozen houses; but two or more of these circuits can be connected, and altogether have a long-distance connection with the general telephone service of the United States. In Ohio, a minister has his whole parish wired to his church."

OTHER ARTICLES.

In continuation of her series of articles on "The Criminal Negro," Miss Frances A. Kellor outlines the penal systems of the Southern States. The freeing of the slaves seems to have been the cause of the establishment of the lease system, which all the States but Florida have now abolished.

Dr. R. Osgood Mason writes on "Professor Fiske and the New Thought;" Editor Flower gives a character sketch of Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby—"A Civic Leader of the New Time;" Mr. Crosby's personal impressions of Tolstoy are embodied in a "conversation;" Mr. Frank Leslie Warne gives an account of New York State's system for the care of the insane; and Mr. Cleveland F. Bacon describes "Itinerant Speechmaking in the Last Campaign."

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

AN instructive article on modern Russia is contributed by Mr. J. Novicow, of Odessa, to the *International Monthly* for April. This writer treats his subject under the general heads of "Race and Temperament," "General Psychology," "Sentiment," "Intellect," "Politics," and "Present State." Under the last-named head the writer describes Russia's economic transformation from the purely agricultural stage into the industrial, and the results of the various reform movements following the Crimean War. He depicts Russian society of the present day as absolutely devoid of ideals :

"There is not a single great question about which intellectual war is waged. The most sacred principles count but skeptics and unbelievers. It would seem as if the chosen few of Russian society (among whom, in other times, such powerful currents of thought have been produced) had lost the faculty of feeling the beating of their own heart. An atmosphere dull and gray pervades the whole. There is absolute stagnation."

THE VALUE OF WEST POINT.

Colonel Larned, of the United States Military Academy, gives many interesting facts regarding the record, civil and military, of the graduates of that venerable institution, together with a survey of the work of the academy as at present conducted, an analysis of the curriculum of studies, and a few sensible remarks on the student *morale*. Colonel Larned comments frankly on the hazing question and the Booz investigation, which he says has not only broken up a bad custom, but has shown the country that the West Point students tell the truth without reservation or regard to consequences and have the courage of their convictions.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"A Tribute to Verdi," by Pietro Mascagni ; "The Law of Historical Intellectual Development," by J. S. Stuart-Glennie ; and "The Science of Religion : Its History and Method," by F. B. Jevons, complete the number.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE principal article in *Guntton's* for April is a discussion of "Government Ownership of Quasi-Public Corporations" by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman. In his analysis of the subject, Professor Seligman considers : (1) the existence or non-existence of a widespread social interest in the industry ; (2) the amount of capital invested, and (3) the complexity of management. It is conceded that the postal service is a proper governmental function. Why not also the telegraph, the telephone, and the express business ? All the conditions seem to favor the assumption by the Government of all these services. In the case of the railroads, on the other hand, the amount of capital invested and the complexity of management tend to a decision against government ownership. Coming to the so-called municipal monopolies, Professor Seligman finds that the weight of argument is in favor of municipal ownership and management of the water-supply, that in the case of gas and electric light the arguments are less convincing, and that in the case of street railways they are still weaker.

THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN ITS SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS.

Mrs. Mary K. Sedgwick makes an anti-suffrage argument from the point of view of science. Her conclusion

is that if women are eager to help on the world's betterment they do not need the suffrage.

"The progress of nature herself has brought us to the present condition of a 'physiological division of labor ;' we are strongest when working in accordance with the laws of our own being ; we have every opportunity to do all the work that our individual and sex limitations permit ; while our best contribution to the political welfare of our country is not the same as that of man, but the coöperation of our dissimilar gifts with his for our mutual benefit and that of the state of which all are members. 'We are all members of one body, but all the members have not the same office.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Max Bennett Thrasher writes on "The Tuskegee Negro Conference as an Educational Force ;" the editor contributes forceful articles on "The Doom of the Dictator" and "Discreditable Tariff Enforcement."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

FROM Dr. E. J. Dillon's paper on M. Witte, the Russian finance minister, in the April *Contemporary*, we have quoted at some length in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE PROTESTANT DECLARATION.

Regarding the "Anti-Popery" declaration required in the British King's coronation oath, Mr. J. Horace Round holds that any proposal to do away with it, or even to modify its terms, must be jealously watched.

"As to the wording, a firm stand should be made for the clause on transubstantiation, which is a mere assertion of an essential Anglican belief, and which does not mention the Church of Rome. In view of the position taken up by Lord Halifax and others (as above), this clause cannot be sacrificed. The clause concerning 'the sacrifice of the masse' is also, unfortunately, vital. The definition of this 'sacrifice of the masse' as that which is 'now used in the Church of Rome' expressly disposes of the well-known quibble that 'the sacrifices of masses' denounced in Article XXXI. have nothing to do with 'the sacrifice of the mass' in Roman Catholic doctrine, but refer to some alleged errors repudiated by both churches. Those who insist, above all others, on the Church of England's 'continuity' should reflect that it ill befits them to reject the terms of a 'declaration' which was made 'solemnly . . . in the presence of God' by every one of its bishops for some hundred and fifty years."

ALAS ! POOR JEANNE D'ARC.

The English of five hundred years ago burned the Maid of Orleans as a witch, and now Mr. Havelock Ellis gibbets her as an enemy of the human race. Her offense in both cases is the same. She drove the English out of France. Mr. Ellis is not a Jingo, by any means, but he considers that England lost enormously when Jeanne's inspiration, which he wickedly describes as hallucination, terminated the possibility of a fusion of the English and French races. He says :

"But if France has lost little, one cannot help seeing how great a loss the destruction of French and British unity has been to England, and, indirectly, to the whole world. France alone, by furnishing great racial contingents closely akin to each of the separate elements in the British Isles, could have truly unified them. If the humanizing civilization of France had been backed by

the energy of England, and held in check by our stolidity and love of compromise, there would have been molded for the world's civilization the most effective instrument that can be conceived. When the peasant girl of Lorraine, with her hallucinations, galvanized into action the nerveless arm of Charles, she inflicted a blow on the progress of the modern world which, so far as can be seen, has never been equaled."

THE AMERICAN PARALLEL TO SOUTH AFRICA.

A. M. S. Methuen draws a parallel between 1775 and 1899. In the American Revolution, as in the Boer war, "the first mistake of British ministers was to insist on the enforcement of a right which was both vexatious and unfruitful. Their second error was to trust to the advice of ignorant and prejudiced officials. The third mistake of the ministers was to present to the Americans the alternative of starvation or rebellion, of unconditional submission or a war of extermination. Their final folly was the failure to recognize that they had wholly misjudged the character and resources of the Americans. They had raised a problem which, deficient as they were in imagination and common sense, they were impotent to solve. They were unwilling to face stubborn facts and to frame a more reasonable policy; they were, therefore, compelled to continue a policy of drifting impotence of which the result was disaster."

OTHER ARTICLES.

"A Plea for Knowledge" is an address prepared for the Midland Institute by the late Bishop Creighton. Professor Ramsay continues his papers on the statesmanship of Paul. Major Sichel describes an imaginary mobilization of his company when England was raided by a foreign invader, and "Carabin" describes "A Day in a Paris Hospital."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for April devotes more than forty pages to questions of army reform, and these articles are not of immediate interest to readers on this side of the Atlantic.

LORD CURZON'S RULE IN INDIA.

Mr. Stephen Wheeler, writing on "Lord Curzon in India," is very appreciative of Lord Curzon's action on nearly every question in which he has intervened. Lord Curzon's characteristics were shown by the fact that he immediately undertook active reforms, whereas most of his predecessors spent the greater part of their time in preliminary study of Indian conditions. Mr. Wheeler has nothing but approbation for Lord Curzon's frontier policy, and he points out that there has been peace on the frontier for two years.

"One of his first steps was to remove from the minds of the tribesmen the suspicion aroused by the costly schemes for advanced fortifications, trans-frontier railways, and garrisons which had been accepted by Lord Elgin's government. First the British and afterward the native troops were withdrawn from Lundi Kotal; and the project of a Khaibar railway, at which the Afridis were really alarmed, was abandoned in favor of a modest extension of the existing trunk line from Peshawur to Jumrud. The garrison in Chitral was reduced by one-half, and instead of building extensive fortifications at the capital, concentration was effected at Drosh, at the near or Indian end of the line."

But Lord Curzon's attitude toward the native population will do him still more honor.

"Lord Curzon has not shrunk from letting it be known what his line is. He has made it clear that, so far as rests with him, he will insist upon even justice between the two races, and that stern punishment shall be meted out to the offender, whatever his color or his creed. It is well known that but for his attitude in the Rangun outrage case the whole of that disgraceful affair would have been hushed up. The viceroy spoke in language of similar plainness in the government resolution upon what was known as the Chapra scandal, where some European officers had attacked and grossly persecuted a native."

THE GREAT CHINESE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Prof. H. A. Giles has a very interesting article describing the great Chinese encyclopedia, which was destroyed during the siege of the Peking legations. The encyclopedia contained nearly a million pages, and no less than 366,992,000 characters, as against 30,800,000 words in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The printing of the cyclopedia was never completed, owing to the vast expense; but though copies were made, apparently the last has now gone irreparably. Mr. Giles has in his possession a few volumes picked up on the spot, and he gives an interesting account of their contents.

ENGLAND'S AFRICAN COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Evelyn Cecil writes on this theme, especially in regard to East Africa. He says:

"After the establishment of the German line eastward and westward around Africa, not only will it absorb a very large proportion of British cargo, but also of British passenger traffic, owing to its superior accommodation and comfort. It is difficult to see how British steamship companies are to hold their own, or rather how they are to assist in maintaining and promoting British export trade from the United Kingdom to East, South, and West Africa, and how they are to compete in all other respects with a line which enjoys a subsidy of £67,500 a year and a monopoly of the German export trade, unless they receive at least equal support from his majesty's government. At any rate, the system of subsidy might be tried as an experiment for five years."

THE KING'S TEST DECLARATION.

In an article under this heading, Sir G. S. Baker pleads for the reform or abolition of the test declaration. He says:

"Granted the Protestant succession to the throne of this country, granted all its natural and necessary concomitants, as fully set out by the Bill of Rights and in every other possible way, is it not time that the odious declaration, like some musty coat-armor preserved in a museum as a relic of antiquity, should now be cleared off the statute-book, and a new declaration, more dignified and more befitting the knowledge and progress of the twentieth century, should be substituted in its stead?"

EDUCATION AND MODESTY.

Mrs. William Mahood writes on "The Modesty of Englishwomen," taking her start from the questionable plays at which large numbers of women are nowadays present. She thinks that women's education tends to make them cheap.

"Those who have the training of boys wisely aim at

the highest possible development, both in body and mind, of the *human being*; the practice often falls short of the ideal, but that is the ideal. Now, what is the aim in the training of girls? To make them as perfect *women* as possible; not as perfect human beings as possible, but as perfect women. The idea of sex is never lost sight of, a method of education which would be positively dangerous in the case of boys, and which is only saved from the full consequences of its foolishness by the better moral nature and less strongly developed animal passions of girls. But still the girl grows up, having learned to look at everything from the woman's standpoint, not from the larger standpoint of humanity. She never loses the consciousness of sex; it colors all her ideas; and probably in this fact lies the solution of the mystery that men are so often utterly baffled when they try to understand women."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. B. Burford Rawlings writes on "Doctors in Hospitals." The object of his article is to protest against the idea that doctors in hospitals really give their time for nothing, and he enumerates the professional advantages which the medical staffs of hospitals enjoy.

Miss Goodrich Freer has a paper on Browning, the musician, in which she remarks that Browning was one of the very few men who might have asked themselves in early life, "Shall I become a poet, an artist, or a musician?"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for April contains several excellent articles, one of which—"Will Germany Fail?" by "Calchas"—is noticed elsewhere at some length. Among other articles of considerable interest may be mentioned the first installment of a study by Mr. Sydney Buxton of Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is followed by a paper written by Mr. J. D. Rees, entitled "The Czar's Friend," in which he summarizes Prince Ouchtomsky's opinions upon the present and future of England and Russia in Asia. Mr. Andrew Lang subjects Mr. Fraser's theory of the Crucifixion to a very destructive analysis.

Mr. John Manson, in a paper entitled "The Problem of French Monasticism," maintains that the Associations bill was justified. It does not prevent new religious associations from being formed; it only insists upon the subordination to the civil power, as the Catholic Church in France is already subordinate to it. The introduction of the bill, he thinks, is the opening of what bids fair to be a decisive struggle between the civil and clerical power.

A writer signing himself "Excubitor" discourses at some length upon the methods of England's "Unbusinesslike Admiralty." He admits that the navy is the finest fighting-machine in existence, and that it is efficient and cheap compared with the army; but there are many holes in the official armor that could easily be repaired. He thinks that if those who hold the levers of the machine would only let it have a fair chance of working at its best and smoothly, it would probably be found that the mistakes and inequalities were mere excrescences.

The literary articles include two notes by Mr. E. V. Lucas upon Charles Lamb, and Emile Verhaeren's paper upon French poetry of to-day.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the *Westminster Review* for April, Mr. H. W. Wolff's "Polish Danger in Prussia" is an article of much interest. It is a very interesting survey of Prusso-Polish relations at the present time. Mr. Wolff says that there is much less community of feeling between the Prussians and Poles than between the Poles and Russians. He describes the methods of the Prussian Colonizing Commission, and how it has failed in face of the strong Polish national movement. The Pan-Polish movement has been a great success. Mr. Wolff concludes his article as follows:

"It can occasion no wonder if Poles feel as if, in spite of the present hopelessness of rebellion, thanks to this perverse policy, their star were once more rising and the White Eagle promised a new lease of life."

VATICAN *versus* QUIRINAL.

Mr. G. Dalla Vecchia describes that "Roman Quarrel." He is convinced that the Italian people are entirely on the side of the King in the struggle with the Vatican. He gives the following incidents to show how little the Vatican order in regard to the late king was regarded by the people:

"The condemnation of Queen Margherita's prayer has given occasion for many strong demonstrations. A small dramatic scene took place in Tuscany. The priest forbade the congregation to recite the prayer. The faithful left the church at once, and reassembled in an open field, where there was a cross, and solemnly recited the forbidden prayer. Afterward they sent a telegram to the afflicted Queen, to inform her of what had happened. As further proof of great discrepancies in the Church, and of how little the political authorities of the Vatican represent the feeling of Italian Catholics, I have to mention that three days after the insane publication in the *Osservatore Romano*, in hundreds of churches and cathedrals of Italy a solemn service took place for the late king, which services were not tolerated, but either ordered or willingly granted by the ecclesiastical authorities."

NEW HUMANITARIANISM.

From an article on "The New Humanitarianism," by Mr. Thomas Stanley, we quote the following conclusion:

"Overindulgence in the malevolent affections is indeed one great source of crime. Banish vindictiveness from the world and crimes of violence would at once be reduced by at least one-half—the remainder being chiefly committed for the sake of gain; and a legislator who encourages vindictiveness probably does more harm than any single criminal. He sows crime broadcast all over the country."

Mr. Mark Drayton writes on "The Abolition of Capital Punishment," of which he is a fervent advocate. The following are some of his suggestions as to the reformation of criminals:

"Trades should be more generally taught in our jails, in order that prisoners, when released from confinement, may not be without a means of livelihood. Such efforts might be largely extended, and could not fail to produce some diminution in crime. Premeditated and unpremeditated offenses should have different degrees of punishment. Sir E. Du Cane says that after six years the deterrent effects of penal servitude diminish, the prisoner having become used to his position. We might have two years' imprisonment as the minimum and twenty-five as the maximum for all but the most heinous crimes."

nous crimes. There ought, however, to be less solitary confinement, for habits of unhealthy self-brooding thrive in solitude, and gradually enfeeble a man's mind."

CORNHILL.

THE April number of *Cornhill* is full of readable matter, though not offering much that can be cited here.

Dr. Fitchett tells the story of the siege of Cawnpur with characteristic vividness. He heavily blames Gen. Sir Hugh Wheeler for abandoning the defensible inclosure of the magazine to the rebels and taking up an utterly exposed position in the plain. He would fain have the heroes of that most valiant fight immortalized in some new Homer's verse.

Mr. W. J. Fletcher sketches the first sea battle between England and revolutionary France, in which the British *Nymphé* fought and captured the French *Cléopâtre* on June 18, 1793, exactly twenty-two years before the battle of Waterloo.

Lady Broome entertainingly recalls the visits paid her by people in difficulties during her colonial days; and F. G. Aflalo gives vivid glimpses of the country and capitals of the new commonwealth in his Australian memories.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

TWO of the articles in the *National Review* for April deal with questions of army organization suggested by the Boer war. "Centurion" advocates the Swiss system of citizen soldiery for Great Britain. This writer shows how the military organization proved its inefficiency at the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, the situation being saved for Great Britain by improvising on a great scale. This was possible because the sea communications were secure and the element of time was on England's side in the unequal contest. How widely the British Intelligence Department missed the mark in its calculations as to the military strength of the Boers and their probable tactics and strategy is fully demonstrated in an article by Professor Oman, who concludes that England has no further use for "experts who go elaborately and ingeniously wrong, with many extenuating circumstances in their favor."

THE ANTI-NATIONALISTS.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, the author of "Ironclads in Action," pays his respects to "The Anti-National Party in England." This party seems to consist at present of those Englishmen who oppose the prosecution of the Boer war. Mr. Wilson goes so far as to suggest that in war time the utterances of this party in the public press should be suppressed, after due warning, and that those guilty of flagrant anti-nationalism should be "comfortably imprisoned" till the end of the war. If this rule had been enforced in England from the beginning of the Transvaal hostilities, a good many pro-Boer editors would by this time have "enjoyed" long terms of residence in English prisons. Mr. Wilson finds parallels in the United States,—particularly in the case of the "Copperheads" of our Civil War period, and in that of the "anti-imperialists" who have opposed our national policy in the Philippines. It is true that some "Copperheads" were taken in custody by President Lincoln, but we have heard of no proposal to interfere

in the slightest degree with the personal liberty of the Boston anti-imperialists, unless the circulation of certain pamphlets in the Philippines be regarded as such interference.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

A vigorous defense of Sir Alfred Milner's administration in South Africa is offered by Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller. This writer asserts that "no man ever labored more earnestly for peace, and no man ever hated unnecessary war more passionately, and none was ever more disposed to make sacrifice of considerations of dignity and diplomatic triumphs, or even of more substantial matters, so long as he did not jeopardize the safety, welfare, and honor of her majesty and her dominions."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes on "Shakespeare as a Man;" Commander Borchgrevink describes "Life in the Antarctic;" Mr. H. C. Thomson relates his experiences "With the Peking Relief Force;" and Mr. Richard Bagot contributes a paper on "The Roman Catholic Cry for Tolerance."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April opens with a marvelous picturesque account of the fighting at Spion Kop, written by an officer who took part in it, but who does not give his name.

There is a very interesting anonymous article on "Some Editors and Others," from which we quote the following description of the London *Times*' most famous editor:

"Delane was marked out by gifts and destiny to fill the editorial chair of the first of European journals. Probably he never wrote a line for his paper, but he played on its manifold keys with the touch of an accomplished operator. An unexpected piece of news might come in at the eleventh hour, and forthwith he struck the note that was to guide him through future developments with the decision that seemed inspiration. His brother-in-law, Mowbray Morris, used to say that had he hesitated he would probably have been lost. At the same time, he steered a dexterous course, and was careful not to commit himself irretrievably. The burden of the weighty charge had been thrown upon youthful shoulders. He was always the intimate friend of John Blackwood, for so many years the ruling spirit of this magazine, and of whom more hereafter. They were living together in lodgings between St. James' Square and Pall Mall, when one afternoon Delane burst in on his companion with the announcement, 'By G—d! John, what do you think? I am editor of the *Times*.' Asked afterward whether he did not tremble at the sudden responsibility, he said: 'Not a bit of it. What I complain of in you young fellows is that you always shrink from responsibility.'"

There is an anonymous article on "Russia's Aims," of which the writer professes to know everything. He bases some of his apprehensions on a book by Mr. B. T. Lebedev, which contains a plan for invading India. The writer adds:

"It will probably be somewhat annoying to the Russian military authorities to know that these plans for the invasion of British India have been translated into English and published in the journal of our Royal United Service Institution."

Considering that Mr. Lebedev's book was published

openly in Russia two years ago, it is difficult to see how the Russian military authorities could be frightened by the divulgence of these terrible schemes.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for May has some good articles, notably Mr. Havelock Ellis' on the "Distribution of British Ability," Captain Younghusband's criticism of Sir Robert Hart on China, and Sir Edmund du Cane on "Civil Service and Reform." Miss Gertrude L. Bell writes a long illustrated article on the ruins of the Hauran, near Damascus. Mr. Sturge Moore undertakes the somewhat unnecessary task of defending Sir Joshua Reynolds. Earl Nelson writes on the "Administration of Patriotic Funds."

Mr. E. Sidney Hartland contributes a very lengthy and important paper upon the native problem in the new British colonies, pleading for the appointment of a commission to consider the way in which England should deal with the natives in the republics which she pretends to have annexed. Mr. Hartland writes with a fullness of knowledge, and his plea for the intelligent study of anthropology is very full of information not easily accessible.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere the article on air-ships in the second March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which for the rest fully maintains its high reputation.

MOZAMBIQUE AND THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE.

M. René Pinon discusses the prospects of the division of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. Of these colonies, naturally Mozambique with its port of Delagoa Bay is, from its proximity to Madagascar, most interesting to the French people. M. Pinon sketches the history of the Portuguese colonies down to the recent *rapprochement* between England and Portugal, and the passage of British troops across Portuguese territory, followed by the visit of the British squadron to the Tagus, and the significantly worded toasts which were then exchanged. This *rapprochement* M. Pinon regards not as a love-match, but as a melancholy union of prudence. Portugal is keeping her colonies a little longer as the price of throwing to the ogre such concessions as the free usage of her ports and her railroads, the open door, and her very benevolent neutrality. M. Pinon thinks that England is preparing, in view of a possible conflict with France, and to that he attributes the recent visit of Mr. Chamberlain to the Mediterranean which preceded the announcement of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance. In an Anglo-French war the support of Portugal would obviously be of the greatest value; she has the Balearic Islands, where there is a coaling-station; while the roadstead of Lisbon would be an invaluable base from which the English squadrons could command the line from Toulon to Brest.

A FRENCHWOMAN AT BANGKOK.

Mme. Massieu describes vividly enough a visit which she recently paid to Bangkok. In regard to the political situation in Siam, she says that since the Convention

Mr. Horace Hutchinson writes one of the pleasantest articles in the *Review*, taking as his subject the evolution of the Englishman. He says that President Krüger has taught the Englishman to realize the nature and value of his imperial inheritance. He has also begun to appreciate the price that he has to pay for empire. Another fact which is dawning upon him is that he is horribly unpopular on the Continent. This astounded him immensely and has made him reflect, with the result that he is beginning to perceive that, although he thought himself the best fellow in the world, he is perhaps not altogether so pleasant as he imagined himself to be. He is also discovering that he is not quite so clever a fellow as he supposed he was. The writer thinks that the cultured class is beginning to mend matters, but the uncultured class is still as stolidly convinced that it is the creation as ever it was; and all classes are still convinced that their attitude and their outlook on the world are right in the main. There is, therefore, a self-satisfaction which supplies another fagot to the fire of England's unpopularity on the continent of Europe.

There is a somewhat discursive meditative paper on the "Art of Life," and a leading article on the debate between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley, which is very strongly on the side of Lord Lansdowne.

of 1896 the situation of France is no longer tenable. France is interdicted from all armed intervention in the valley of the Menam except in conjunction with the English; while the tyranny of the Siamese is unlimited, they imprison and forcibly enlist hundreds of natives who have placed themselves under French protection. The platonic protestations of France have ended in nothing, and the English obtain all the concessions and go on amiably establishing their mastery over the country, with the complicity of the Siamese, who have adopted the policy of supporting by every means British interests in Siam, while at the same time weakening French interests. Such is the sketch which Mme. Massieu draws of the position, which she thinks will make England sooner or later intervene by force on the plea of the numerous interests which she possesses in the country. The English, she says, fill the royal administration with men of their own nationality. She points out that France ought to take the Anamites, Cambodians, and Laotians who have placed themselves under her protection and settle them in Indo-China, a step which would not suit Siam at all. The mere threat of this, she thinks, would bring Siam to reason. But the principal reason for asserting French influence at Bangkok is, in Mme. Massieu's opinion, the importance of the great granaries of the Menam valley to the French colony of Indo-China.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* for March may be praised without reservation. It maintains its strong literary tone, and devotes a good deal of space also to the stage.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Captain Gilbert continues his interesting papers on the Boer war, taking us down to last January. He is naturally severe upon the mistakes of the English com-

manders, and he notes that, though the Boers know how to inflict defeat, yet they do not know the secret of making the most of a victory. Their defects of organization and cohesion prevented them from making combined movements and counter-attacks; on the actual field, their heavy convoys deprived them of much of the benefit of their mobility, while their laagers tied them down to the soil. Captain Gilbert estimates that there are 15,000 Boers in Ceylon and St. Helena; 10,000 have been killed or badly wounded; so that there remain 10,000 at the most to maintain the cause of independence. These 10,000, he points out, have no longer any homes or families; their wives and children have been deported to the coast, their farms burned, and they are therefore the more submissive to the iron discipline which is now applied to them by their leaders. On the whole, he considers that the position in January, 1901, was much the same as in January, 1900. Captain Gilbert promises us later on a special study of the military operations from October last to the month of April.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

M. Jadot contributes to the second March number an interesting summary of Anglo-French relations during the reign of the late Queen Victoria. He attributes to her late majesty a large share in the excellent relations between the two countries in the earlier part of her reign. The Queen visited Louis Philippe, and the most cordial feeling existed between the two courts; even the affair of the Spanish marriages in 1846 was settled by the tact of the Queen, aided by Prince Albert. The revolution of 1848 followed, and the fugitive Louis Philippe was received at Claremont. It is needless, however, to trace the course of events which are well known. M. Jadot thinks that Anglo-French relations perceptibly cooled from the time of the Franco-German War. From 1881, these relations have not been, generally speaking, very friendly, and this change is naturally explained by the colonial ambitions of France, and also by the Franco-Russian alliance. A slight *rapprochement* in 1894 and 1895 was followed by the development of the Chamberlain policy and the crucial affair of Fashoda; this last has never ceased to exercise a great influence on the relations between the two countries. The Boer war served as occasion for outburst of pent-up animosity against England; though M. Jadot considers that the sympathy aroused in France by the death of Queen Victoria has had the effect of improving Anglo-French relations,—an improvement which he earnestly hopes will continue, for, as he points out, the colonial policy of France does not necessarily mean a conflict with England, the more so as the bellicose imperialism of Mr. Chamberlain is not regarded by him as permanent, but as a sort of measles from which the English people soon recover.

A CORNER OF FRANCE AT THE CAPE.

M. Carrère describes in a charming article the French consul at the Cape, M. Raffray. This gentleman, who knew Lord Kitchener in Egypt, was entreated to retain his post at the Cape by M. Delcassé when the war broke out, although he had by that time earned promotion.

REVUE DE PARIS.

PERHAPS the most interesting paper in the *Revue de Paris* for March is M. Salaun's, on the question of providing homes for workers who are no longer able to work. The idea of a tranquil and dignified old

age is one which powerfully affects the French imagination, and to a less extent that of other nations as well. In Germany, at the age of seventy, the worker receives, not an old-age pension, as we should call it, but an allowance which represents in money the extent to which his powers have been diminished by old age. The German system is the beginning of a general national insurance against sickness, old age, and premature death. M. Salaun thinks that this would have no chance of succeeding in France; most projects which have been brought forward in that country are based upon the idea of an old-age pension; while disablement, whether temporary or permanent, coming before the normal time, is hardly considered. And yet the risk of old age, and the risk of premature disablement, are not really either the only risks, or even the most urgent, against which a prudent workman would wish to be guaranteed. The greatest risk of all is that of death—the death of the breadwinner of the family. The problem is to combine the old-age pension with the immediate system of life insurance. A committee of the French Chamber has proposed a plan which combines with these two features a third—namely, the power of anticipating, in case of premature disablement, what we should call the old-age pension in proportion to the payment already made. Of course, as in all these social questions, one is immediately confronted with a long series of practical difficulties. Is the plan, for instance, to be compulsory or not? The financial soundness of the plan would depend on its application to large numbers, and how could large numbers be guaranteed except by compulsion? Yet compulsion endangers the moral value of thrift, and discourages the efforts of benevolent employers. On the whole, French opinion inclines to compulsion. An ingenious alternative has been suggested, according to which everybody would be presumed to adhere to the plan, unless they expressly declared they did not.

INDO-CHINA.

To the first March number, Captain Bernard continues his papers on Indo-China with a paper in which he asks bluntly what aims France is pursuing in that colony? She must choose, he says, between three methods: (1) To exploit brutally the native for the profit of the European; (2) to protect the native against all abuses, while reserving to the white colonist the chief part in developing the colony; (3) to undertake resolutely the education of the Anamites, and guide their development. He rejects the first, of course, while the second seems practical, for the natives would maintain, without murmuring, a large number of foreign officials; but on the whole he prefers the third method, and looks forward to an Indo-China transformed in half a century by European industry and developed into a young and vigorous nation under French protection. He thinks that ultimate separation between colonies and mother countries is inevitable, but he draws from England's policy toward Canada and Australia the moral that the separation need not be violent, or even obvious; in fact, he contemplates a peaceful transformation into a confederation of free states united by identity of interests; and he deliberately says that the Anamite people are worthy of this high destiny, but the present French administration in Anam is incompatible with the intellectual development of the native. Particularly he recommends irrigation works similar to the magnificent barrage now in progress in Egypt.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND DESCRIPTION.

Ten Months a Captive Among Filipinos. By Albert Sonnichsen. 8vo, pp. 388. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The author of this book was a quartermaster on one of the United States transports that carried troops to the Philippines in the summer of 1898. After the capture of Manila by our forces, he attached himself to the Utah battery. While engaged with a friend in taking photographs inside the Filipino lines just before the outbreak of hostilities, in February, 1899, he was captured and remained a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents for ten months. The present volume is a record of his experiences in that captivity, during which Mr. Sonnichsen had opportunities for observing the Filipino character such as have fallen to few Americans. For a time Lieutenant Gillmore and his companions in misery were his fellow-prisoners. The journeyings of these prisoners over the island of Luzon were extended enough to give them a good idea of the nature of the country, while their experiences with the insurgent Filipinos put them at once in possession of a great mass of important facts.

The N'th Foot in War. By M. B. Stewart. 12mo, pp. 175. New York: The Abbey Press. \$1.

Lieutenant Stewart had not been long out of West Point when the opportunity came to take a hand at real fighting in Cuba. In this little book he reviews the events of 1898 from the regular soldier's point of view—the orders from Washington to his regiment to leave its Western post, the delay in Southern camps, the embarkation at Tampa and the monotonous life aboard the transports, the landing and march to Siboney, the fighting at San Juan Hill, the siege and surrender of Santiago, and, finally, the return home. All these matters are simply and naturally rehearsed, as one soldier might tell the story to another. There is no effort to magnify facts or to manufacture heroes. Lieutenant Stewart's sense of humor saves him from such folly—and saves his book from dullness.

A Sack of Shakings. By Frank T. Bullen. 12mo, pp. 389. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

For the benefit of the uninitiated, it is explained on the title-page of this book that "shakings" are odds and ends of rope and canvas accumulated during a voyage, and that they were formerly the perquisites of the chief mate of the ship. In our opinion, Mr. Bullen has been over-modest in his choice of a title for these delightful sketches of life on board ship. The author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot" contributed these essays to the *Spectator*—a publication not given to printing literary "leavings" of any description. Nothing that Mr. Bullen has written gives evidence of greater vitality than some of these portrayals of sea life.

China: Travels and Investigations in the "Middle Kingdom." Together with an Account of the Boxer War. By James Harrison Wilson. Third edition. 12mo, pp. xxxvii—429. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

General Wilson's book on China has been a standard authority for many years. It was consulted by the Japanese before their declaration of war in 1894, and it served as one of the main sources of information for our own War Department when it became necessary to plan a military expedition for the relief of Peking last summer. General Wilson's service as a military representative of our Government, with General Chaffee, in the summer and fall of 1900 enabled him to write an authentic account of the Boxer uprising and of

the resulting military operations on the part of the allied powers. This new material has been incorporated in the third edition of General Wilson's work, and the entire volume has been revised.

German Life in Town and Country. By William Harbutt Dawson. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.20.

This book has little or nothing of the guide-book element; neither does it try to tell Anglo-Saxons how to adapt themselves to the German environment. It leaves the Anglo-Saxon reader to find that out for himself. He will get some helpful suggestions along that line, however, from a perusal of its pages. The German's social life,—his amusements, his Sunday, his schools, his home, his government, his newspaper,—all these and many other institutions of the Fatherland are described in terms that are intelligible to the English and American reader. The writer has selected the most striking and distinctive national traits for characterization. He gives us modern Germany in epitome.

The Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe. Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. 24mo, pp. xxvii—505. New York: William R. Jenkins. Flexible leather, \$1.25.

It is quite within bounds to assert that for the needs of the American traveler in Europe no other single-volume guide-book can take the place of this. It has won the highest praise for accuracy, fullness of information, and the arrangement of its itineraries. Among its external advantages are legibility of type, clearness of maps, flexible binding, and convenient size. If it be possible to "put up" a better guide than this in 500 small pages, the feat has not yet been performed.

SOME VOLUMES OF HISTORY.

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Edited by Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel. 4 vols. 4to, pp. xxiii—750; xix—760; xix—752; xix—835. New York: The Century Company. Cloth, \$15; half morocco, \$30.

The famous war papers that for two or three years formed the principal feature each month of the *Century* magazine were the splendid realizations of a timely and brilliant conception. The thing was done at exactly the right time. The war was about twenty years behind us and the lines of perspective had begun to form themselves, while the calm historical spirit had begun also to take the place of the bitterness of feeling that lingered for some years after the conflict. The time had come when the old generation was glad to have the heroic and terrible story of the war told again, while a younger generation was coming on that had no adequate sources of information. Moreover, many of the principal actors on both sides were still alive and had reached the age when memory—as related to the most momentous period of their lives—was the strongest of all their mental faculties. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Buel of the *Century* staff laid out their project on large lines, and it grew on their hands in the execution. They were successful probably beyond their anticipations in securing contributions from men of the highest importance. Thousands of readers in every State and Territory followed with great eagerness the war story as it appeared from month to month. Subsequently, the mass of material was further amplified and re-edited and then issued in a splendid set of volumes as the "Century War Book," so-called. This great work was sold by subscription at a high price. A new and popular edition has

now been issued for sale through the ordinary channels of the book-trade. The paper, printing, and binding are all satisfactory; and nothing whatever is omitted of text or picture. Altogether, these four volumes contain some seven-hundred illustrations, including portraits and scenes, and the work is in admirable style for library purposes. Among the contributors are comprised many distinguished men of the Confederate as well as of the Federal army; and at every point throughout the painstaking work of the editors has made for accuracy. The result is a veritable encyclopedia of the Civil War period; and as a book of unique character it can never be duplicated and can never become obsolete. The work embodies the final statements of Grant, McClellan, Rosecrans, and other commanding officers of the Federal armies, and of Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, Early, and Hood on the Confederate side, not to speak of scores of other participants in the war whose recollections have added to the enduring value of this unequalled *résumé* of war history.

English Politics in Early Virginia History. By Alexander Brown. 8vo, pp. 277. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

In this volume, Mr. Brown continues the line of historical exposition so successfully maintained in "The Genesis of the United States." Unlike most writers on the beginnings of our colonial life, Mr. Brown seeks the origins of American popular government back in old England. His present work is mainly an attempt to show how the truth of history was deliberately suppressed by James I. and his officials, so that due credit has never been given the "patriot party" for its work in establishing constitutional government for the Jamestown colony in 1609.

A History of the Four Georges and of William IV. By Justin McCarthy and Justin Huntly McCarthy. Vols. III. and IV., 12mo, pp. 349, 338. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 per volume.

The third volume of this work is entirely devoted to the long and eventful reign of George III. (1760-1820). The authors have given special attention to the grievance of the American colonists and the causes, immediate and remote, of the Revolution. Needless to say, their attitude is one of sympathy with the leaders of the revolt. In the fourth volume, covering the comparatively brief reign of George IV. (1820-30) and William IV. (1830-37), there is less to interest the American reader, but such topics as the premiership of Canning, the Reform bill of 1832, and the Peel ministry of 1834 are treated with much of the skill and ease of presentation which long ago made the elder McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" one of the most popular books of its class on either side of the Atlantic.

The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780. By Edward McCrady. 12mo, pp. xxxiii-899. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

The old complaint that the South is neglected by the historian is fast losing its justification. If such work as Mr. McCrady, of the Charleston bar, has recently done for South Carolina should be done for some of the other Southern States, our Northern students of American history might be compelled to recast some of their opinions regarding the relative importance of the parts played by the several colonies in the Revolution. About fifty engagements were fought on South Carolina soil during the years 1775-80. A significant thing in much of this fighting was the fact that the troops on both sides—Whigs and Tories—were chiefly natives of the country. At King's Mountain, for instance, there is said to have been only one British soldier present. All the rest on either side were colonists. Like his earlier volumes on South Carolina history, Mr. McCrady's account of his State's part in the Revolution bears the marks of laborious investigation and comparison of authorities. It is a careful study of the period under review. Another volume will be needed to complete the story of the Revolution.

The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania: A Study of the So-called Pennsylvania Dutch. By Oscar Kuhns. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

This is a scholarly treatise on the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch"—a people not Dutch at all in origin, but German and Swiss. Of these hardy stocks it is estimated that 100,000 men and women had settled in Pennsylvania alone, to say nothing of New York, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas, prior to the Revolution. Thousands of Americans to-day, with Anglicized names, are descendants of those pioneers. The influence of this element on the national life has been marked. Mr. Kuhn has done well to trace the development of these people in its industrial, educational, religious, and social phases. An appendix contains some valuable material on Pennsylvania-German family names, and there is a full bibliography of the various topics discussed in the book.

The French Revolution. By Shailer Mathews. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Mathews, of the University of Chicago, has rewritten the story of the French Revolution, in the light of recent historical discoveries and from the point of view of the sociologist. A large proportion of his book is given over to the treatment of pre-revolutionary conditions in France. Professor Mathews' work is supplemented by a convenient chronological summary of events in France from May, 1789, to October, 1795, inclusive. The frontispiece of the volume is a reproduction of the portrait of Mirabeau discovered in Paris by James Bowdoin, and now in the art collection of Bowdoin College.

Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa (1899-1900). By A. G. Hales. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.50.

At the beginning of the South African war, Mr. A. G. Hales was an obscure mining reporter in Australia. The London *Daily News* gave him his chance, and within a few months after the outbreak of hostilities he had made a reputation as a war correspondent. This book shows us how he made it. Here was a man who had the courage and persistence that would take him into the thick of the fight, the ability to see what was going on, and the skill in narration which enabled him to reproduce the scene in vivid coloring for readers thousands of miles away. One cannot get very far in Mr. Hales' book without being impressed with the man's fearless honesty. It would be impossible for him to deal unfairly with either Boer or Briton. In spite of the florid rhetoric, no better sketches of the war have been published.

The 19th Century: A Review of Progress. 8vo, pp. 494. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Among the scholars who have contributed to this "review of progress" are Louis Heilprin, W. P. Trent, Russell Sturgis, Edmund Gosse, Simon Newcomb, Andrew Lang, Leslie Stephen, and John Trowbridge. Each of these specialists writes on a subject connected with his own department of knowledge. Other contributors to the volume are President Hadley, of Yale, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Andrew Carnegie. All of these papers appeared in a special edition of the New York *Evening Post*, in January last. In all, thirty-seven distinct topics are treated in this way, but some important fields have been neglected. It is hard to see, for instance, why a chapter should not be given to chemistry—a science which certainly made notable advances in the nineteenth century.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks. By Alexander V. G. Allen. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xix, 6509-56. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7.50.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has characterized this work as "the biography of a genius by a genius." The author's marvelous

insight into character, without which the mere massing of facts never makes a satisfactory biography, entitles him to rank with the most gifted writers of this form of literature. No biographer ever more thoroughly mastered his subject, even if at times he seems almost awed by it. Phillips Brooks was a man whose personality did not easily reveal itself through his letters. The office of the sympathetic biographer is in his case the more essential. Dr. Allen has nobly fulfilled that office, and to him the world is indebted for an adequate portrait of one of the truly great Americans whose life-work lay in the latter half of the nineteenth century. When Phillips Brooks died, in 1893, he was the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, and yet to the American public he was never "Bishop Brooks." He was the great preacher of his generation, and these volumes tell us how he became a preacher, what was the secret of his power, and how he might even have failed in other callings.

The Autobiography of a Journalist. By William James Stillman. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 374, 369. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6.

Mr. Stillman has spent so large a portion of his life abroad that he has almost ceased to be regarded as an American citizen. But that he himself has not forgotten his birth and antecedents is well brought out in the two entertaining volumes that tell the story of his life-work. Some of the book reviewers have expressed surprise that Mr. Stillman should entitle himself a "journalist," and yet he is one of the few Americans who have won distinction in the service of British journalism. For twenty years he was the representative of the London *Times* in Italy, and before that service began he had contributed not a little to the better class of American journals. If he is still thought of as an artist it is more because of his earlier aspirations than of any artistic achievements of recent years. Through all the years of his residence abroad, Mr. Stillman has been in close touch with American literary men and artists. And to this fact is due no small part of the interest which the publication of his memoirs has aroused. In his capacity of journalist Mr. Stillman made a close study of Greek, Turkish, and Russian politics, and his observations on the Russian intervention of 1877 are of historical value. He has also, during his residence at Rome, followed the fortunes of Italian governments, and perhaps no living Anglo-Saxon is better informed regarding the ins and outs of Italian politics and the vicissitudes of the Vatican in its struggle to retain temporal power. All these things combine to give to Mr. Stillman's volume the character of contemporary history rather than of merely personal reminiscence.

My Autobiography : A Fragment. By the Rt. Hon. Professor F. Max Müller, K.M. 12mo, pp. xi—327. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Many of the readers of Max Müller's "Auld Lang Syne," the volumes of recollections which were published a year or two before his death, expressed regret that the writer had seen fit to include so little about his own life and career. This deficiency has, in part, been supplied by the present "fragment," which covers the earlier years of Max Müller's life and was written just before his death in 1900. The story of this young German lad who came to England and passed the most of his life as an Oxford professor is a most interesting one. He was aided, it is true, by influential friends,—by Humboldt, Bunsen, Stanley, and Kingsley,—but the real secret of his success, as his son, W. G. Max Müller, points out in the preface to this volume, lay not in his friends but in himself, for he would never have secured the assistance of these friends had he not laid out for himself a definite course of action and then followed that course resolutely, notwithstanding tempting offers to abandon it for other pursuits. Max Müller had a twofold object in writing this biography; to show what he believed to have been his mission in life, and to encourage all young scholars by showing what had been achieved by one of themselves under most untoward circumstances.

Up from Slavery : An Autobiography. By Booker T. Washington. 12mo, pp. 330. New York : Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Booker T. Washington might have written a whole library of books on "the negro problem" without accomplishing one-tenth part as much toward the solution of that problem as he has done by telling this simple, straightforward story of his own life,—a life that is itself an answer to many of the questions that confront the negro race in America at the present time. So far as the externals of life go toward making opportunity, the poorest negro boy in all the South to-day has every whit as good a "chance" as Booker Washington had when he emerged from slavery. There must be thousands of Booker Washingtons, all over the South, before we can say that the future of the race is secure; but the fact that one man has been able to do what he has done at Tuskegee is abundant ground for optimism. Tuskegee shows what the race can do for itself, under wise leadership, and the life of Tuskegee's founder is an earnest that leadership will not be lacking, no matter how hard the conditions. The autobiographies that our contemporaries write are seldom distinctly helpful to their generation. If we mistake not, this book will prove an exception to the rule. It has a lesson for white and black alike, and in writing it Mr. Washington has not only ministered to our entertainment, but has made both races more than ever his debtors for solid and meritorious service.

The Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert. Edited by Charlotte M. Martin. 12mo, pp. 248. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert, the popular actress, has done well to give the public the benefit of some of her delightful recollections of the stage folk with whom she has been associated for the past half-century. For thirty years of that time Mrs. Gilbert was a member of Mr. Daly's New York company, and naturally the personalities that made up that famous organization—James Lewis, Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, and a score of other well-known players of a generation ago—loom large in this book of reminiscences. Mrs. Gilbert herself, in her eighty-first year, is not yet a stranger to the footlights. Indeed, she belongs to the stage of to-day quite as truly as she belonged to the stage of 1850.

Recollections of a Naval Life. By John McIntosh Kell. 8vo, pp. 307. Washington : The Neale Company. \$2.

After having served nearly twenty years in the United States navy, Captain Kell, in 1861, entered the Confederate service and became executive officer of the *Sumter*, and later of the *Alabama*. The privateering exploits of these cruisers played no small part in the naval history of the Civil War. Captain Kell's narrative is straightforward and at times dramatic. It forms an interesting supplement to Admiral Semmes' "Service Afloat."

Abraham Lincoln. By Joseph H. Choate. 12mo, pp. 38. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Boards, 35 cents.

Ambassador Choate's address on Lincoln before the Edwinburgh Philosophical Institution has been issued in attractive form by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. This address, delivered in November last, has been everywhere accepted as one of the most adequate and satisfactory eulogies of Lincoln ever uttered.

Abraham Lincoln : His Book. A facsimile reproduction of the original, with an explanatory note by J. McCan Davis. 16mo. New York : McClure, Phillips & Co. Leather, \$1.

This is a facsimile reproduction of a pocket memorandum-book in which Lincoln had pasted a series of newspaper clippings which contained reports of his speeches on the negro-question in the contest with Douglas for the Senate in 1858, and in previous campaigns, making explanatory notes wherever needed, and supplementing the printed matter with a letter addressed to his friend, Capt. James N.

Brown, to whom he sent the book. This composition has a unique interest, not only as the most complete exposition of Lincoln's views on slavery prior to the Civil War, but as the only book of any sort that has come down to us from Lincoln's pen and hand.

William Pitt. By Walford Davis Green. 12mo, pp. xiii—391. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

There has long been need of a good biography of Pitt, in moderate compass, and not even in England will the story of this British statesman's career be more cordially welcomed than in America, where successive generations of schoolboys have declaimed passages from the parliamentary speeches of this friend of their country. In the latter years of Pitt's life the affairs of the American colonies, culminating in the Revolution, had so large a part that his biographer, himself an English member of Parliament, has been obliged to rely to a great extent on American historical authorities, like Parkman, Winsor, and Tyler. In an unusual degree this biography has an international interest.

A Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. With a Sketch of Josephine, Empress of the French. By Ida M. Tarbell. 8vo, pp. 485. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$2.50.

To this new edition of Miss Tarbell's popular "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" is added a sketch of the Empress Josephine, based on the recent researches of Masson and on the numerous memoirs covering the Napoleonic era which have been published since the fall of Napoleon III. in 1870. It is the only life of Josephine in English that takes account of this newly published material. The portraits, which attracted unusual attention at the time of their first publication, are reproduced in the present edition.

Under Tops'ls and Tents. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady has had the unusual experience of serving both in the army and in the navy. "Under Tops'ls and Tents" is a record of personal adventures and observations in the two branches of the service. Mr. Brady's story-telling abilities were made known to the public through his popular romances "For Love of Country," "For the Freedom of the Sea," and "The Grip of Honor." The present volume includes tales of the Spanish War, both humorous and pathetic, besides a goodly stock of Annapolis cadet-yarns.

The Boy General: Story of the Life of Major-General George A. Custer. By Elizabeth B. Custer. Edited by Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

This is a condensed survey of General Custer's life, as given by his widow, Elizabeth B. Custer, in the books entitled "Tenting on the Plains," "Following the Guidon," and "Boots and Saddles." It summarizes General Custer's public services, from the reorganization of Texas after the Civil War and the suppression of the intended Mexican invasion, to the pioneer work of himself and his brave soldiers in opening up the Northwest, ending in the fatal fight with the Sioux in the summer of 1876. The closing chapter of the book is a brief and simple account of the battle of the Little Big Horn, edited from reliable sources.

Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. New Edition, 12mo, pp. xvi—272. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

Incomparably the best biography of the late Queen, Mrs. Fawcett's book in this new edition will doubtless be more widely read than at the time of its first appearance. Mrs. Fawcett had brought the story of the Queen's life down to the year 1894. In the present volume, an introduction contributed by Mrs. Bradley Gilman summarizes the remaining years of the reign. There is also a full chronological table, together with a list of Victoria's eighteen prime ministers, and a list of all the members of the British royal family.

RECENT FICTION.

Arrows of the Almighty. By Owen Johnson. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Owen Johnson, the son of Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, of the *Century Magazine*, publishes his first novel in "Arrows of the Almighty." The story opens with the romantic marriage of a brilliant Baltimore belle to young Harry Gaunt, "heir of the Gaunts of Delaware," the sequestration of the lovers in the wilds of the Eastern Shore, and the boyhood of their son, John Gaunt, the hero of the book. Young John Gaunt goes north to Cleveland and falls safely in love with a charming girl of that town, whom he marries to the sound of alarm-bells ushering in the Civil War. Gaunt espouses the cause of the North; but instead of sending him into bloody battles, hairbreadth escapes, and the regulation adventures of the hero of a war novel, Mr. Johnson chooses for him the subtler heroism of withstanding and outwitting dishonest army contractors. As a staff-officer in the commissariat department, Gaunt shows that bravery, loyalty, a cool head, and a keen wit can be as readily and usefully occupied as in the more flamboyant "action" of the march and the battlefield. The reader feels not a little grateful to Mr. Johnson for withstanding the more obvious invitation to rattling campaign scenes, of which we have so many to spare of late. The love-story is sweet and wholesome, and the whole story is told with a modest directness that is highly promising for Mr. Johnson's future essays in fiction.

A Quaker Scout. By N. P. Runyan. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: The Abbey Press. \$1.25.

The scene opens in the midst of recruiting in New York in the time of the Civil War, and the story is as a whole occupied with the more rural incidents of the great struggle between the North and South, and with the spiritual and bodily adventures of Ralph Dinsmore. Mr. Runyan is an Ohio journalist who has gained a reputation in journalism over the signature "Ironquill" in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. "A Quaker Scout" is his first novel.

The Fanatics. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Dunbar has selected for the basis of his story the life of a little town in Ohio before and after the Civil War. The trouble which is necessary to keep true love from running too smoothly arises from the opposite political attitudes of the fathers and the lovers. A significant part of the story is that in which the author, who is himself of the negro race, describes the conditions of the freedmen who came north after the emancipation. He describes the pitiful condition of the former slaves and the hardness of their reception by the Ohioans, not only the whites, but the blacks. A number of political personages of the time figure in the story, and there is a capital description of Morgan's raid.

Eastover Court House. By Henry Burnham Boone and Kenneth Brown. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

In publishing "Eastover Court House," Harper & Brothers announce that the story is the first in a series of American novels by American authors that they will publish each month during the current year, with a view to fostering American literature and encouraging young writers anxious to secure a hearing. The scene of "Eastover Court House" is in the tobacco-farming region of Virginia, and the time is the present day. The authors attempt a variation on the novel of Southern life that we are familiar with, which treats the South as a shadow of a more brilliant past, by describing the Virginia of to-day and the life of to-day there with its present and future problems, and its encouraging progress. The story turns on the love of a young man for a married woman, and the final fortunate turn of his ambitions in the field of love to win the affections of a young Southern girl.

Martin Brook: A Novel. By Morgan Bates. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Mr. Bates' novel is the third in the American novel series published by Harper & Brothers, of which "Eastover Court House," noticed in this number, is the first. In the latter story it was modern Virginia that gave the setting; in Mr. Bates' book it is New York State and the communities on the upper Hudson. Martin Brook is a young Methodist preacher who is somewhat in advance of the time in his outspoken opposition to slavery. Religious stress converging on the fight against slavery plays a large part in the story, and its tragic end is the death of the hero.

Her Mountain Lover. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Hamlin Garland remains true to his love of the big West and its broad-shouldered, breezy men. In this last novel his hero is a stalwart cowboy and prospector, who falls in love with a Chicago girl, and then goes to London to fall in love all over again with a much more sophisticated person than his first sweetheart. The American girl wins the day in the long run, and everything ends as it should. The humor of the story is furnished by the experiences of the untutored but charming Colorado miner in English society.

The Heritage of Unrest. By Gwendolen Overton. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

The title of this story becomes more interesting and vital than titles of stories usually are when the reader realizes its origin. Felipa, the heroine, is the daughter of a disolute United States trooper and an Apache squaw. The girl's character and her life form the basis of this story, the scene of which is laid on the frontier in the early seventies. A "heritage of unrest" might certainly be looked for here, and when she gets a lover descended from colonial and convict ancestors, a man with a roving spirit to match the girl's, the imagination need go no further to gain materials for a fine catastrophe. The frontier scenes are excellently described, and the whole story possesses undoubted originality and force.

Milly: At Love's Extremes. By Maurice Thompson. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. \$1.50.

The death of Mr. Maurice Thompson, coming just on the eve of the popular success of his story, "Alice of Old Vincennes," has been speedily followed by the appearance of other fiction from his pen, written, we understand, before "Alice." In "Milly," Mr. Thompson daringly selects his heroine from the poor whites of northern Alabama, the "Sandlappers," a term corresponding to the "Crackers" of Georgia and the "Tarheels" of North Carolina.

Ralph Marlowe: A Novel. By James Ball Naylor. 12mo, pp. 412. New York: Saalfield Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Naylor has constructed a very readable story with the environment of an Ohio village to-day. He tells us in his preface that the places, characters, and incidents of the book are chiefly those he has himself actually known. He has been remarkably successful in transferring to the canvas of fiction these Ohio farmers and village folk, and the story is worthy to take its place beside the best of those written in recent years that take as their particular task the picturing of life in the rural districts of the middle West.

Dwellers in the Hills. By Melville Davisson Post. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. Post is another writer who makes his first bow to the public as a novelist this spring. He is a young lawyer, of Wheeling, W. Va., and was born and bred in the great mountain cattle-ranges of that State. He has been somewhat prominent in politics, and was the youngest member of the Electoral College of 1892. It is the life of this blue-grass region of West Virginia that is described in "Dwellers

in the Hills," with the faithfulness of one who has passed his most impressionable years in the midst of the cattle country. It is a new field for local color, and Mr. Post has made excellent use of his fresh material.

Old Bowen's Legacy. By Edwin Asa Dix. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Dix, who scored such a decided success with his "Deacon Bradbury," his first novel, appears in a second story of New England rural characters which has been running as a serial in several religious papers. The shrewd portrayal of the quaint folks of the Vermont village is well done. The scheme of the story is based on the will of an old recluse, which leaves the sum of \$5,000 to be bestowed on the most worthy person in the village a year after the testator's death.

Your Uncle Lew. By Charles Reginald Sherlock. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Sherlock has entered the lists with the author of "David Harum." Uncle Lew is a natural-born American, presiding over a railroad restaurant at Salina, N. Y. One of the most prominent incidents of the book is the story of the Cardiff Giant, now told truly for the first time, according to Mr. Sherlock. Uncle Lew is highly amusing, and the horse stories are as good as David Harum's or any other.

Patroon Van Volkenberg: A Tale of Old Manhattan in the Year 1699. By Henry Thew Stephenson. 12mo, pp. 360. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Stephenson has taken for the *scenario* of his dashing tale old New York in the year 1699, when the patroon system was in its last days. The story is much occupied with the attempts of Earl Bellamont, created Governor of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire by William III., to suppress the pirates that infested the Atlantic coast—an effort which was made very difficult on account of the disposition of the canny New York merchants to stand in with the buccaneers on account of trade advantages. The ever-famous Captain Kidd and his stamping grounds on the Long Island coast appear prominently in the story, which is a very readable tale of adventure.

God's Puppets: A Story of Old New York. By Imogen Clark. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

"God's Puppets"—the title is from a quotation from Browning's "Pippa Passes"—is a story of New York in the middle of the eighteenth century. It has a heroine in the lovely daughter of the Dutch domine Reyerssen, but scarcely a hero, unless the pleasure-loving English officer Bellenden, whom Annetje loves, can be so considered. Bellenden loves another girl, and another man loves Annetje, and the story of the ensuing troubles, with the excellent picture of the life of the early Dutch settlement on Manhattan, make a very good book to read.

When Blades Are Out and Love's Afield. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo, pp. 305. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Brady announces in his prefatory note that this romance of love and war is written to amuse. The highly dramatic story does somewhat more than amuse, however, in the bold and vivid character it gives to Gen. Nathaniel Greene. The author has successfully achieved an enthusiasm for this hero of United States history and of his novel. He says: "Next to Washington, this 'New England blacksmith,' who so highly educated himself that for relaxation he read the Latin poets in the original by the light of a camp-fire, stands as the most brilliant soldier—strategist, tactician, and fighter—of the Revolution." The story includes and is largely occupied with a thrilling account of the battle of Guilford fought between Lord Cornwallis and General Greene in North Carolina.

John Vytal : A Tale of the Lost Colony. By William Farquhar Payson. 12mo, pp. 319. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.20.

Mr. Payson has selected for his romance a bit of American history which should stimulate the imagination of the author if anything can. This is the life of the "Lost Colony" of Roanoke, off the Virginia coast. The fate of the Roanoke colony is one of the unexplained mysteries of history, various theories having been advanced to account for the disappearance of the little band of English people left to their fate by their friends. Mr. Payson suggests a new theory,—the destruction of the colony by a descent of the Spaniards.

Lords of the North. By A. C. Laut. 12mo, pp. 442. New York : J. F. Taylor & Co. \$1.50.

Miss Agnes C. Laut is a Canadian journalist who began as a writer on the staff of the *Free Press* in Winnipeg, who has since been an occasional contributor to American journals, among them the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and who now makes her entry into the lists of fiction with a capital story of adventure in the wild Canada of the early part of the nineteenth century. The hero is a clerk of the Northwest Company, the rival of the Hudson Bay Company. His journey into the wilderness to rescue the wife and child of his friend, abducted by the Iroquois, gives the opportunity for innumerable adventures and the fascinating horrors of Indian warfare.

Lessons in Love. By Katrina Trask. 12mo, pp. 138. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Mrs. Trask has published in this dainty volume eight short stories that have appeared in the magazines from time to time, and all with a common motive suggested by the title of the volume. These dramas of the heart are created with a subtle and delicate touch, and they are markedly free from the morbid tendencies that are so apt to show in the work of writers of to-day who have appropriated the theme of man's love for woman.

The Shadow of a Man. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo, pp. 221. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Mr. Hornung's natural literary element is the Australian bush, and he happily returns to it in this, his latest story. The background of Australian history and manners is suited to his purpose and has no little intrinsic value. The present tale concerns itself with a convict who turns up in time to worry his son, who is the hero of the book, and his *fiancée*, as such fathers are wont to do.

A Lady of the Regency. By Mrs. Stepney Rawson. 12mo, pp. 352. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

The characters that crowd the pages of Mrs. Rawson's first novel lived in the time of George IV. and Queen Caroline. The scene is for the most part at the court of these two monarchs, and within the chronicle of court intrigue and incident is a pure and romantic love-story,—the whole forming a picture of English life a hundred years ago.

The Sacred Fount. By Henry James. 12mo, pp. 319. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Henry James' new story can be more properly called a social study than a novel. It is a frank picture of the inner life of fashionable English people, viewed from the many angles from which the brilliant novelist can see it. The narrative, if it may be so called, covers but a single day. It is in the first person, and occupies itself with a Saturday-to-Monday house-party. The net result is a study of the effect of marriage on a particular man and on a particular woman.

The Column : A Novel. By Charles Marriott. 12mo, pp. 463. New York : John Lane. \$1.50.

"The Column" is an English love-story somewhat after the manner of George Meredith. In brilliancy of style, in

analytical insight, in the subtle construction of the pagan ideals of the story, it is certainly one of the most remarkable books of the season. We understand that this is Mr. Marriott's first novel. It is certainly a significant and promising performance. It is no easy matter to produce a new breed of heroine, but Mr. Marriott's Daphne has the most undoubted individuality and charm; she is not only a thing of flesh and blood, but of unusual flesh and blood, and different from her sisters of imaginative literature.

Lysbeth. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 496. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

The prolific author of "She" tells us in his prefatory note to his last novel that he has been moved in the constructing this historical romance by the method which makes a study of the selected time and country, and from that study deduces the necessary characters, as against the method of choosing the characters and then studying the country and the time. "Lysbeth" portrays the trials, adventures, and victories of a burgher family of the generation of Philip II. and William the Silent, in the year 1544, and chiefly in the city of Leyden.

The Worldlings. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo, pp. 328. New York : Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Merrick's story begins in South Africa in the diamond fields, with the hero disgusted with living two-and-twenty years away from his native England. It brings him into the assumption of the character of a dead friend and his return to England in that rôle, where numberless complications, including a love-affair, speedily ensue. The seemingly hopeless tangles are skillfully undone, and the important personages of the book live happily ever afterward.

A King's Pawn. By Hamilton Drummond. 12mo, pp. 322. New York : Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Drummond's novel is well within the field of the exciting historical romance so fascinating to writers, and evidently also to readers, in this day. The plot concerns itself with the daring visit of Henry of Navarre into Spain at a time when war was imminent between that country and France. With Henry and his two companions traveling incognito in the land of romance at such a juncture, there can manifestly be no dearth of hairbreadth escapes, thrilling love-affairs, and all manner of dashing incidents. The love-story is a pretty one, and the narrative is constructed with sufficient care to hold the attention.

Babs the Impossible. By Sarah Grand. 12mo, pp. 462. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

This last story of Madam Grand's is the wittiest, if not the most audacious, of her works in fiction. Babs is a naughty young girl with a keen wit and a keen tongue, who says exactly what she thinks. When it is added that the young lady is absolutely devoid of fear, practically devoid of reverence, and but ill-equipped with modesty, one begins to imagine the possibilities of this impossible young person.

The Visits of Elizabeth. By Elinor Glyn. 12mo, pp. 321. New York : John Lane. \$1.50.

Certainly one of the cleverest books of the season in its arch humor is Elinor Glyn's "Visits of Elizabeth." That young lady is an almost impossibly innocent person, somewhat after the manner of Mr. James' Maisie. Elizabeth's gay lot in the period covered by these letters to her fond mother lies in the great country-houses of the English and French aristocracy, and the entire story consists of the young girl's letters to her mother describing the events of the day spent in the common pursuits of house-parties and the various entertainments of high life. Even if the reader cannot swallow the implication of Elizabeth's superhuman guilelessness, there is enjoyment enough in the picture shown of the follies of the aristocratic idlers, and in the ingenuous wit of this charming young person.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the April numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Actors and Actresses Demoralized by the Stage, H. Davis, Mun.
Actors, Morbid, A. Laidlaw, West.
Actresses, Famous, of Europe, A. Lewis, Str.
Advent, Second, R. B. Boswell, OC.
Ægean, Cruise in the, J. I. Manatt, Chaut.
Aërial Navigation, Future of, P. Banet-Rivet, RDM, March 15.
Aërial Navigation, Progress in, C. H. Cochrane, PopS.
Æschylus, Inner life of, H. N. Fowler, Chaut.
Afghanistan, Amir of, T. E. Gordon, NatR.
Africa in the Twentieth Century, O. Baratieri, Deut.
Alexandra I., Queen, W. T. Stead, AMRR; Bkman.
America, Antiquity of, Dr. Latouche-Tréville, RRP, April 1.
American Historical Association, Meeting of the, AHR.
Amos, the Man and the Book, W. G. Jordan, Bib.
Animals: The Awakening of Little Wood Folks, E. H. Baynes, O.
Animals, Wild, Fighting Among, W. T. Hornaday, Mun.
Antarctic, Life in the, C. E. Borchgrevink, NatR.
Architecture: A Shingled Farmhouse for \$2,700, R. C. Spencer, Jr., LHJ.
Architecture: A Stucco Country House for \$7,500, W. G. Rantoul, LHJ.
Architecture: Some Modern Cottages, Esther Wood, IntS.
Army: Service Kit of the Infantry Soldier, G. W. W. Savile, USM.
Art:
Blashfield, Edwin H., E. Knaufft, IntS.
Böcklin, Arnold, C. Brinton, Crit.
Bookbindings, Cloth, L. F. Day, AJ.
Brush, George DeForest, H. L. Jillson, AI.
Burt, Charles, Engravings by, Regina Armstrong, Crit.
Cox, Kenyon, AI.
Design, Course in the Study of, Cora Greenwood, AD.
Engraving at the Paris Exhibition, H. Frantz, M A.
Etchings, Colored, in France—II., G. Mourey, IntS.
Floral Ornament Applied to Embroidery, Elizabeth M. Hallowell, AI.
French, Daniel Chester, Recent Work by, N. R. Abbott, BP.
Indian Paintings at Los Angeles, Elizabeth T. Mills, Over, March.
Landscape Artists, Some American, N. H. Moore, Mod.
Millais, Sir John Everett, Wern.
Millet, Jean François, C. Yriarte, PMM.
Miniature Painting, W. G. Bowdoin, Out.
Modeling, Hints on, AI.
Modeling: Its Meaning in the Industrial Arts, H. F. Stratton, AD.
Moorish Art, Two Centers of, E. L. Weeks, Scrib.
Moran, Mrs. Mary Nimmo, M. T. Everett, BP.
Mucha's Art, Art.
Pictorial Composition, Analysis of—IV., H. R. Poore, AI.
Pictures, Most Popular, R. de Cordova, Str.
Pottery and China, Old, E. M. Jessop, LeisH.
Rodin, Augustin, S. C. De Soissons, NineC; G. Cena, NA, March 16.
Steele, Frederic Dorr, A. Hoerber, BB.
Stokes, Mrs. Adrian, Alice Meynell, MA.
Swan, J. M., Work of, A. L. Baldry, IntS.
Three-Color Process, Reproduction of Pictures by, F. W. Morton, BP.
Tobacco Boxes, Japanese, C. Holme, IntS.
Toledo, A Study at, A. Symons, MonR.
Turner, Charles Yardley, F. W. Coburn, AD.
Types, Artist's Quest of, E. T. Clarke, BP.
Wallace Collection, Italian Pictures in the, C. Phillips, AJ.
Williamson, F. J., Queen Victoria's Sculptor, A. Fish, MA.
Asia, Central, My Travels in, H. H. P. Deasy, WWM.
Asphalt, Source of, G. Willets, NatM.
Astronomy, Problems of Modern, Dr. Bruhns, Deut.
Astronomy, Stellar, Recent Advances in, J. E. Gore, Gent.
Atonement in Non-Christian Religions—IV., G. S. Goodspeed, Bib.
Atonement Theory, Reminiscences of, G. Moorar, BSac.
Augustine's Confession, A. F. West, PRR.
Austen, Jane, More About, Temp.
Australia, Commonwealth of, W. T. Stead, RRM, February.
Australia, Glance at, G. S. Dowell, Ains.
Australia, Voyage to, J. Macfarlane, LeisH.
Australian Memories, F. G. Aflalo, Corn.
Australian Squatter, H. C. MacIlvaine, Harp.
Author, The Unknown, and the Publisher, WW.
Authors, Foreign, in America—IV., R. R. Wilson, Bkman.
Automobiles To-day, E. Emerson, Jr., Ains.
Babism, E. D. Ross, NAR.
Balloon, Across Europe by, A. Anderson, Pear.
Balloon, How to Cross the Mediterranean in a, G. Caye, RRP, March 15.
Balzac and Criminal Anthropology, V. Morello, NA, March 1.
Bangkok, Visit to, J. Massieu, RDM, March 15.
Bank Examinations, BankNY.
Banker, Education of a, S. S. Cook, BankNY.
Banking, Gilbert Lectures on—III., J. N. Paget, BankL.
Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1900—III., BankL.
Banking Methods, Modern, A. R. Barrett, BankNY.
Banking Securities, Some Pitfalls of, BankL.
Bankruptcy Law, Federal, Two Years of the, W. H. Hotchkiss, NAR.
Baraga, Bishop Frederic, W. Elliott, Cath.
Beauty, Influence of, on Love, H. T. Finck, Cos.
Beaver, Story of the, W. D. Hulbert, McCl.
Beersheba, Wells of, G. L. Robinson, Bib.
Belgians in Russia, E. Harmant, RGen, March.
Belgium and Her International Relations from the Military Point of View, A. Delbeke, RGen, March.
Benefaction, Another Massachusetts, S. Baxter, AMRR.
Berlin, Rise of, S. Whitman, Harp.
Bernhardt, Sarah, L. S. Vassault, Cos.
Bible, Fairy-Tale Element in the, P. Carus, Mon.
Bible History and Literature, Bearing of Arabian Archæology on, F. Hommel, Hom.
Bible Lands, Occupations and Industries in—III., E. W. G. Masterman, Bib.
Biblical Versions, Century of, B. Pick, Luth.
Bicycle, Self-Protection on a, M. Tindal, Pear.
Bicycle, Story of the, J. K. Starley, YM.
Birds, Migrations of, in April, N. H. Moore, Chaut.
Birds' Nests, Photography of, O. J. Stevenson, Mod.
Books, Prices of, Dial, March 16.
Brain Anatomy and Psychology, L. Edinger, Chaut.
Bridge Building, European and American, T. C. Clarke, Erg.
Brook Farm Movement, Anna M. Mitchell, Cath.
Brooks, Phillips, J. Reed, NC.
Brown, John, Final Burial of the Followers of, T. Featherstonhaugh, NEng.
Browning, Robert, the Musician, A. Goodrich-Freer, NineC.
Calvinism and the Theological Crisis, N. M. Steffens, PRR.
Calvin's Academy, P. Godet, BU.
Canada: Half a Century's Progress, J. Reade, Can.
Canada: The Present-Day French-Canadian, AngA.
Canadian Militia System, F. G. Stone, USM.
Carlyle and Emerson, J. Brigham, Mod.
Carnegie, Andrew, The Many-Sided, H. W. Lanier, WW.
Carriages, Horseless, in the Orient, W. G. Irwin, Mod.
Cavalry, Evolution of, F. N. Maude, USM.
Chemistry, Organic, A. Dastre, RDM, April 1.
Chess, A. M. Dahl, Krim, March 15.
Chicago Building Trades Dispute, E. L. Bogart, PSQ, March.
Chicago, Greater, J. H. Gray, Annals, March.
China:
Chinese Children's Blocks, I. T. Headland, Ains.
Foreigners in Cathay, G. Owen, MisR.
Missionary Critics, To My, "Mark Twain," NAR.
Peking Relief Force, With the, H. C. Thomson, NatR.
Russia's Interests in China, J. D. Rees, Fort.
Chorus and Orchestra, Balance of, E. Prout, Mus, March.
Christian Endeavor Loyalty to Church and Pastor, J. W. Baer, Hom.
Christian Preaching, Sophistical Element in, C. S. Nash, BSac.
Christian Science, C. S. Mack, NC.
"Christian Socialism," Encyclical of Leo XIII. on, ACQR.
Christianity, Origins of, P. Carus, OC.
Church and Social Problems of Our Day, E. G. Miller, Luth.
Church History, On the Study of, J. J. Tigert, MRN.
Church of England Crisis, Advanced View of the, W. J. Scott, NineC.
Citizenship, International, C. C. Bonney, OC.
Clay, Henry, Home of, Eleanor M. Parker, Mod.
Clowes, Rev. John, T. F. Wright, NC.
Coal, American Soft, D. A. Willey, CasM.
Coal Crisis, Anthracite, T. Williams, Atlant.
Coins, Curious, Cham.
Colorado, Grand Cañon of the, J. Miller, Over, March.
Colorado's Game Fields, Red Man and White Man in, S. W. Matteson, O.
Commerce, Unfettered, British Policy of, E. Atkinson, Eng.
Common Prayer, First and Second Books of, W. Fleming, ACQR.
Common Things, Queer Uses of, H. Sutherland, Ains.

- Confederate Army, Disbanding of the, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Congressional Library, Mary Seawell, Ros.
Congreve, William, Comedies of, J. B. Cabell, Int.
Conversions, Jesuit Writer on, J. McSorley, Cath.
Cordes, France, E. C. Peixotto, Scrib.
Corns: "A Curious Human Document," L. Robinson, NAR.
Corporate Shares, Unrecorded Transfers of, L. A. Jones, ASR.
Courts, Federal, Pleadings, Practice, and Procedure in, S. Maxwell, ALR.
Crete and the Cretan Question, E. Van D. Robinson, Chaut.
Cricket Season, Coming, H. Gordon, Bad.
Crosby, Ernest Howard, B. O. Flower, Arena.
Crucifixion, Mr. Frazer's Theory of the, A. Lang, Fort.
Crusades, The Year 1000 and the Antecedents of the, G. L. Burr, AHR.
Cuba and Congress, A. J. Beveridge, NAR.
Dante's Quest of Liberty, C. A. Dinsmore, Atlant.
Dante's Vision of Sin, C. A. Dinsmore, BSac.
Declaration of Independence, Passing of the, L. C. Prince, Arena.
Deer-Stalking on the Newfoundland Barrens, A. P. Silver, Bad.
Democratic Party, Radical Movement in the, W. C. Mains, Forum.
Dictator, Doom of the, Gunt.
"District of Lake Michigan," J. D. Sherman and S. S. Sherman, FrL.
Doctor, Family, and Recent Progress in Medical Science, A. Caillé, AMRR.
Dog Fanciers, American and English Women, Ellen O. Giles, O.
Dog-Show, New York, G. Raper, O.
Draft by Mechanical Methods, W. W. Christie, Eng.
Drama, French, Theory of the, E. Lintilhac, Nou, March 1.
Drama, Lyric, and Musical Drama, C. Saint-Saëns, Mus, March.
Drama: Renaissance of the Tragic Stage, Martha A. Harris, Atlant.
Drama: What Are Immoral Plays? S. P. Kerr, West.
Duck Shooting: Why It Is on the Wane, C. H. Morton, O.
Dumas, Alexandre, and "The Three Musketeers," B. W. Wells, Chat.
Easter Egg, Rolling the, at the White House, J. Nixon, Str.
Education:
Bibliography of Education for 1900, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and Isabel E. Lord, EdR.
Education, Two Problems in, P. H. Hanus, PopS.
Geology, New Method of Teaching, Lillian B. Sage, Ed.
Girls, Education of, Ethelinda Hadwen, Cham.
Greek, Jeopardy of, H. W. Auden, Black.
High School, Constants and Electives in the, O. D. Robinson, School.
High School, True Place of the, E. L. Cowdrick, Ed.
High-School Work, Greater Flexibility in—II., W. J. Shearer, School.
Nature-Study on the Cornell Plan, L. H. Bailey, AMRR.
Neighborhood Cooperation in School Life,—the "Hesperia Movement," K. L. Butterfield, AMRR.
Overpressure in the Schools, J. T. Prince, Ed.
Paris Exposition, Education at the, H. L. Taylor, School.
Play Instinct, H. S. Curtis, Kind.
Politics and the Public Schools, G. W. Anderson, Atlant.
Realism, Invasion of, J. W. Abernethy, Ed.
School Organization in Small Cities, G. E. Gay, Ed.
School Reminiscences—II., J. M. Greenwood, EdR.
Social Sciences in Secondary Schools, E. E. Hill, Ed.
Subjunctive in English Verse—II., J. S. Snoddy, Ed.
Tolstoy's School for Children, Evelyn H. Walker, Kind.
Edward VII., King, C. Brown, FrL; A. R. Wakely, Mun.
Election Methods and Reforms in Philadelphia, C. R. Woodruff, Annals, March.
Electric Light Without Wires, L. Caze, RRP, April 1.
Electric Vehicles vs. Tram-Cars, A. D. Adams, CasM.
Elijah and the Prophets of Baal, C. Geikie, Hom.
Emerson, Carlyle and, J. Brigham, Mod.
Engines, Hoisting, J. Horner, CasM.
England: see Great Britain.
Englishman's Insularity, T. S. Knowlson, WW.
Englishwomen, Modesty of, Harriett E. Mahood, NineC.
Eros, Planet, S. I. Bailey, PopS.
Ethiopia, Historical, R. Pinon, RDM, April 1.
Evarts, William M., Career of, A. Shaw, AMRR.
Evolution in New-Church Light—VI., G. Hawkes, NC.
Farming in the Twentieth Century, E. P. Powell, Arena.
Fez, the Capital of Morocco, G. Montbard, AJ.
Fiction, Modern, "News" Element in, N. Boyce, Bkman.
Fiction Writers of the South, S. A. Link, MRN.
Fish Commission, United States, R. Bache, Pear.
Fish-Drugging in the South Seas, L. Becke, LeisH.
Fiske, John, and the New Thought, R. O. Mason, Arena.
Florence, Modernized, AI.
Florida, Easter Outing in, L. T. Sprague, O.
Flowers, Northern Apetalous, Colors of, J. H. Lovell, ANat, March.
Flowers, Wild, of Spring Time, E. H. Baynes, Home.
Football Nations, H. Stuart, Black.
Foster, Dr. Henry, J. T. Gracey, MisR.
France:
Colonies, French Proletariat in the, M. A. Leblond, RRP, March 15.
France and Great Britain, H. Ellis, Contem.
France on the Wrong Track, P. de Coubertin, AMRR.
French Orthography, A. Renard, RRP, April 1.
Impressions of France, G. Hanotiaux, RDM, April 1.
Monasticism, Problem of, J. Manson, Fort.
University of Paris, Political Influence of, C. Gross, AHR.
Wealth of France, of Families, and of Individuals, V. Turquan, RefS.
Frederick the Great—VIII., W. O'C. Morris, USM.
Froebel, Friedrich Wilhelm August, Bertha Johnson, Kind.
Froebel's Last Residence, Eleonore Heerwart, KindR.
Fur-Trading, Twentieth Century, B. Willson, Cass.
Game Law Problem, J. S. Wise, O.
Garden, Making a, Anna L. Merritt, Lipp.
Garden Spirit, The, Martha B. Brown, Cos.
Gardens, Old Manor-House, Rose S. Nichols, Cent.
Gayley, James, J. Birkinbine, CasM.
Genius, British Study of—IV., H. Ellis, PopS.
Geography, Economic, Study of, L. M. Keasbey, PSQ, March.
Germany:
Anti-English Sentiment in Germany, Black.
Code, New Civil, A. Eicholz, ALR.
England, Germany's Relations with, Fort.
German People, Home Life of, Carina C. Eaglesfield, Int.
Literary Movement in 1900, G. Choisy, RRP, March 15.
Geographic Knowledge, Advances in, A. W. Greely, NatGM.
Gilbert, Mrs. Anne H., Stage Reminiscences of—III., Scrib.
Gillespie, Mrs. E. D., Quaker-City Girlhood of, Lipp.
God's Relation to the World, J. T. Gladhill, Luth.
Gold: Is It a Chimera? E. Tallichet, BU.
Gold Mining in Western Australia—III., A. G. Charleton, Eng.
Gold, Stock of, in the United States, M. L. Muhleman, PSQ.
Golden Gate Park, R. M. Gibson, Over, March.
Government Buildings in the United States, F. W. Fitzpatrick, Home.
Government Ownership of Quasi-Public Corporations, E. R. A. Seligman, Gunt.
Grange, The, K. L. Butterfield, Forum.
Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
Admiralty, Our Unbusinesslike, Fort.
Africa, East and South, British Communication with, E. Cecil, NineC.
American Trade Invasion of England, C. Roberts, WW.
Anti-National Party in England, H. W. Wilson, NatR.
Aristocracy, British, G. Allen, Cos.
Army Officers, Training of, PMM.
Army Reform, Fort; H. Maxwell, Earl of Arran, and Ethel McCaul, NineC; NatR; USM.
Army Reform, Commander-in-Chief and, Black.
Army, Volunteer, Last Effort for a, H. Birchenough and F. S. Russell, NineC.
Church and King, G. Arthur, Fort.
Coast-Defense and Submarine Mines, USM.
Colonial Agencies in England During the Eighteenth Century, E. P. Tanner, PSQ, March.
Commerce, Unfettered, British Policy of, E. Atkinson, Eng.
Company Law Reform, R. G. Elwes, NineC.
Defense of the Empire, Contem.
Educational Progress in England, J. G. Fitch, EdR.
Emigration for Gentlewomen, A. M. Brice, NineC.
France and Great Britain, H. Ellis, Contem.
French Views of England, E.-M. de Vogüé, RDM, April 1.
Genius, British, Study of—IV., H. Ellis, PopS.
Gladstone, Mr., as Chancellor of the Exchequer, S. Buxton, Fort.
Industrial Supremacy of Great Britain, J. B. Alliot, CasM.
Intelligence Department, Report of the, C. Oman, NatR.
King's Test Declaration, G. S. Baker, NineC.
Liberal Party, Hope of the, R. T. Lang, West.
Liberalism, The New, G. F. Millin, Fort.
Musketry Reform, USM.
Naval Officers, Training of, E. R. Freemantle, MonR.
Poor-Law, English, T. Burke, Forum.
Protestant Declaration, J. H. Round, Contem.
Religious Progress in England—II., E. Parsons, MRN.
1775 and 1899: A Parallel, A. M. S. Methuen, Contem.
Victorian Era of British Expansion, A. Ireland, NAR.
Greece, Myths of, W. A. Leonard, West.
Greeley, Horace, Personal Reminiscences of, Bkman.
Hague Peace Conference, E. E. Hale, Forum.
Ugiti: a Land of Decadence, E. Murray-Aaron, NatM.
Hardy, Thomas, Conversation with, W. Archer, Crit; PMM.
Harrison, Benjamin, T. J. Morgan, AMRR.
Hawaii, Territorial Delegate from, R. Blake, Home.
Hayne, Paul Hamilton, M. Thompson, Crit.
Health, Spiritual Causation of, Lydia F. Dickinson, NC.
Heaven, Climate of, Ednah C. Silver, NC.
Herbals, Ancient, T. Cooke-Trench, Long.
Himalayas, Tent-Life in the, W. H. Workman, O.
Hospitals, Doctors in, B. B. Rawlings, NineC.

- Hugo, Victor: Was He Color-Blind? C. E. Meetkerke, Gent.
Humanitarianism, The New, T. Stanley, West.
Idealism, Intermittent, Mary B. Swinney, Dial, March 16.
Illinois, Story of, T. Dreiser, Pear.
Incubation, Artificial, of Alligator Eggs, A. M. Reese, ANat, March.
India, Famine in, R. A. Hume, MisR; J. D. Anderson, West.
India, Lord Curzon in, S. Wheeler, NineC.
India, Sacred Trees and Rivers of, Mrs. R. Hoskins, MisR.
India, Serpent-Worshippers of, W. H. Tribe, Harp.
Indian Territory: Its Status, Development, and Future, R. J. Hinton, AMRR.
Insane Hospitals of New York State, F. L. Warne, Arena.
Insurance, Fraternal, in the United States, B. H. Meyer, Annals, March 7.
Intellectual Development, Historical, Law of, J. S. Stuart-Glenne, IntM.
International Law, Development of, S. E. Baldwin, ALR.
Ireland, Archbishop John, Mary C. Blossom, WW.
Ireland, Northeastern, Tour in—II., J. W. Moore, LeisH.
Ireland, Secret of, S. Gwynn, Mac.
Iron and Steel, W. J. Lampton, Ains.
Israel in Palestine, Physical Preparation for, G. F. Wright, BSac.
Isthmian Canal Commission, Preliminary Report of the, A. F. Walker, Forum.
Italy:
 Franco-Russian Propaganda in Italy, RPL, March.
 Italian Politics, Notes on, H. R. Whitehouse, Forum.
 Italy in a Recent English Novel, C. Segre, NA, March 1.
 Papal Independence and Italy's Prosperity, A. Diarista, Cath.
 Political Status, S. Brooks, WW.
 Political Situation and Financial Reform, L. Nina, RPL, March.
 Quarrel Between Pope and King, G. D. Vecchia, West.
Japan, Funny Signs of the Times in, L. Brownell, Str.
Japan, Trade-Unions in, Mary G. Humphreys, Cent.
Japan, Voyage to, A. Bellessort, RDM, April 1.
Japanese Emperor, Annual Garden Party of the, Anna N. Benjamin, JunM.
Jesus and Questions of His Time, A. T. Robertson, PRR.
Jesus, Ethics of: Are They Practicable? L. Abbott, Bib.
Jesus, Example of, R. W. McLaughlin, BSac.
Jew, Russian, Rise of the, H. Hapgood, WW.
Journalism, Metropolitan, Rise of, C. H. Levermore, AHR.
Justinian the Great, T. J. Shahan, ACQR.
Kentucky: The Land of the Feud—and Beyond, W. P. Brown, Mod.
Kindergarten, Chicago Public School, Geneva M. Clippinger, KindR.
Koran, Ethics of the, Mary M. Patrick, IJE.
Korea, Visit to, in 1899, Helen F. M. Lewis, Can.
Labor, A History of, C. Benoist, RDM, March 15.
Labor Legislation, Experiment in, A. Lewis, ALR.
Lake Front War, J. D. Sherman and S. S. Sherman, FrL.
Lamb, Charles, Two Notes on, E. V. Lucas, Fort.
Law in the Modern State, G. Carle, NA, March 16.
Legislation, Political and Municipal, in 1900, R. H. Whitten, Annals, March.
Library, Average Young Man and His, J. H. Canfield, Cos.
Liège, Social Work of, A. Dessart, RGen, March.
Lilly in English Poetry, Anna H. Wikel, Mod.
Lima, Peru, M. MacMahon, Cath.
"Literary History of America," Professor Wendell's, L. E. Gates, Crit.
Literature, American, Professor Barrett Wendell's Notions of, W. D. Howells, NAR.
Literature and Democracy, Mac.
Literature, Defense of, Black.
Literature, Fashions in, C. D. Warner, Cent.
Literature: French Poetry of To-Day, E. Verhaeren, Fort.
Literature, Juvenile, C. Kahn, RRP, April 1.
Literature, Search After Novelty in, A. Schinz, Forum.
Locomotive, Story of the, M. Foster, Mun.
Locomotives, British, C. J. B. Cooke, CasM.
London: A Seaport, H. V. Hart-Davis, MonR.
London County Council Election, R. Donald, Contem; H. W. L. Lawson, Fort.
London Fog and Smoke, W. B. Richmond, PMM.
London, Overcrowding of, L. Phillimore, MonR.
Longevity, Household Aids to, F. L. Oswald, San.
Luther's Relation to Dogmatic Tradition, A. Stump, Luth.
Luxury, Evolution of, G. Ferrero, IJE.
Macdonald Manual Training Schools, J. W. Robertson, Can.
Machine Shop, Heating and Ventilating the, L. Allen, Eng.
McNutt, Alexander Gallatin, G. J. Leftwich, MRN.
Magazines, Half-Forgotten, G. N. Lovejoy, Chaut.
Mails of New York, Handling the, C. R. Price, Home.
Malaria and Certain Mosquitoes, L. O. Howard, Cent.
Malon, Benoit, E. Payron, RSoc, March.
Man, Making of a Perfect, W. G. Anderson, Mun.
Man, Origin of, H. Klaatsch, Deut.
Man, Rights of, L. Abbott, Out.
Man's Place in the Cosmos, J. Lindsay, PRR.
Maori Houses, C. J. Praetorius, IntS.
Maple-Sugar, Making, M. B. Thrasher, Cos.
"Mark Twain": More Than Humorist, R. E. Phillips, BB.
Marshall, John, J. F. Dillon, ALR.
Mars-la-Tour, Battle of, August 16, 1870, M. L. Fallou, USM.
Martini, Ferdinand, E. Bovet, AU.
Menelik, Negus, At the Court of the, A. C. Fontaine, Int.
Mental Influences, C. B. Patterson, Mind.
Methodism, Second Rise of, E. R. Hendrix, MRN.
Mexico, Native Races of, H. S. Brooks, Lipp.
Mexico of To-Day, J. N. Navarro, NatGM.
Microbes and Medicine, J. J. Walsh, ACQR.
Millionaires, Studies in, J. Burnley, Cham.
Ministry, Suggestion Regarding the, L. P. Mercer, NC.
Minos, Palace of, A. J. Evans, MonR.
Missions:
 Anglo-Saxon Missionary Methods, B. J. Clinch, AHR.
 Angola, Ki-mbundu Language of, H. C. Withey, MisR.
 Home Problem of Foreign Missions, S. B. Capen, MisR.
 Madura Station in 1900, J. S. Chandler, MisH.
 Principles of Protestant Missions, A. Harnack, MisR.
 Riggs, Elias, E. Riggs, MisR.
 Samokov, Bulgaria, Institute at, J. L. Barton, MisH.
 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Bicentenary of the, E. P. Sketchley, MisR.
 Todas of the Nilgiri Hills, India, Mrs. J. O. Denning, MisR.
Missouri, Game Preserves of, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.
Money, Making, at the Treasury Department, S. G. Blythe, JunM.
Money, How to Spend Other People's, G. S. Lee, NatM.
Monopoly, Limitations of, E. S. Meade, Forum.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, L. Denison, WW.
Muir, John, a King of Outdoors, Adeline Knapp, Ains.
Municipal Art in Belgium, B. C. de Wolf, AJ.
Municipal Printing in Boston, H. S. Chase, MunA, December.
Municipal Reform, Next Step in, E. B. Smith, Atlant.
Municipalities and Vice, MunA, December.
Music, Pathological and Therapeutic Value of, Carina C. Eaglesfield, Cath.
Musical Endowments, Fields for, W. S. B. Mathews, Mus, March.
Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—IV., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
Mystic, Connecticut, O. D. Tompkins, NEng.
Nations, Rivalry of—XXV.—XXVIII., E. A. Start, Chaut.
Nature: Books for Days in the Open, J. B. Carrington, BB.
Negro, Criminal—IV., Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
New Orleans, George W. Cable's, W. Hale, Bkman.
New York City:
 Battery and Castle Garden, Iconography of the, W. L. Andrews, BB.
 Building Department, J. M. Mayer, MunA, December.
 Charter Revision Commission's Report, H. de F. Baldwin, MunA, December.
 City Cleansing, C. A. Meade, MunA, December.
 Civil Service in New York, G. McAneny, MunA, December.
 Cost of Government in City and State, M. R. Maltbie, MunA, December.
 New York's Daily Food, J. W. Harrington, JunM.
 Public Schools, W. H. Maxwell, MunA, December.
 Sinking Funds of New York, E. J. Levey, MunA, December.
 Water Supply, Department of, W. F. King, MunA, December.
 "York," a Dishonest City, J. Flynt, McCl.
New York Yacht Club, Story of the, A. J. Kenealy, O.
New Zealand, Penny Postage in, J. G. Ward, RRM, February.
New Zealand, Secular Education in, J. G. Gray, LeisH.
Nicaragua Canal: Preliminary Report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, A. F. Walker, Forum.
Nile, Upper, Summer Among the Tribes of the, R. G. T. Bright, WWM.
North Pole, Marvelous Voyage to, E. Caro, RasN, March 16.
Novel, Historical, In Behalf of the, Jessie C. Glasier, Mod.
Oberlin College, W. MacL. Raine, Mod.
Oil-Well, Shooting, G. E. Mayo, FrL.
Ontario School of Practical Science, J. W. Bain, Can.
Osborne, Francis, C. C. Osborne, Gent.
Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, J. M. Oxley, NEng.
Pan-American Exposition, E. E. Pidgeon, AngA.
Paris, Little Journeys from, E. C. Peixotto, Out.
Park, Prof. Edwards A., as Teacher and Preacher, A. Hovey, and J. Cook, BSac.
Parliamentary Language, J. Ernest-Charles, RRP, April 1.
Paul, Historic Christ in the Letters of, R. R. Lloyd, BSac.
Paul, Statesmanship of—II., W. M. Ramsay, Contem.
Pennsylvania, Influence of the Halle Pietism in the Provincial Development of, J. F. Sachse, Luth.
Pensions, Old-Age Labor, G. Salaun, RPar, Mar. 15.
Pestalozzi, Religion of, Lucy L. Gavitt, KindR.
Petroleum and Malaria, L. Caze, RRP, Mar. 15.
Philippine Islands, How to Govern the, W. W. Cook, PSQ, March.
Philippines, Native Life in the, Sara D. Wilson, Mod.
Philippines: Report of the Taft Philippine Commission, J. T. Creagh, Cath.

Photography:

Agfa-Intensifier, C. H. Bothamley, PhoT.
 Albumen Paper, H. C. Delery, PhoT.
 Birds' Nests, Photography of, O. J. Stevenson, Mod.
 Camera, Largest, in the World, D. A. Willey, WWM.
 Carbon Printing, Notes on, A. C. Braham, APB.
 Clouds, Photographing, P. Sagar, WPM.
 Development, Practical Notes on—II., F. C. Lambert, APB.
 Enlarging Daylight, Practical Notes on, WPM.
 Landscape Photography, W. N. Hasler, AD.
 Negatives, After-Treatment of, E. Neville, WPM.
 Negatives, Enlarged, W. Abney, WPM.
 Pictorial Composition in Outdoor Work, F. C. Lambert, WPM.
 Photography as a Profession, W. Armstrong, WPM.
 Telephoto in Animal Photography, F. M. Chapman, APB.
 Trees, Photographing, W. C. Baker, PhoT.
 Wild Flowers, Photographing, E. H. Baynes, JunM.
 Play for Children in Institutions, Frances A. Kellor, and F. H. Nibecker, Char.
 Poetry, Evolution of, in the Last Twenty-five Years, G. Pellissier, RRP, March 15.
 Poets, Two, of the New Century, R. A. Streatfeild, MonR.
 Police Administration, J. A. Fairlie, PSQ, March.
 Porto Rico: San Juan, Mrs. G. V. Henry, Out.
 Postal Service, Some Perils of the—II., H. A. Castle, NAR.
 Prairies, Our, and the Orient, W. R. Lighton, WW.
 Prehistoric Workshops at Mt. Kineo, Maine, C. C. Willoughby, ANat, March.
 Presidential Votes, Study of W. C. Hamm, PSQ, March.
 Prohibition in Kansas, W. A. Pepper, Forum.
 Prohibition Party in the United States, AngA.
 Prussia, First Queen of, W. H. Wilkins, NineC.
 Prussia, "Polish Danger" in, H. W. Wolff, West.
 Punishment, Capital, Abolition of, M. Drayton, West.
 Quebec, Attractions of, B. Nicholson, Can.
 Rag Carpet, Possibilities of the, Frances Wilson, JunM.
 Railroad Trains, Special Stories of, F. M. Holmes, Cass.
 Railroads, Reorganization of, E. S. Meade, Annals, March.
 Railways, American Transcontinental, J. Douglas, CasM.
 Rainmaker, Every Man His Own, H. N. Gardner, Mod.
 Reconstruction in South Carolina, D. H. Chamberlain, Atlant.
 Religion, Science of, F. B. Jevons, IntM.
 Religious Belief, Factors in the Efficiency of, H. Barker, IJE.
 Resurrection of Christ, W. Weber, Mon.
 Revolver Shooting, Practical, W. Winans, O.
 Rhine, Down the—III., Koblenz to Rotterdam, A. Birrell, Cent.
 Riggs, Rev. Elias, the Veteran Missionary to Turkey, E. Riggs, MisR.
 Riis, Jacob A., Autobiography of—III., Out.
 Road Construction and System of Control, A. W. Campbell, San.
 Roman Catholic Church: Saint Ennodius and the Papal Supremacy, E. Maguire, ACQR.
 Roman Catholic Cry for Tolerance, R. Bagot, NatR.
 Roman Catholics, Irish, in the United States, W. F. P. Stockley, ACQR.
 Rome and Her Dutch Rebels, R. B. Townshend, West.
 Rooks and Rookeries, J. Small, Cham.
 Rubáiyát in French, Florence A. H. Morgan, Crit.
 Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam and the Ecclesiastes Compared, Flora H. Buell, Mod.
 Ruskin, John, National Tribute to, W. White, MA.
 Russia:
 Commercial Crisis, M. Witte and the, E. J. Dillon, Contem.
 Engineering Opportunities in the Russian Empire, A. H. Ford, Eng.
 National Debt of Russia, BankNY.
 Russian People, J. Novicow, IntM.
 Russian Women—II., Isabel F. Hapgood, Chaut.
 Russia's Aims, Black.
 Student Riots, Russia and the, P. Kropotkin, Out.
 Volunteer Fleet, CasM.
 Sacraments, Dr. W. E. Parson's Lecture on the, S. G. Hefebower, Luth.
 San Francisco, School Situation in, E. P. Cubberley, EdR.
 San Juan, Porto Rico, Mrs. G. V. Henry, Out.
 Sanitation, Modern, Bacteria Beds of, Eliza Priestley, NineC.
 Savages, Love Among the, T. Hopkins, Cham.
 Schleswig Under Prussian Government, M. C. Mathiesen, RPP, March.
 Schwab, Charles M., A Goodrich, WW.
 Science, Achievements in, J. C. Hinton, MRN.
 Scripture, Divine Element in—Revelation, C. J. Grannan, ACQR.
 Sea Captain, Day's Work of a, M. Foster, WW.
 Sea, Traveling Under the, C. Field, WWM.
 Seas, Deep, Hunting in the: The Prince of Monaco as an Oceanographer, H. C. Fyfe, Pear.
 Secret Service, G. G. Bain, Str.
 Sermon as Addressed to the Imagination, W. L. Ledwith, PRR.
 Settlement Work, Relation of, to Poverty, J. G. P. Stokes, IJE.

Sevilla, Holy Week in, A. C. Fontaine, Mod.
 Shakespeare as a Man, L. Stephen, NatR.
 Shakespeare in Buckinghamshire, P. H. Ditchfield, Temp.
 Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth," J. L. Etty, Mac.
 Shakespeariana, Three-Century Retrospect in, J. J. Walsh, Wern.
 Sherman's March to the Sea, J. F. Rhodes, AHR.
 Ships' Figureheads, W. T. Jones, JunM.
 Siberian Railway, Trade and the, A. Kinloch, MonR.
 Sienkiewicz and Styka, E. Halpérine-Kaminsky, Nou, March 15.
 Silliman, Benjamin D., Some Recollections of, W. G. Low, ALR.
 Social Conditions: The Root of the Evil, Leo Tolstoy, NAR.
 Social Work, Meaning of, B. Bosanquet, IJE.
 Sociology a Psychological Study, W. E. C. Wright, BSac.
 Sociology, Year of, A. Posada, EM, March.
 Solar Motor, A Successful, F. B. Millard, WW.
 Solomon Islands, Shooting in the, J. Gaggin, Bad.
 South, The Case for the, J. W. Bailey, Forum.
 Southern Mountaineer, J. Fox, Jr., Scrib.
 Space, Physiological and Geometrical, E. Mach, Chaut.
 Spain: By Diligencia to Granada, T. R. Dawley, Out.
 Speechmaking, Itinerant, in the Last Campaign, C. F. Bacon, Arena.
 Stage Coach, The Old, J. L. Wright, Mod.
 Stanford, Case at, Dial, April 1.
 Street Railways of the World, A. W. Myers, Cass.
 Submarine Boat: Its Promises and Performances, G. W. Melville, NAR.
 Suicide and the Weather, E. G. Dexter, PopS.
 Sunlight, Weighing the, San.
 Supreme Court and the Constitution, E. Wiley, MRN.
 Sympathy, A Difficulty of, Dial, April 16.
 Tariff Policy, American, Now Shutting the Open Door, W. L. Saunders, Eng.
 Tasmania at the Beginning of the Century, W. A. Shum and L. H. Ussher, RRM, February.
 Taxation, Reform in Methods of, H. J. Hollister, BankNY.
 Taxation, Utilitarian Principles of—II., R. S. Guernsey, San.
 Telegraph, Sending Pictures by, C. McGovern, FrL.
 Telegraphs, Semaphore, W. B. Paley, Gent.
 Telegraphing Without Wires, Pioneer in, G. Loomis, NEng.
 Telephone Newspaper, T. S. Denison, WW.
 Telephone, Transatlantic Communication by, M. I. Pupin, Eng.
 Tenement House Conditions, New York, San.
 Thames River, Tideway Course of the, H. W. Taunt, Cass.
 Thaxter, Celia, Memories of, J. Albee, NEng.
 Theological Freedom, Limits of, F. H. Foster, BSac.
 Theological Seminary Administration, J. K. McLean, BSac.
 Thought, Training of, as a Life Force, R. H. Newton, Mind.
 Ticonderoga, G. W. Perry, NEng.
 Tolstoy, Count, and Russian Opinion, T. de Wyzewa, RDM, March 15.
 Tolstoy, Count, as Philosopher, Prophet, and Man, E. H. Crosby, Arena.
 Tolstoy and "Resurrection," Constance Garnett and E. Garnett, NAR.
 Tolstoy, Count, Walks and Talks with, A. D. White, McCl.
 Trade, Foreign, of the United States, F. Emory, PopS.
 Transportation of Iron, W. Fawcett, Cent.
 Transvaal: see also Great Britain.
 Boer, Evolution of the, P. Bigelow, MonR.
 Leniency, Failure of, in South Africa, Cham.
 Lessons of the South African War, USM.
 Message from the Cape, West.
 Milner, Sir Alfred, E. B. Iwan-Müller, NatR.
 Trapping, Art of, E. B. Osborn, Bad.
 Trees and Plants for Small Places, E. E. Rexford, LHJ.
 Trinity College, Washington, D. C., Lelia H. Bugg, Ros.
 Trollope, Anthony, H. T. Peck, Bkman.
 Trusts and Monopolies, N. D. Tibbals, Mod.
 Tschakowsky as a Musical Critic, Mus. March.
 Tuberculosis and Legislation, C. Bell, San.
 Tuskegee Negro Conference, M. B. Thrasher, Gunt.
 Uganda Railway, H. Hensman, PMM; F. W. Emett, WWM.
 United States: Colonies and Nation—IV., W. Wilson, Harp.
 United States, Industrial Evolution of the, F. Lepelletier, RefS, March 1.
 United States: Why Not Three Hundred Million People? O. P. Austin, Forum.
 Vaudeville, Evolution of, S. Vail, JunM.
 Valley Forge as a National Park, E. W. Hocker, Out.
 Value, Theory of, in the History of Ethics, C. G. Shaw, IJE.
 Vanilla-Gathering in Central America, R. W. Cater, Cham.
 Vedantism in America, F. F. Ellinwood, Hom.
 Venice, Charm of, Helen F. Wilcox, Int.
 Venice, Spring Days in, E. Fawcett, Cos.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, J. A. Fuller-Maitland, MonR.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, Reminiscences of, M. de Nevers, PMM.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, Tribute to, P. Mascagni, IntM.
 Vicksburg, Siege of, Woman's Experiences During the, Lida L. Reed, Cent.

- Victoria, Queen, A. T. Pierson, MisR; W. H. Fitchett, RRM, February; A. Charlot, RGen, March.
 Victoria, Queen, as a Moral Force, W. E. H. Lecky, PMM.
 Victoria, Queen, Personal Reminiscences of, Cent.
 Village Communities of Factory and Mine, C. B. Going, Eng.
 Wall Street, Boom Days in, E. Lefevre, Mun.
 War Correspondents of To-Day, J. F. J. Archibald, Over, March.
 War, Moral Problems of, J. M. Robertson, IJE.
 Washington, D. C.: St. John's Episcopal Church, Irene Rowland, Int.
 Washington, State of, W. D. Lyman, Atlant.
 "Washington," Worthington C. Ford's, F. W. Halsey, BB, Crit.
 Waterways, Inland, Our Neglected and Prospective, A. H. Ford, Forum.
 Wesley, John, Journals of, Dora M. Jones, Temp.
 West Indies, French Government in the, P. S. Reinsch, AHR.
 West Point, C. W. Larned, IntM.
 Westminster Confession, Making of the, B. B. Warfield, PRR.
 Wheat, Mighty River of, R. E. Smith, Mun.
 White House, Housekeeping in the, Flora McD. Thompson, JunM.
 Wife and Helpmeet, Ideal, Lavinia Hart, Cos.
 Wilcox, Robert W., Rodney Blake, Home.
 Wilhelmina, Queen, J. Bonnet, RRP, April 1.
 Will, Edward's Doctrine of the, L. A. Fox, Luth.
 Windsor Castle, R. R. Holmes, AJ.
 Woman and State Education, E. Lamy, RDM, April 1.
 Woman-Suffrage Question, Mrs. Mary K. Sedgwick, Gunt.
 Women, Grand Old, of To-Day, Winifred Sothorn, JunM.
 Women, House Decorating as an Occupation for, YW.
 Workingman, Budget of an English, A. Morrison, Corn.
 Workmen's Insurance, M. Bellom, RPP, March.
 Writer, Hack, Confessions of a, JunM.
 Writers and Philosophers, Education of, A. Fouillée, RPP, March.
 Yacht Club, New York, Story of the, A. J. Kenealy, O.
 Yosemite National Park, Fountains and Streams of the, J. Muir, Atlant.
 Yuma Trail, Old, W. J. McGee, NatGM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|--|---------|--|
| Ains. | Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y. | Ed. | Education, Boston. | NEng. | New England Magazine, Boston. |
| ACQR. | American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila. | EdR. | Educational Review, N. Y. | NineC. | Nineteenth Century, London. |
| AHR. | American Historical Review, N. Y. | Eng. | Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NAR. | North American Review, N.Y. |
| AJS. | American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | EM. | España Moderna, Madrid. | Nou. | Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AJT. | American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Fort. | Fortnightly Review, London. | NA. | Nuova Antologia, Rome. |
| ALR. | American Law Review, St. Louis. | Forum. | Forum, N. Y. | OC. | Open Court, Chicago. |
| AMonM. | American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | FrL. | Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. | Outing, N. Y. |
| AMRR. | American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | Gent. | Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. | Outlook, N. Y. |
| ANat. | American Naturalist, Boston. | GBag. | Green Bag, Boston. | Over. | Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| AngA. | Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | Gunt. | Gunt's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. | Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| Annals. | Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Harp. | Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Pear. | Pearson's Magazine, N. Y. |
| APB. | Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | Hart. | Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn. | Phil. | Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| Arch. | Architectural Record, N. Y. | Home. | Home Magazine, N. Y. | PhoT. | Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| Arena. | Arena, N. Y. | Hom. | Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PL. | Poet-Lore, Boston. |
| AA. | Art Amateur, N. Y. | HumN. | Humanité Nouvelle, Paris. | PSQ. | Political Science Quarterly Boston. |
| AD. | Art and Decoration, N. Y. | Int. | International, Chicago. | PopA. | Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn. |
| AI. | Art Interchange, N. Y. | IJE. | International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PopS. | Popular Science Monthly, N.Y. |
| AJ. | Art Journal, London. | IntM. | International Monthly, Burlington, Vt. | PRR. | Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| Art. | Artist, London. | IntS. | International Studio, N. Y. | PQ. | Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| Atlant. | Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | IA. | Irrigation Age, Chicago. | QJEcon. | Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| Bad. | Badminton, London. | JMSI. | Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | QR. | Quarterly Review, London. |
| BankL. | Bankers' Magazine, London. | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | RasN. | Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BankNY. | Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | JunM. | Junior Munsey, N. Y. | RefS. | Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| Bib. | Biblical World, Chicago. | Kind. | Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | RRL. | Review of Reviews, London. |
| BSac. | Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | KindR. | Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RRM. | Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| BU. | Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | Krin. | Kringsjaa, Christiania. | RDM. | Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| Black. | Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | LHJ. | Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RDP. | Revue du Droit Public, Paris. |
| BB. | Book Buyer, N. Y. | LeisH. | Leisure Hour, London. | RGen. | Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| Bkman. | Bookman, N. Y. | Lipp. | Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RPar. | Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| BP. | Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | LQ. | London Quarterly Review, London. | RPP. | Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| Can. | Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | Long. | Longman's Magazine, London. | RRP. | Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| Cass. | Cassell's Magazine, London. | Luth. | Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RSoc. | Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| CasM. | Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | McCl. | McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RPL. | Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome. |
| Cath. | Catholic World, N. Y. | Mac. | Macmillan's Magazine, London. | Ros. | Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cent. | Century Magazine, N. Y. | MA. | Magazine of Art, London. | San. | Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cham. | Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh. | MRN. | Methodist Review, Nashville. | School. | School Review, Chicago. |
| Char. | Charities Review, N. Y. | MRNY. | Methodist Review, N. Y. | Scrib. | Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Chaut. | Chautauquan, Cleveland, O. | Mind. | Mind, N. Y. | SR. | Sewanee Review, N. Y. |
| Cons. | Conservative Review, Washington. | MisH. | Missionary Herald, Boston. | Str. | Strand Magazine, London. |
| Contem. | Contemporary Review, London. | MisR. | Missionary Review, N. Y. | Temp. | Temple Bar, London. |
| Corn. | Cornhill, London. | Mod. | Modern Culture, Cleveland, O. | USM. | United Service Magazine, London. |
| Cos. | Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | Mon. | Monist, Chicago. | West. | Westminster Review, London. |
| Crit. | Critic, N. Y. | MonR. | Monthly Review, N. Y. | Wern. | Werner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Deut. | Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | MunA. | Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | WWM. | Wide World Magazine, London. |
| Dial. | Dial, Chicago. | Mun. | Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | WPM. | Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| Dub. | Dublin Review, Dublin. | Mus. | Music, Chicago. | WW. | World's Work, N. Y. |
| Edin. | Edinburgh Review, London. | NatGM. | National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Yale. | Yale Review, New Haven. |
| | | NatM. | National Magazine, Boston. | YM. | Young Man, London. |
| | | NatR. | National Review, London. | YW. | Young Woman, London. |
| | | NC. | New-Church Review, Boston. | | |

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1901.

A General View of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

Alabama's Convention	643
Disfranchisement in Several States	643
The Time is Ripe for Large Efforts	644
The Conference on Southern Education.....	644
Some of the Members.....	645
Public School Demands	646
A National, Not a Sectional, Problem	647
Needs of Higher Education.....	647
Some Virginia Institutions.....	648
Western versus Southern Conditions	649
Integral Education at Tuskegee.....	649
A Novel Graduating Programme	650
How Work and Study are Combined.....	651
The Need of Science in Agriculture.....	651
Parties in the South.....	652
The President and His Journey.....	652
Mrs. McKinley's Illness.....	653
The Cubans at Washington.....	654
The New State of Mind at Havana.....	654
Notes on Industrial War and Peace.....	655
A Flurry in Wall Street.....	656
Northern Pacific.....	657
General Business Items..	658
The New English Taxes.....	658
The Coal-Tax.....	659
British Finances.....	659
Lord Salisbury and Ireland.....	660
Dreary Winter in South Africa.....	660
The New British Army Bill.....	660
England's Unpopularity.....	660
Notes on German Affairs.....	661
France in Amiable Mood.....	662
China and the Indemnity.....	662
Improvement in Philippine Conditions.....	663
Hawaii's Political Deadlock.....	663
"Western Hemisphere" Matters.....	663
The Exposition Season.....	664
Some Domestic Notes.....	665
Some Educational Notes.....	665

With portraits of J. L. M. Curry, Robert C. Ogden, William A. Blair, Charles B. Aycock, C. W. Dabney, Charles D. McIver, P. B. Barringer, Henry St. G. Tucker, Booker T. Washington, John L. McLaurin, William McKinley, Mrs. William McKinley, P. M. Rixey, Señor Llorente, General Portuondo, Señor Capote, General Betancourt, Dr. Tamayo, Señor Enteuza, James J. Hill, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Emperor and Empress of Germany with their eldest sons, Lord Kelvin, Charles Tennant, James Bell, ex-Bailie Crawford, and Franklin Carter, cartoons, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events 666

With portraits of the late Charles K. D. Tanner, the late Maitbie D. Babcock, William I. Buchanan, and the late George Smith, and other illustrations.

Recent Cartoon Comments..... 670

With reproductions from American and foreign journals.

The Pan-American on Dedication Day..... 677

By William H. Hotchkiss.

With portraits of John M. Carrère, E. B. Green, C. Y. Turner, John Galen Howard, George Cary, and Newcomb Carlton, and other illustrations.

Artistic Effects of the Pan-American Exposition..... 686

By Ernest Knaufft.

With portraits of Henry Rustin, and Luther Stieringer, and other illustrations.

How Niagara Has Been "Harnessed" 694

By William C. Andrews.

Professor Henry A. Rowland, the Great Physicist..... 697

With portrait of the late Professor Rowland.

The Latest Triumphs of Electrical Invention.. 700

By Joseph S. Ames.

With portraits of William Marconi, Nikola Tesla, and Michael I. Pupin.

The Winning War Against Consumption.... 705

By Sylvester Baxter.

The New Oil-Fields of the United States..... 711

By David T. Day.

The Printing of Spoken Words..... 714

By Frederic Irland.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The Era of Consolidation.....	717
How to Restrain Trusts.....	719
Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan as a Labor Harmonizer.	719
A German "Hall of Fame".....	720
A Floating Exposition	721
The Glasgow Exhibition	721
Cotton-Mill Labor in the South.....	723
Old-Age Pensions in Australasia.....	724
Queen Victoria and Her Ministers.....	724
With the Boers at St. Helena.....	726
"The Wrong Tolstoy".....	727
Russia, Japan, and Korea.....	729
The Opening Up of the Russian Empire.....	729
The Prospects of Reform in China.....	730
Education in the Dependencies.....	731
How to Guard Against Infection.....	732
Effects of Mechanical Laws upon Organic Growth.....	734
The Incubation of Alligator Eggs.....	734
Brook Farm: A Retrospect.....	735
The Modern Maori.....	736
Chinese Magic.....	736
The Cultural Evolution of the Scandinavians..	737
The Distribution of British Ability.....	738
The Great English Dictionary.....	739
Another Edition of St. Luke's Writings	740
Women and State Education in France.....	740
Scientific Evidences of the Biblical Flood.....	741
The Aurora Australis (Southern Lights).....	743
The Battle Against Consumption in Paris.....	744

With cartoons and other illustrations

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 745

The New Books..... 759

Index to Periodicals..... 764

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A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIII.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1901.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Alabama's Convention. The best leaders of the negro race have no desire to turn colored people into imitation white people; and the best leaders of the white race in the South, far from wishing to prevent the negro from rising, earnestly desire that he should have all that he is truly and honestly capable of acquiring in the way of manhood, property, and influence. In a notable speech to the Tuskegee students in April, the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, the brilliant and excellent superintendent of education of the State of Alabama, declared that the Caucasian race could not afford to ask any odds of the negro race in a matter of intelligence. His position, in other words, was that it would be ridiculous to ask the white and black voters of Alabama to change the suffrage system in such a way as to allow white illiterates to vote, while excluding black illiterates from the rights which are theirs at present, in theory if not in practice. Alabama on that very day was holding an election to decide whether or not a convention should be called to revise the State constitution. The object of this proposed convention was well known to be the adoption of a constitutional amendment restricting the suffrage, in general pursuance of the plan that had been adopted by Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, and North Carolina, and that had long been agitated in Alabama, as also in Georgia and Virginia. Many of the best political leaders of Alabama have been of the opinion that conditions do not call for a restriction of the franchise, and that a better plan would be to encourage education by all possible means, and to put up with existing ills in the hope that the next generation will be better qualified for universal suffrage. It was fully expected, however, that those in favor of the convention would carry the State, and this was done by a majority of perhaps 30,000. It has been predicted in Alabama, however, that if the convention adopts a scheme of stringent disfranchisement, its work may be defeated at the

polls when submitted to the people for ratification. All this, of course, remains to be seen. At this April election in Alabama the voters cast their ballots for delegates to the convention, in case a majority should vote that a convention ought to be held—a rather curious arrangement. If the main proposal had been rejected, the election of delegates would, of course, have been void. As it turned out, the choice of delegates was valid, and the convention was called to meet at Montgomery on May 21, and is, therefore, now in session.

Disfranchisement in Several States. Virginia is another State that has decided to hold a like convention, which will begin its sessions at Richmond on the 12th day of the present month of June. Georgia, as our readers may remember, while not having as yet adopted a sweeping constitutional limitation upon the suffrage, has by an ingenious poll-tax arrangement practically disfranchised the bulk of the negro voters; and Arkansas has accomplished a like result in a similar fashion. In Maryland there was recently held a special session of the legislature in which the Democratic majority, against Republican opposition, adopted an election law so arranged as to result in the virtual disfranchisement of illiterates. An election was held in the city of Baltimore under this new law on May 7, and the Republicans carried eighteen out of the twenty-four wards. Circumstances were such, however, that the new election law was not conclusively tested. Perhaps in a strict and close party struggle it might prove of advantage to the Democrats. The disfranchisement amendment that was adopted in North Carolina will not go into effect until July of next year. By one means or another the negro vote in almost every one of the Southern States has been practically eliminated. The best friends of the negro are not giving themselves much present concern about this particular

matter. They are well aware that in the long run the laws of this country will have to work equally, and that a negro citizen who possesses positive qualifications for taking a part in the government of his community and his State will in due time come into his opportunity. They consider that the negro race should now learn to work, save money, make homes, and grow in moral character and intelligence.

*The Time
is Ripe for
Large Efforts.*

There are some Southern men of exceptional knowledge of facts and conditions who—while admiring the work of Mr. Washington at Tuskegee, the work of Dr. Frissell and his associates at Hampton, and that of some other institutions for the wise education of the negroes—declare that the race problem is so vast by reason of the number of negroes and the ignorance and degradation of the majority of them, that the work of these institutions is lost in the mass, so to speak, and does not materially alter the difficulties of the general situation. This view, however, is shortsighted. It is important when any great popular transformation has to be wrought to find the right methods, and to train competent leaders. This preliminary process requires time and experiment. As respects Southern education, methods have now been tested and competent leaders have now been trained. Several modern countries have been completely made over again in their educational, social, and industrial life in the course of the last half-century by the widespread adoption of new methods of education. The new census shows that the negro race is not increasing nearly as fast in the South as the white race, owing to the much higher rate of negro mortality. The South is destined to remain predominantly a white man's country; but the negroes are going to stay, and it is just as necessary to make each individual a good and useful negro according to his capacities, as it is necessary to make each white individual as good and as useful as his natural endowments will permit.

*The Conference
on Southern
Education.*

The Southern Educational Conference, which in several previous years has met at Capon Springs, in the West Virginia mountains in midsummer, accepted for this year an invitation to meet in North Carolina under the venerable roof of the Salem Academy. This institution for young women was founded a hundred years ago by the Moravians, who have given to the town of Salem a quaintness which it has retained to this day, and also a rare distinction and charm. This year's conference was held at an earlier date than usual, and opened on April 18. The foremost figure in all these conferences from the beginning has been Dr. J. L. M. Curry, one of the most distinguished public men of the South, and one of the most useful and honored men of the entire nation. Our readers need no introduction to Dr. Curry, whose address at Capon Springs two years ago was published in the number of this magazine for August, 1899, and whose knowledge of Spanish affairs, derived from his years of residence at Madrid as United States Minister, has been drawn upon for these pages. Dr. Curry has for a number of years been the chief administrator of the Peabody and Slater Funds, these being important endowments for the promotion of Southern education. His long experience as a professional educator in the South, together with his exceptional opportunities for knowledge gained in the distribution of the income of the Slater and Peabody funds,

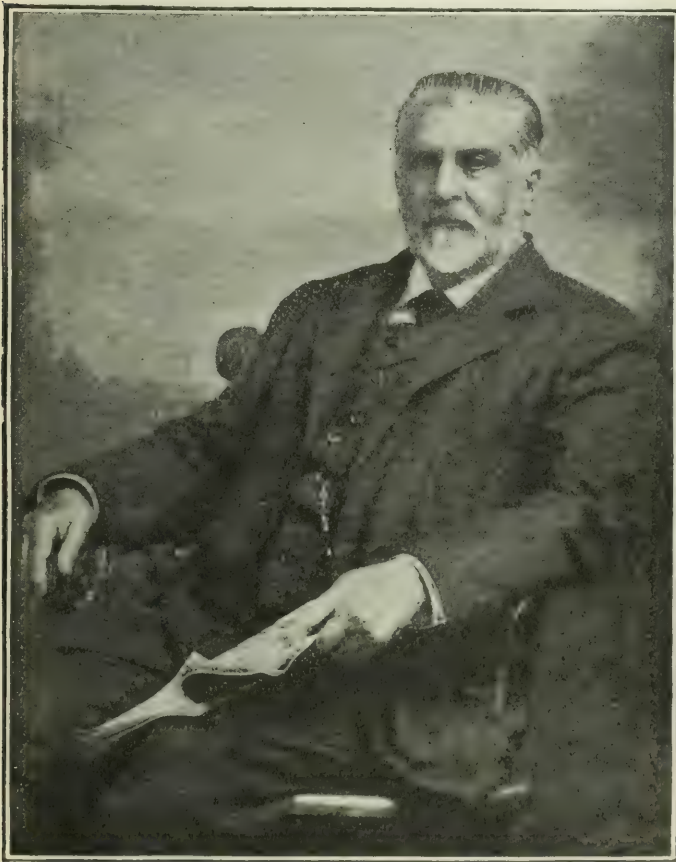


THE OLD MORAVIAN CHURCH AT SALEM, WITH A CORNER OF THE ACADEMY.

gives him a larger knowledge than any other man possesses of the educational and social conditions of the people of the Southern States of both races. While most of the newspapers have shown an intelligent understanding and appreciation of the purposes of the educational conference held at Winston-Salem in April, the impression has to some extent been created that it was made up in the main of a company of visitors from the North, whose particular interest south of Mason and Dixon's Line lay in the higher education of the negro race. The great majority of the members of the conference were, in fact, Southern educators, most of them concerned with the instruction of white pupils.

Several of the men who have from the first been most active in the conferences, while not living in the South, have long been engaged in educational work for Southern negroes, and this is particularly true of

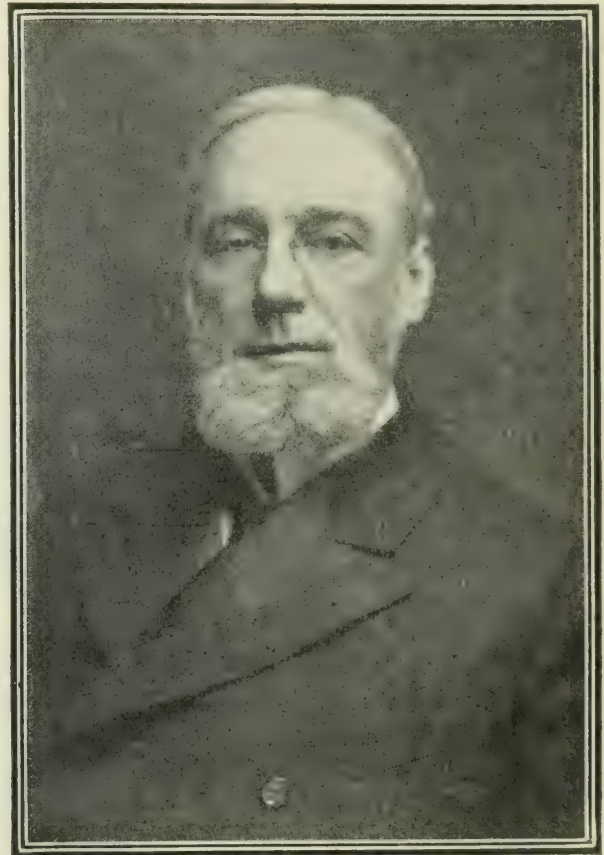
*Some of the
Members.*



DR. J. L. M. CURRY.

the trustees and friends of the great institution for normal and industrial training at Hampton, Va. It so happened that the graduating exercises at Hampton preceded by one day the opening of the conference at Winston-Salem. The president of the board of trustees of Hampton is Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York; and Mr. Ogden and Dr. Frissell, the principal of Hamp-

ton Institute, have from the beginning been especially active in promoting the success of the annual conferences. Another of these is Mr. W. H. Baldwin, of New York, who had resided in the South for a number of years, and who has long been one of the most indispensable members of the board of trustees of the institute at Tuskegee, which has been developed under the genius of Booker Washington. Mr. George Foster Pea-



MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN.

body, a prominent New York financier, active in these conferences and ardently interested in Southern education, was born and grew up in Georgia. Men like Mr. Ogden, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Baldwin, and others have so thoroughly identified themselves with the cause of Southern education that no well-informed man in the South could well regard them as not thoroughly familiar with Southern conditions. Mr. Ogden was president of the conference; but the programme was mainly conducted by Southern men, and most of the speeches of chief significance were, naturally and properly, made by Southern educators and public men, although admirable addresses on educational themes were heard from Dr. McAlister, of the Drexel Institute at Philadelphia, and Dr. Russell, dean of the Teachers' College at New York, and of a more general nature from Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Peabody, of Harvard, and several others. North Carolina was,



MR. WILLIAM A. BLAIR, OF
WINSTON-SALEM.

(Chairman of the Executive
Committee of the Conference.)

the improvement of the
character of the district
schools of both races.

*Public
School
Demands.*

The keynote of the conference was the urgent need for better public schools at any sacrifice. Along this line the most powerful presentation of the entire conference was made by President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, who made an exhaustive statistical review of the condition of common-school education in the South during recent years, and who set forth the most painful facts without disguise and with absolute frankness. Dr. Dabney's position was not pessimistic; it was simply businesslike. Like the skillful surgeon, Dr. Dabney laid bare the difficult and distressing situation, not to pronounce it hopeless, but as the necessary preliminary to remedial measures. Some of the Northern speakers pointed out the fact that in the Eastern part of the United States the problem of maintaining efficient rural schools is also a pressing and difficult one. Upon one thing everybody in the conference was agreed—namely, that the principal business of the statesman, the philanthropist, and the good citizen of the United States at the present time and for the immediate future must be the task of public education. It was also the undisputed opinion of the conference that all parts of a wisely planned educa-



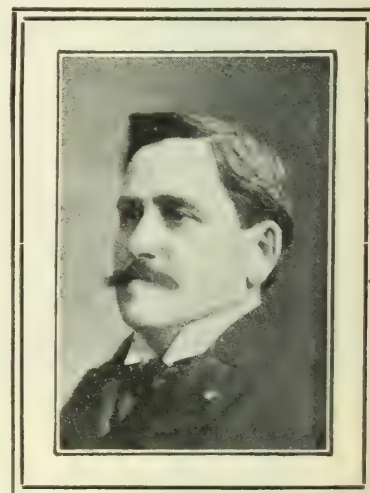
GOV. CHARLES B. AYCOCK, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

naturally, well represented, and Governor Aycock,* who welcomed the conference on behalf of the State, expressed with great directness and force his own educational policy, which calls for increased appropriations for school purposes, especially for

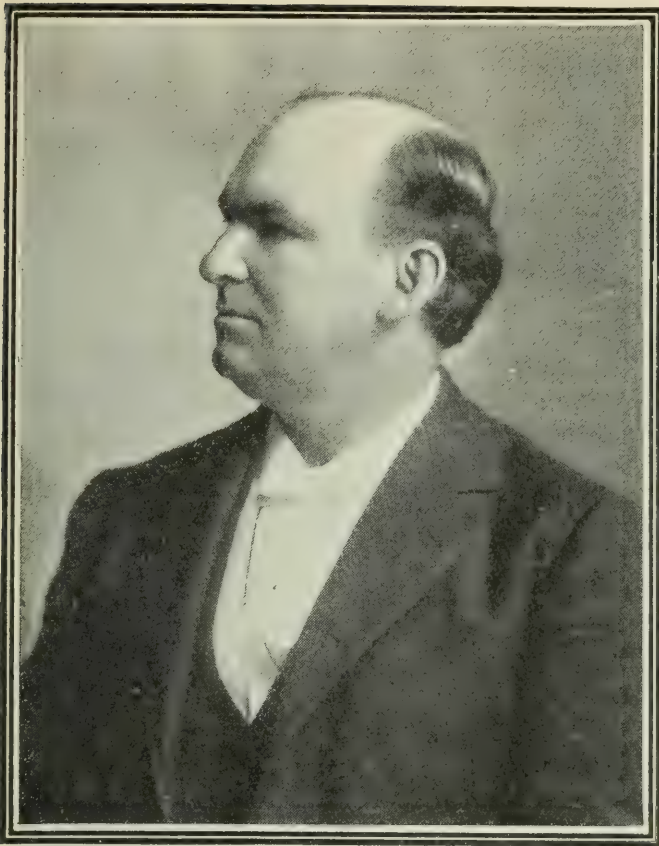
tional system are equally necessary. No part of the work can be safely neglected. It would seem, perhaps, that if at the present moment one particular phase of the educational scheme is entitled to more emphasis than another, it is the work of training teachers. One of the most brilliant and convincing addresses made before the conference was that of Dr. Charles D. McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, North Carolina. Dr. McIver, who is still a young man and of abounding energy and capacity, arrived some years ago at the conclusion—in the course of his general educa-

tional work in North Carolina—that the most crying need was for the thorough training of the white young women of the State, first for all the best possibilities of life, and, second, for the work of teaching. He has thoroughly converted the State of North Carolina to his view, and recent successive State legislatures have increased the yearly appropriation for his school from \$10,000 to \$40,000. Almost, if not quite, as important as the training of teachers in the South at the present time is the work of building suitable schoolhouses, the

systematic levy of local taxes for school purposes, and increase of the average length of the school term from four or five months to eight or ten. The conference would have been justified even if it had done nothing beyond its programme of addresses and discussions. But it was not content to rest there, and adopted resolutions calling for the publication and distribution of its proceedings, and more particularly for the appointment of a stand-



PRESIDENT DABNEY, OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.



DR. CHARLES D. M'IVER.

(President of the Normal School at Greensboro, N. C.)

ing board of seven members to enter upon an active campaign on behalf of the improvement of educational conditions in the South. This seems the beginning of a great practical movement.

A National, Not a Sectional, Problem. The whole country was necessarily affected before emancipation by the fact of two races in the South, and the whole country is affected by that fact to-day. The impoverishment of the South in consequence of the Civil War is of national as well as sectional concern. It is eminently fitting and proper that Northern men should continue to contribute large sums toward the educational advancement of the Southern negroes. The amount thus given since 1865 in the aggregate has been very large. It has all been bestowed with excellent intentions, but some of it has been unwisely used. It is not wholly creditable to some excellent people in the South that they have so little appreciated the spirit in which much of this Northern giving to Southern negro education has been carried on. On the other hand, it is by no means to the credit of some of the Northern agencies of Southern negro education that they have worked in the South for a quarter of a century or more without making their way into the sympathy and confidence of the Southern people. The mark of real confidence and real educational common sense

will come when the management of these institutions planted in the South by Northern donors is given over very largely to Southern men. Immense aggregations of wealth are to be found in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities lying to the north of Virginia and the Ohio River. It does not follow, however, that this wealth is local in its origin. Mr. Carnegie's largest gifts, as it happens, have been for the people of Pittsburg and vicinity, and Mr. Rockefeller has given more to the University of Chicago than to any other one institution, while the Stanford millions have gone to an institution in California, Mr. Pierpont Morgan's beneficences have to a great extent been bestowed upon New York objects, the late Mr. Armour gave most generously to Chicago philanthropies, and so on. But there is no proper reason why the institutions of the South should not benefit equally with those of the North by reason of the amassing of great fortunes in the hands of men of liberal inclinations. To the wealth that has accumulated in private hands from transportation and industry, the South has contributed its due share ; and this should be remembered.

*Needs of
Higher
Education.*

It is doubly to be regretted that there has not been better appreciation among wealthy men in the North of the great need and opportunity of Southern institutions for the white race. The South had many good colleges before the war, and since that time many of them have done noble work with a pitifully small income. It is perhaps true that nowhere in our day could a larger educational result be produced by the investment of a given amount of money than in the already established institutions of our Southern States. It would seem invidious to set forth the claims of one or another of these institutions, because the list of worthy ones is not small, and no enumeration of them would be possible in these remarks. But, as typical, might be mentioned the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, where liberal gifts of money at the present moment would unquestionably count for more in the promotion of the highest type of American university work than in any other institution new or old,—north, east, south, or west. To the University of Virginia—that beautiful monument to the genius of Thomas Jefferson, and to his breadth of vision and modern quality of mind—some gifts have indeed been given ; and a new university hospital in connection with the medical department was dedicated in April. The building is in the most perfect keeping, both in placing and architectural details, with the symmetrical scheme prepared by Mr. Jefferson.



DR. P. B. BARRINGER.
(Chairman of the Faculty,
University of Virginia.)



HON. HENRY ST. G. TUCKER.
(Acting President, Washing-
ton and Lee University.)

Some Virginia Institutions. The noble traditions of the University of Virginia have had a wide influence upon the development of higher education in the United States, and upon student life and character. Charlottesville is one of the ideal educational communities of the country; and it lies in that Piedmont region of Virginia that should forever be cherished by Americans as the home of the most illustrious group of statesmen this country has produced. Across the mountains, in the upper part of the Shenandoah Valley, lies Lexington, Va., another historic educational town, the seat of Washington and Lee University. After the Civil War, Gen. Robert E. Lee accepted the presidency of the institution, which had been founded in the lifetime of the Father of his Country and was named for Washington with his consent and good wishes. After General Lee's death his name was added to that of Washington in the title of the university. This institution has taken vigorous hold of its work, and has been under the guidance of strong minds and brave spirits. In recent years

it has suffered great loss in the death of two distinguished public men of the first rank, namely, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, who had become head of the law department on his retirement from Congress, and the Hon. William L. Wilson, who, after many years of service in Congress and the Cabinet, had accepted the presidency of the university. Hon. Henry St. George Tucker, one of the ablest and best known of the younger public men of Virginia, succeeded his father as dean of the law school, and since the death of Mr. Wilson has also served as acting president. This institution has recently dedicated an admirable law building in memory of the late John Randolph Tucker, and the friends of the late Mr. Wilson are raising a fund for the ample endowment of a chair of political or economic sci-



THE JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER MEMORIAL HALL.
(New home of the Law School of the Washington and Lee
University.)



THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
(View of the east lawn from the east terrace.)

ence in honor of the esteemed and high-minded gentleman who filled at one time the important position of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and who served in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. There are other Virginia institutions worthy of high commendation, among which may be mentioned with great praise those that are comprised in the so-called Randolph-Macon System. Under one board of trustees is the college for young men at Ashland, founded in 1830, two preparatory schools for young men at Bedford City and Front Royal, a college for women at Lynchburg, founded in 1893, and a preparatory school for girls at Danville. The rapid development of the college for women at Lynchburg should be a matter of pride to the whole State. This institution takes high rank educationally by reason of the excellence of its instruction and the thoroughness of its courses, and it could make most



THE RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

intelligent and productive use of a great deal of money to provide for the needs that come with the expansion of its work.

*Western versus
Southern
Conditions.*

In times past, Western colleges have asked for a great deal of money from people of means living in the East, and what they have received has certainly been no more than they have deserved. These investments in Western education have brought forth many-fold. But the West has now become comparatively rich. It will make good use of all the money it can get for educational purposes; but it is entirely capable of the further development of general and special educational life and work without any pecuniary aid from the outside. It is true, of course, that a very considerable margin of the wealth actually produced in the Western States drains into the large cities of the East through the tendency of the owners of large amalgamated interests,—such as railways, telegraphs, the live-stock and dressed-meat business, the mining and movement of coal, and various other enterprises,—to absent themselves from the sources of their wealth, and to live in the older and more populous communities. Thus they become, in a less conspicuous way, but in a real sense, nevertheless, a class of absentee proprietors analogous to the absentee landlords of Ireland. Evidently it is not proper that the owners of the great Irish estates living in England should make London the center of their philanthropic activities. Their surplus wealth should go back to the communities whence it is derived. In like man-

ner, it is proper enough that the railroad and industrial fortunes whose owners are domiciled in the East should recognize constant moral obligations toward the producing regions from which their wealth has sprung. The West has in times past been both lucid and forcible in presenting this argument to certain Eastern men of wealth, with moderate, though by no means sufficient, results. The South, meanwhile, has had the greater need, and, in our opinion, the greater claim; yet it has never quite ventured to ask for a share of what, in the moral sense, is really its own. The South is poor, yet it has contributed very largely to the coffers of those who are rolling in riches. They should recognize its needs, acknowledge its claims upon them, and aid in its stupendous task of fighting the battle of civilization against illiteracy, and of making prevalent those kinds of education that experiment has shown to be most desirable.

*Integral
Education
at Tuskegee.*

At institutions for colored youth in the South, of which Hampton and Tuskegee are the most conspicuous examples, integral education is the cardinal principle. The individual student is developed and trained in all his nature and faculties to take a useful place in the community. The school itself is a community. Thus, the Tuskegee Institute is, fundamentally, a village settlement, quietly engaged in the business of leading a rational life. It has a population of nearly 2,000,—including the student body, a hundred or more teachers and instructors, and the wives and children of those

instructors who are married. It has some hundreds of acres of land, upon which it raises its own food. It applies scientific principles to the work of agriculture, and it manages to make this production of its food-supply count for the education in agriculture of a great many of its pupils. And this practical work secures the best possible mental condition for the grasp of important scientific principles in chemistry and physics, as applied to the soil, and to the growth and culture of plants. Thus, work and education go hand in hand. In like manner, the necessity of owning a large number of horses and cows makes possible practical instruction in the breeding and care of live stock and in scientific dairying. The Tuskegee Institute—which is strictly a negro community, without a white man living in it, from Mr. Booker Washington, the principal, to the youngest student—occupies in all fifty buildings or more, in which there is carried on a well coördinated social life that is of itself a constant source of influence and benefit to the pupil, because it familiarizes him at every turn with those things that men associated together have in these modern times been able to accomplish for the decency, comfort, and dignity of daily life. Every student, no matter what particular work he may do in the institute community, sees going on about him all the more essential handicrafts and industries, pursued both for production and also for instruction. For Sunday worship, daily chapel, and other purposes of general assembly, the institute comes together in an admirable chapel building capable of seating perhaps 2,500 people, built by student labor with bricks made in the institute's own brickyard by the students themselves, and finished throughout by home labor. The plans were made by a trained architect who is one of the instructors of the institute, and who superintended the work.

*A Novel
Graduating
Programme.*

In similar manner the members of this school community have erected all their own buildings, and thorough instruction is given in all the building trades. Mr. Robert C. Ogden had brought to the Hampton exercises as his guests a large company of men and women interested in Hampton and other educational work in the South, and had then proceeded with his party to the conference at Winston-Salem, whence the itinerary was to Tuskegee by way of Atlanta. While these visitors were at Tuskegee, a new building just completed by student labor, the money for which had been given

by Miss Stokes, of New York, was dedicated to its uses for the practical instruction of negro girls in domestic science. In connection with this dedication, the graduating exercises of the industrial departments were held several weeks in advance of the regular commencement day. These graduating exercises were as interesting as any, perhaps, ever held in the United States. The great platform of the chapel building was decorated with objects illustrative of the processes and products of the agricultural, industrial, and household industries taught to the pupils. One young man, graduating as a wheelwright and carriage builder, came forward, and in ten minutes explained in a straightforward way the methods employed in making a good vehicle, having the unfinished parts and also a perfected carriage before him on the stage. Another young man who had learned the machinist's trade explained a steam pump which he had made, and which also was on the platform with steam up and in running order. Still another, with suitable illustrative material, explained how to restore to fertility the worn-out soils of the South. Another, who had also studied under the professor of agriculture, explained how to plant, raise, and care for young fruit trees. A daughter of Mr. Booker Washington, who had taken the dressmaking course, explained, with suitable models before her, how to fit and make a gown, and showed how desirable it is that all girls should be taught how to make women's and children's clothes. Another young woman, with a kitchen range before her on the platform, illustrated in a clear discourse some of the principles and methods of plain cooking. It is not necessary to cite further



THE CHAPEL BUILDING AT TUSKEGEE.

examples. These are enough to show something of the nature of industrial education at Tuskegee. To describe it in detail would require a good-sized volume.

How Work and Study are Combined. Nor is it necessary to enumerate the many kinds of industry carried on by which the students are enabled to earn their living and pay for their general instruction, while also acquiring knowledge of farming, or some other trade or industry. A model tailor shop makes the neat uniforms and other clothing

young pupils in arithmetic. Each one of these pupils, boys and girls alike, had been required to go to the place where ground had been broken for the new Carnegie library, take careful measurements of the ground as staked out, and make a neat scale drawing from which a practical builder could have worked. Having ascertained the superficial area, each pupil was instructed to find out the depth to which the architect had decided to dig the cellar, and then to calculate the number of cubic yards of necessary excavation. Thus, not only were such students as actually worked on the Carnegie library building obliged to learn these things as they labored, but even the pupils serving in other parts of the industrial organization were taught their lessons in mathematics, not so much from books as through direct application to the problems that had to be solved every day in the work going on about them. We mention this as a simple hint to many white teachers, who might accomplish more in these days of late spring and early summer by taking their pupils out-of-doors, and giving their arithmetic or geography lessons a relation to things in the vicinity, than by severe thumbing of books through weary hours at stiff desks. The Tuskegee method does not unduly discount books, but it brings them into their right relation to education and life. It is conspicuously true that the pupils educated by the Hampton and Tuskegee method come into a simpler, more direct, and more excellent use of the English language than those in certain other institutions who are taught by the more conventional literary methods, and whose use of language has a tendency to become stilted and artificial.



Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

of the students; a model shoe shop, with the best machinery, makes excellent shoes of various grades; and a well-equipped wood-working shop, among other things, makes all the furniture of the institution, while a number of the departments, including a good blacksmith shop, also do work for the general region roundabout. Among other trades taught is that of printing; and the printing office is well equipped and creditable. At present the students are erecting a new library building, for which Mr. Carnegie has given the necessary money. Those students who come with no money at all spend most of their days in practical work, and most of their evenings in the night classes. As throwing a sidelight on the coördination of educational and practical work, a little circumstance may be noted that was observed by the writer in visiting a night class of

The Need of Science in Agriculture. Apart from the crying need of educational work to reduce the mass of ill-literacy in the South, the greatest single need of that part of the country would seem to be improved agriculture. In various ways the South is awakening to some understanding of this need. The professor of agriculture at Tuskegee—a man with a genius for the study of nature, a wide scientific knowledge, and a rare gift for teaching, who blends the theoretical with the practical at every turn—is able to arouse in the dulllest mind a keen interest in agricultural chemistry by merely showing how it is and why it is that certain practical results are produced. For example, two or three years ago he measured off two adjacent acres of ordinary land on the school farm. One of these acres he treated with six or seven dollars' worth of a fertilizer that he himself prepared on scientific principles. The other acre he left as it was. Both acres were planted with potatoes, both being ploughed and cultivated in

exactly the same way. The fertilized acre produced 400 bushels of a valuable grade of potatoes, while the other acre produced 40 bushels of a cheap and undesirable grade. The statement of such a fact awakens profound respect for Professor Carver, and renders him an oracle through all the country roundabout. It paves the way for an ardent study of the chemical constituents of the potato on the one hand, and of the corresponding elements of the soil on the other hand. This professor is an advocate of small farms well tilled. It is perfectly feasible to make such ideas as his prevalent throughout the South; and the result would be a complete transformation. But a progress that ought to be rapid will surely be slow and painful, unless there is ample support given to educational work of the kind that he is carrying on. We mention his work thus particularly, not because it stands alone, but because it represents so well what is desirable. At the normal and industrial institute for negroes at Greensboro, North Carolina, to mention another individual instance, a young graduate of the agricultural college of the State of Minnesota is in charge of the department of farming, and is carrying on an admirable dairy in a region where modern dairying is almost unknown, and yet which is excellently adapted to the grasses, clovers, and other crops of a dairy country.

*Parties in
the South.*

There has been much discussion during the past few weeks, particularly in Southern newspapers, of the future of the Democratic party in the South. The prevailing opinion is that, while the South will continue to be preponderately Democratic for some time to come, there will be opportunity for the Republican party to make important gains, now that the political aspects of the race question are of less moment by reason of negro disfranchisement. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, has been the central figure in a discussion that reveals an important and increasing line of cleavage in the ranks of Southern Democrats. There is an element in the South, full of the new commercial and industrial spirit, believing in sound money, favoring the extension of American territory and commerce, and more concerned about the market for American cotton in the Orient than about theoretical party tenets. Senator McLaurin is a type of the men of this class. He voted for the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, and has always advocated the retention of the Philippines. Mr. McLaurin tells the men of the South to accept things as they are, and to open their eyes to the facts of modern progress. He takes the broad national view. His positions were set forth with great frankness and ability

before the Manufacturers' Club at Charlotte, N. C., in April. While continuing to call himself a Democrat, he is undoubtedly in sympathy with the foremost policies and guiding principles of President McKinley. The President himself, on the other hand, has recently made appointments in South Carolina to high federal offices of men heretofore known as Democrats, but holding views like those of Senator McLaurin rather than like those of Senator Tillman and the Bryan



SENATOR JOHN L. M'LAURIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democrats. If there should come about a conservative reorganization of the Democratic party, such Southern men would presumably remain Democrats. But in case of the continued and permanent control of the Democratic machinery by men holding the opinions on foreign, financial, and economic questions that were maintained by Mr. Bryan in the last campaign, it is quite possible that there might emerge in South Carolina and other Southern States a new party or political association made up of business men acting openly in politics with the Northern business men whose views they entertain. As to the Democratic party in the North, it is evident enough that serious efforts are already on foot in a quiet way among the leaders to regain control for the so-called conservative element, and ex-Senator Hill, of New York, is regarded as one of the principal leaders in such efforts. It is far too soon, however, to express an opinion as to the outcome.

*The President
and His
Journey.*

As we have repeatedly pointed out, the reelection of President McKinley was not in any strict sense a party affair. The country did not wish to experiment

with radical changes of policy. Toward Mr. McKinley personally there was a feeling of confidence and good will almost unprecedented in the history of American politics. A fresh evidence of this fact was afforded by the great cordiality with which the President and his Cabinet officers were received as they stopped at various points in the South on their way to the Pacific Coast. Mr. McKinley's Southern speeches were in his best and most felicitous vein. The Presidential train left Washington on April 29, and passed across Virginia by way of Charlottesville and Lynchburg, with brief stops at several places. At Memphis, Tenn., there was a banquet, and there was some pause at the old town of Vicksburg, Miss., and also at Jackson. On the afternoon of May 1 New Orleans was reached. Although President Jefferson acquired the territory of which New Orleans was the capital almost one hundred years ago, that beautiful and important city had never until last month been visited by a President of the United States. Mr. McKinley's reception was accordingly a fitting one, in honor not of the man alone, but also of the great office of Chief Magistrate of the United States. In Texas the tourists broke the journey at Houston, Austin, and San Antonio, where in front of the Alamo the President addressed a great crowd. At El Paso, Texas, Mr. McKinley was greeted by high Mexican officials delegated by President Diaz to extend his greetings and to convey his regret that his own health did not permit him to go to the border to meet his American colleague. The President made brief speeches at various places in New Mexico and Arizona, and in the beautiful towns of Southern California was driven over streets actually covered with cut roses. It is reported that at Santa Barbara he was driven over such a pathway of flowers for a mile from the railway station. In honor of his visit to Los Angeles there was a characteristic floral parade. To those who



Photographed for the New York *Journal* by J. C. Hemment.

President William
McKinley.

Hon. John
Hay.

Hon. Charles
Emory Smith.

Hon. Ethan A.
Hitchcock.

Mr. George B.
Cortelyou.

Hon. James
Wilson.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY, OUTWARD BOUND.

have never seen such a spectacle in California words cannot convey any adequate impression.

Mrs. McKinley's illness.

Instead of spending Sunday, May 12, on the coast at Del Monte, as had been planned, the President proceeded directly to San Francisco in order to obtain special medical advice regarding the health of Mrs. McKinley, whose strength had not proved equal to the fatigues and diversions inevitable on such an extended journey. Unfortunately, her condition grew steadily more alarming from day to day, and in the San Francisco programme which had been prepared, the President took little personal part, remaining constantly at the bedside of Mrs. McKinley, whose recovery was reported to the country through the Associated Press as scarcely possible. Great recuperative power was shown, however, by the invalid, and by the 20th she was regarded as safely past the critical point. It

was planned that after a few more days the President and his wife would proceed to their home at Canton, Ohio, by a direct route, making no stops by the way except of the very briefest.

Five days before the President started on his long tour there arrived in Washington the commission of the Cuban Constitutional Convention sent to discuss the question of the future relations of Cuba and the United States. The chairman of the commission

The Cubans at Washington.

States has no objects or policies that conflict at any point either with the best interests of Cuba or with the desire of that country to try self-government in an independent way. Happily, the delegates were convinced to this effect. They were too discreet to say anything, however, when they came to New York to spend a day or two before returning to Cuba, except in praise of the hospitality they had enjoyed, and of the ability and high-mindedness of the public men with whom they had been in conference at Washington. On



MRS. M'KINLEY, WALKING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND DR. RIXEY.

(From a snap-shot, taken on the tour by N. Lazarnick.)

was Dr. Diego Tamayo, and his four colleagues were Señor Domingo Mendez Capote, President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, and Señors Portuondo, Llorente, and Betancourt. Several other prominent Cubans accompanied the members of the commission. They were received with all the high official courtesies to which they were entitled, and in addition to these official attentions they were treated with a frank warmth of friendliness and good will, the sincerity of which could not be doubted. The delegation found no disposition at Washington to dally, or evade issues. The President received them without delay, and Secretary Root gave a full and unreserved explanation of the policy of the United States toward Cuba. The result was that the misapprehensions under which the delegates had come to this country rapidly disappeared. The United

May 7, at a private session of the Constitutional Convention in Havana, the commissioners gave a report of their visit to Washington. The one prompt result of this report was to make the leading Cubans understand, first, that the motives of the American people toward Cuba were not open to any question, and, second, that the principles set forth in the so-called Platt Amendment really represented public opinion in the United States and could not be materially changed.

The New State of Mind at Havana.

On May 11 the commissioners made public an extended and interesting report of their visit, and especially of their conversations with Mr. Root. After considerable discussion, during which Cuban opinion seemed to be rapidly changing in favor of the American point of view, the subject of a



Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.
Señor Llorente.

General Portuondo. Señor Capote, President.
General Betancourt.

Dr. Tamayo.
Señor Enteuza, Interpreter.

VISITING DELEGATES FROM THE CUBAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

reply to the Platt Amendment was referred by the Constitutional Convention to a committee, a majority of whom, on May 16, decided to report in favor of accepting the Platt Amendment as explained by Secretary Root. This action of the committee evidently foreshadowed the final decision of the convention itself. Meanwhile, economic conditions in Cuba were giving the people more immediate concern than political matters. It was believed in Havana that the Administration leaders at Washington were prepared to urge upon Congress next winter the prompt adoption of a reciprocity arrangement under which Cuban sugar and tobacco would be admitted to the United States either free of duty or at greatly reduced rates.

*Notes on
Industrial War
and Peace.*

While the industrial world has been somewhat troubled with strikes and rumors of strikes, the one important fact of the past few weeks in this connection has been the rapid and wide-spread acceptance of the principle of direct and friendly conference between the representatives of labor and capital. When we went to press last month a strike in a

sheet steel mill at McKeesport, near Pittsburgh, growing out of a question of the recognition of organized labor, threatened to spread throughout the vast congeries of industrial establishments controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. This McKeesport strike was, however, settled after a very few days by friendly conference between the highest representatives of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers of America on one hand, and the representatives of the so-called "Trust" on the other. The terms of the settlement fully and frankly recognized the principle of friendly conference and mutual concession, and established the right of the employees to form lodges in affiliation with the Amalgamated Association. This is thoroughly sensible and encouraging. A local but quite serious strike occurred in May on the street-railway system operating in Albany, Troy, and other towns in the vicinity. There was involved on the one hand a claim on the part of the men for better pay and a better adjustment of hours and wages, and on the other hand there was involved the principle of the company's right to employ non-union as well as union labor. Serious riots attended the attempt

of the company to operate the trolley lines with new men; and several regiments of State militia were brought into action, two bystanding citizens being killed in an attempt of the troops to put down riotous assaults upon moving cars. The trouble was finally adjusted by protracted conference between the direct representatives of the two opposing interests. The company conceded the demands as respects wages, and the men conceded the right of the company to employ non-union as well as union men. Both sides recognized the superior right of the innocent public, and a three-year agreement was signed, under which there can be no likelihood of any difference arising which will not be adjustable by direct and amicable discussion. The machinists were preparing for a great strike last month in demand for increased wages. Their union is known as the International Associations of Machinists, at the head of which is President James O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell stated in the middle of May that 150,000 machinists would strike on May 20 unless they should receive a 12½ per cent. increase in wages. Earlier in the month a conference had been held between the Metal Trades Association, representing the employers, and Mr. O'Connell's union of the working machinists. As we went to press, the demands were being granted. On May 18 many thousands of men employed in the building trades of New York left their work in sympathy with the members of the local bricklayers' union, who were involved in trouble with the Masons' and Builders' Association. The strike was precipitated without any commensurate cause or grievance, through the extremely aggressive and arbitrary attitude of a portion of the bricklayers. Much excellent work toward the promotion of industrial conciliation and arbitration has been done of late by the National Civic Federation, which last month held a conference in New York on this particular theme. Its standing committee on conciliation and arbitration is not only winning the respect and confidence alike of organized capital and organized labor, but is also educating public opinion as to the best ways to prevent strikes, and is promoting industrial peace at particular crises by wise advice and by fortunate efforts to bring together into conference the representatives of opposing interests. Europe during the past year or two has been the scene of many extremely disastrous strikes, and last month on the Continent there were industrial deadlocks and labor riots at various points. This country should now in the day of its great prosperity take warning and avoid these bitter and useless conflicts, which harm both sides, while involving the welfare and prospects of the country at large.

*A Flurry in
Wall Street.*

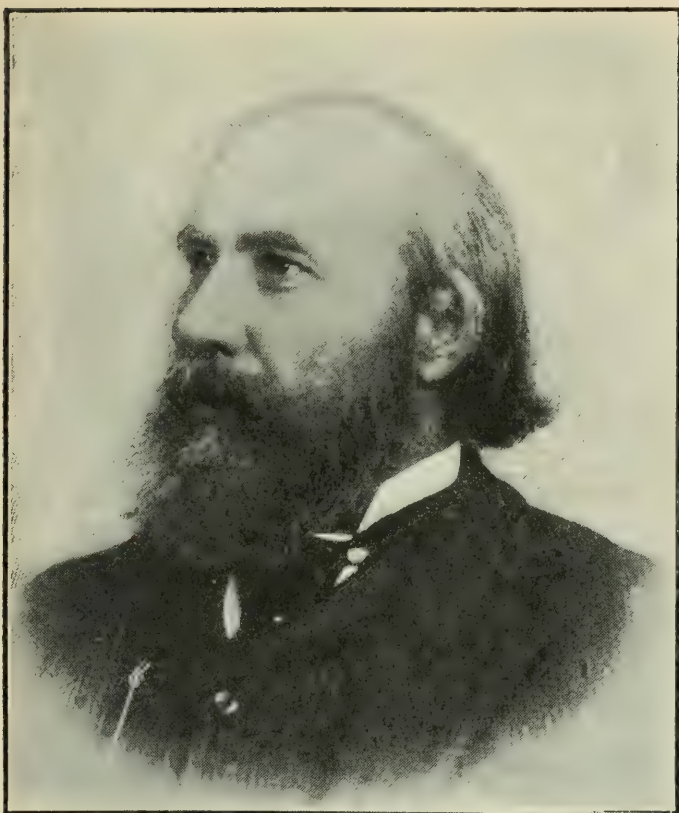
It is necessary that there should be a principal center for the transaction of certain kinds of business. If New York were not the center of American banking and finance, some other city would have to be. It is perfectly legitimate and right that railway companies and great industries should be organized as joint-stock undertakings, and that their shares of stock and their bonds and securities should be bought and sold. It is also both right and inevitable that the business of buying and selling such shares should find a principal focus in some one stock exchange like that of New York. A clear distinction should be kept in mind by those not familiar with stock-exchange transactions between the legitimate and proper buying and selling of shares of stock, and that form of so-called stock speculation which at basis amounts to nothing more than betting on the fluctuation of prices. While this distinction is clear enough in logic, and is practical enough to affect the conduct of the ordinary investor and business man, it is a distinction that is not so easy to maintain in the complexity of the transactions of men habitually dealing in stocks and breathing the rather unwholesome atmosphere of a trading center like Wall Street. Thus many of the men who, to a great extent, are engaged in the legitimate



THE FARMER'S COMMENT ON STOCK-EXCHANGE BOOMS.

"So, they're getting rich in Wall Street, are they? Well, if it weren't for me they wouldn't make much money!"

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago.)



MR. JAMES J. HILL.

was their intention to lease to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lines, and to bring into operating union with them. Other interests, however, headed by Mr. Harriman, the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and associated financial interests, had recently purchased the Southern Pacific Railway system on behalf of the Union Pacific; and they apparently desired to checkmate the so-called "Burlington deal." Accordingly, they laid their plans to buy up enough of the Northern Pacific stock to wrest away control of that line from the Morgan-Hill interest. When the outlines of the project began to disclose themselves, Northern Pacific stock, which is not very valuable on its own intrinsic merits, and which a few years ago was selling for a song, began to assume a great place in the market and to rise very rapidly. The brokers for the interests seeking control were willing to buy at a large figure all the stock that anybody chose to offer. This tempted the speculators, who sold freely for future delivery at a high price. When the dates for delivery arrived; however, the speculators could neither buy nor borrow the necessary shares of stock at ordinary figures. Northern Pacific on May 9 reached \$1,000 a share; and for a few hours many men were obliged to sacrifice excellent stocks and bonds in order to get money with which to purchase Northern Pacific at fabulous prices. The corner was broken by the agreement of the leading interests to postpone stock deliveries, and also by a restraining order issued by a New York judge.

business of buying and selling actual shares of stock are led sometimes to sell very heavily for future delivery certain stocks which they do not own, but expect, if necessary, to be able to acquire. It is no part of our present purpose to discuss stock-market ethics. We have in mind merely an allusion to the very remarkable panic that occurred in Wall Street last month and that reached its climax on May 9. This panic did not originate in any changed conditions in the business of the country which affected in any way the value of the shares of stock of railways and industrial concerns, nor in any scarcity of money, or fear as to wars, bad crops, or other disasters. It simply happened as an incident of an immense amount of speculative overtrading in connection with some of the pending railway movements toward amalgamation of ownership, and particularly of a titanic struggle that disclosed itself for the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

*Northern
Pacific.*

For some time past this railway has been operated in harmony with the Great Northern Railway system over which Mr. James J. Hill is the presiding genius, and whose chief financial power centers in the office of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. These interests, for the further lessening of competition and the improvement of their great traffic schemes, had practically accomplished a purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, which it



NORTHERN PACIFIC PREFERRED.
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).

General
Business
Items.

The principal sufferers were men who had nobody to blame but themselves, while the confidence of the stock market was soon restored and the banking and industrial interests of the country were not disturbed. Previous to this panic the buying and selling in Wall Street had been at a volume wholly without precedent. If the speculators' panic of last month shall have operated to diminish the gambling fever it will have been a timely and useful visitation. Mr. Pierpont Morgan

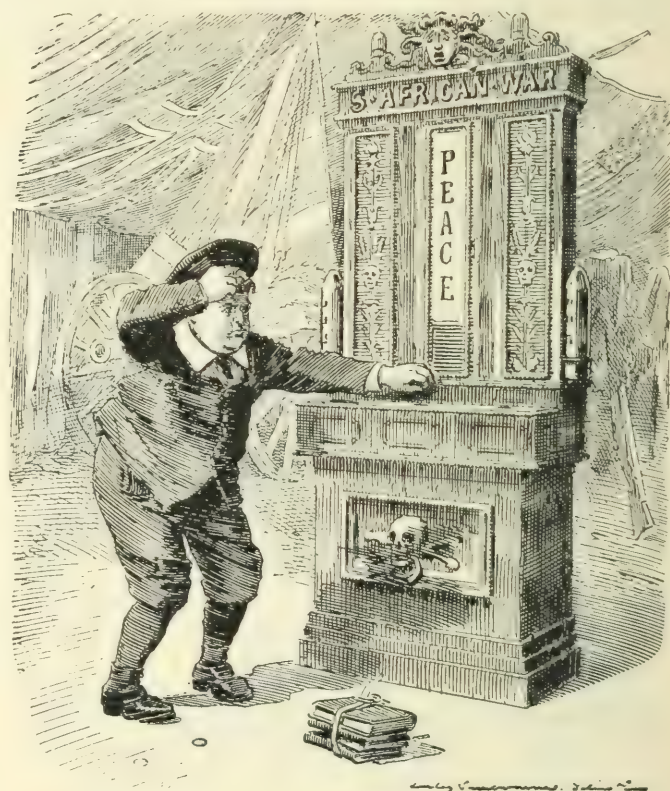


EVEN THE SEA CAN'T ESCAPE MR. MORGAN.
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

meanwhile has been abroad, and among other things has been interesting himself in promoting the amalgamation of steamship lines. The Atlantic and West Indian fleets of the Leyland Line, aggregating thirty-eight fine vessels, have through him been transferred from English to American ownership. A very important movement is on foot meanwhile for the financial amalgamation of a number of the largest American ship-building works, including, besides the great establishment at Newport News and several others on the Atlantic coast, the famous Union Iron Company's works at San Francisco, where the new battleship *Ohio* has just been launched. These two movements, the one for the purchase with American capital of foreign steamship lines and the other for the amalgamation of American ship-building plants, are precisely in the line of forecasts made by this magazine during the discussion of the ship-subsidy bill. It was held that since we had thus long deferred the enactment of any general subsidy measure to promote

the American construction and operation of merchant vessels, it would be highly desirable to await further results of the industrial and capitalistic transformations now taking place in this country. When American capital is ready to turn its attention to the building and operation of ocean ships on a large scale, it would seem likely that the thing can be done, quite irrespective of government subsidies. In any case, it is desirable to await developments.

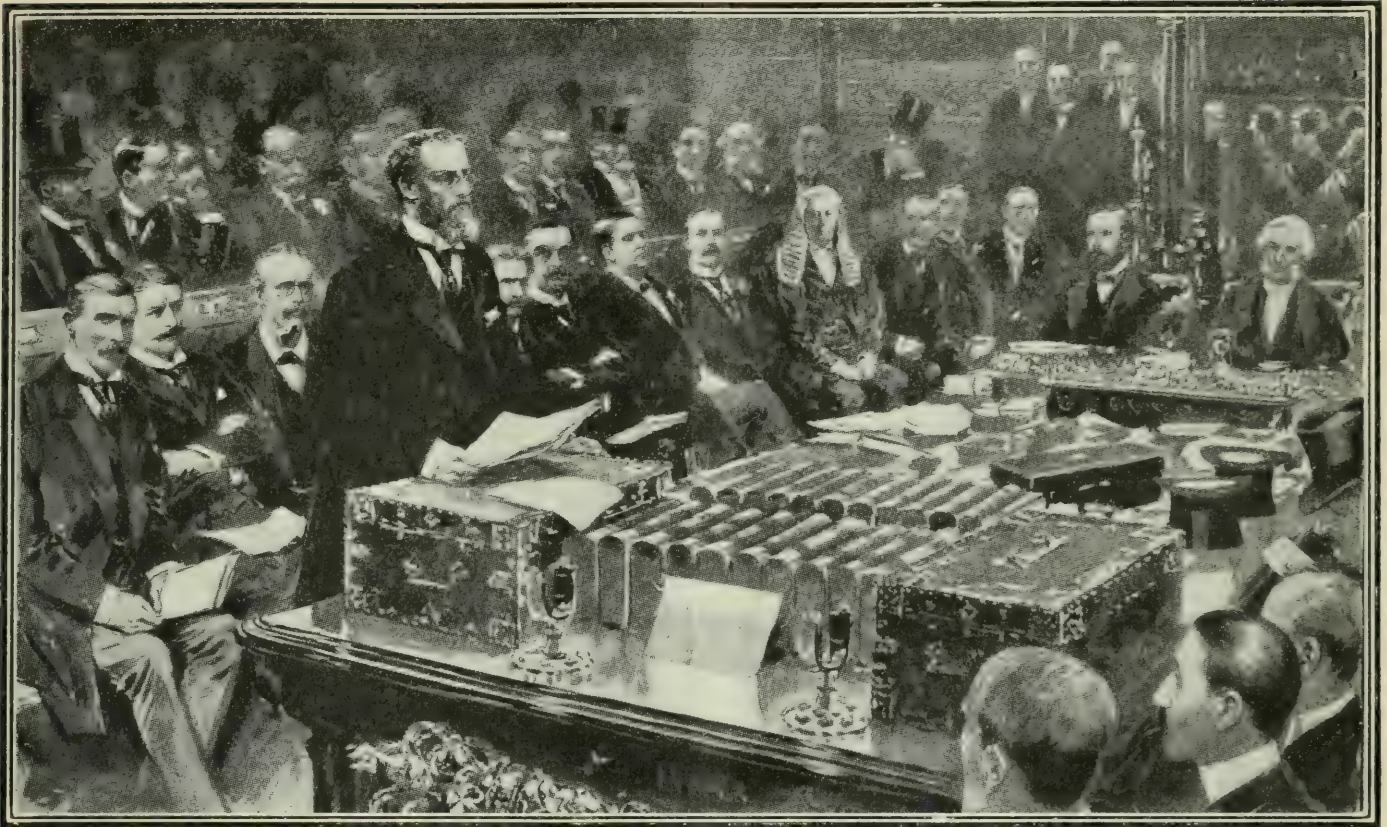
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's long expected taxation proposals were presented to the House of Commons in an elaborate speech on April 18. The newspapers and the public had been guessing for weeks what new forms of taxation the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose in the budget, to meet the ever-increasing deficits caused by the expenses of the South African war. Sir Michael pointed out the fact, however, that the increased demands of the Government were not due alone to the war, but also to the extension of various public services—in short, to the increase in ordinary expenditure. To meet the situation, an increase of two pence in the income tax was proposed, making the total one shilling and two pence in the pound



PAY! PAY! PAY!

MASTER JOHN BULL: "I've put a lot of pennies into this machine, and I haven't got anything out. But" (with determination) "I'm going on till I do!"

(In consequence of the South African war expenditures, Master John Bull has to meet a deficit of fifty-five million pounds.)—From *Punch* (London).



From the *Illustrated London News*.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, DELIVERING HIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

—this being expected to provide about \$20,000,000 additional revenue. He rejected the demand in many quarters for an import tax on foreign manufactured products, but found justification in proposing a tax on imported sugar of four shillings and two pence for each hundredweight,—or, to express it in American terms, a tax of about one cent a pound. This, of course, was in no sense a protective tariff, but rather a tax on the consumption of the working people. Sir Michael said that he expected the sugar duty to yield something more than \$25,000,000 income. He was of opinion that alcoholic spirits, beer, tea, and tobacco were carrying all the tax they could well stand, and their position was left unchanged by his proposals. The proposition, however, that made the greatest sensation and was most discussed was that of a levy of one shilling per ton on the export of English coal.

*The
Coal
Tax.*

There has of late been a good deal of alarm in England over the rapidity with which the coal of the country is being used up; and while scientific men have shown that the coal measures could not be exhausted for at least two or three centuries, yet it is felt that as the mining goes deeper the cost of coal may be considerably enhanced. The general European and foreign market for English coal has, on account of its excellent steam-mak-

ing qualities, been very large. At first, the mine-owners made a great outcry, and the working miners, evidently encouraged by the operators, threatened a general strike unless the proposed export tax were withdrawn. Sir Michael held his ground, however, and demonstrated so conclusively that the mine-owners were making enormous profits, and could bear the shilling tax, that the opposition lost its strength, and this feature of the budget was duly adopted by the House of Commons on May 6.

*British
Finances.*

The expenditures of the British Government during the financial year recently ended, including those for the war, were greater than the revenue receipts by about \$285,000,000; and the prospects are that for the current fiscal year, if there were no increase of taxation an equal or even greater deficit would occur. The new taxes are expected to add \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 to the current revenue, and to bring the total yearly income from taxation up to about \$660,000,000 for the year that will end next March. Expenses for the year, however, are expected to reach something like \$940,000,000; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach accordingly proposed to raise a large new loan of \$300,000,000 upon an issue of consols. He announced that the war in South Africa had already cost the Government nearly \$750,000,000,

or more than twice the cost of the Crimean War. He also made the interesting incidental remark that England's Chinese expedition had cost between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. The new taxation proposals, while carried by a safe vote, did not secure the normal Conservative majority. The increase in the income tax is commendable, because it reaches mainly the class of people who more than others are responsible for the South African war. The sugar tax reaches the whole people; and while not a very painful burden, will help to sober them off after their riotous jingo demonstrations of last year. A conservative forecast would indicate that the South African war, with its immediate sequel of military occupation during the next two or three years, will have cost Great Britain considerably more than \$1,000,000,000.

Lord Salisbury and Ireland.

The general expectation a few weeks ago that Lord Salisbury's failing health would compel his almost im-

mediate retirement from public life, does not seem likely to be realized. The Prime Minister returned from his visit to the Continent last month in greatly improved health, and began at once to make speeches of that peculiarly exasperating quality for which he has long been so famous. Thus, in London on May 13 he condemned home rule for Ireland in remarks insultingly derogatory, the purport being that most of the Irish people would seize the first moment of opportunity to stab England treacherously in the back, even if home rule and other demands were conceded. This, in view of the disproportionately heavy part that Ireland has always taken in fighting England's battles for her, whether in South Africa or elsewhere, was not very tactful or just on the part of Lord Salisbury. Furthermore, the Irish have long paid more than their fair share of taxation, besides suffering by reason of many unfair handicaps and just grievances. The recent census shows Ireland's continued loss of population. Mr. William O'Brien's newspaper, the *Irish People*, the organ of the United Irish League, was seized and suppressed early in May on account of certain allusions to the private character of the present king. The Irish party in the House of Commons is at present more united and active than it has been for a long time.

Dreary Winter in South Africa.

In the south temperate zone, the winter grows bitter as our springtime ripens into summer. The Transvaal is now a chill and desolate region, where the ordinary hardships of winter are intensified a hundred-fold by the devastations of war. For two or three years it has, of course, been impossible

to produce crops; and shelter for man and beast has been almost wholly destroyed outside of the chief towns. The reports, during the month that is comprised in our record, included no fights of any importance, and information has been meager and obscure. Lord Kitchener's statements to the war office at London have tended to show that the Boers are being worn out by constant attrition, and that from time to time their pursuers are securing the surrender of a few dozen men and a few dozen rifles. Little was heard last month of Botha or De Wet. Representatives of the Boer cause in Europe and America declare stoutly that the war is not nearing its end; that the Boers, having nothing more to lose, can keep up a struggle that causes the British constant losses of men and means, and that South Africa will yet prove the grave of the British Empire. It begins to dawn upon the British mind that Lord Kitchener was more competent than Mr. Chamberlain to make peace terms, and that Chamberlain's flat rejection of the tentative proposals made by Kitchener to Botha was a fearful blunder.

The New British Army Bill.

In this connection it is well to note the fact that in spite of bitter criticisms made against it, and no enthusiasm for it in any quarter whatsoever, the so-called army-reform scheme of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary for War, was approved in the House of Commons on May 16 by a vote of 305 to 163. A mere statistical summary of this project can hardly make it comprehensible. It proposes to add 115,000 regulars to the standing army, and an equal aggregate number to the three voluntary military organizations known as the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers. The forces for home defense are brought nominally to nearly 700,000 men. The bill provides for changes in the system of training officers. The project is denounced as at once expensive and ineffective, and as a halfway measure toward the Continental system of compulsory service. It is pointed out by the critics of the Government that England's strength must always lie in the navy rather than in the army; and that money and thought should be devoted to the more rapid expansion and more perfect maintenance of sea-power,—in which case, it is held, there would be no need of greatly enlarged standing armies.

England's Unpopularity.

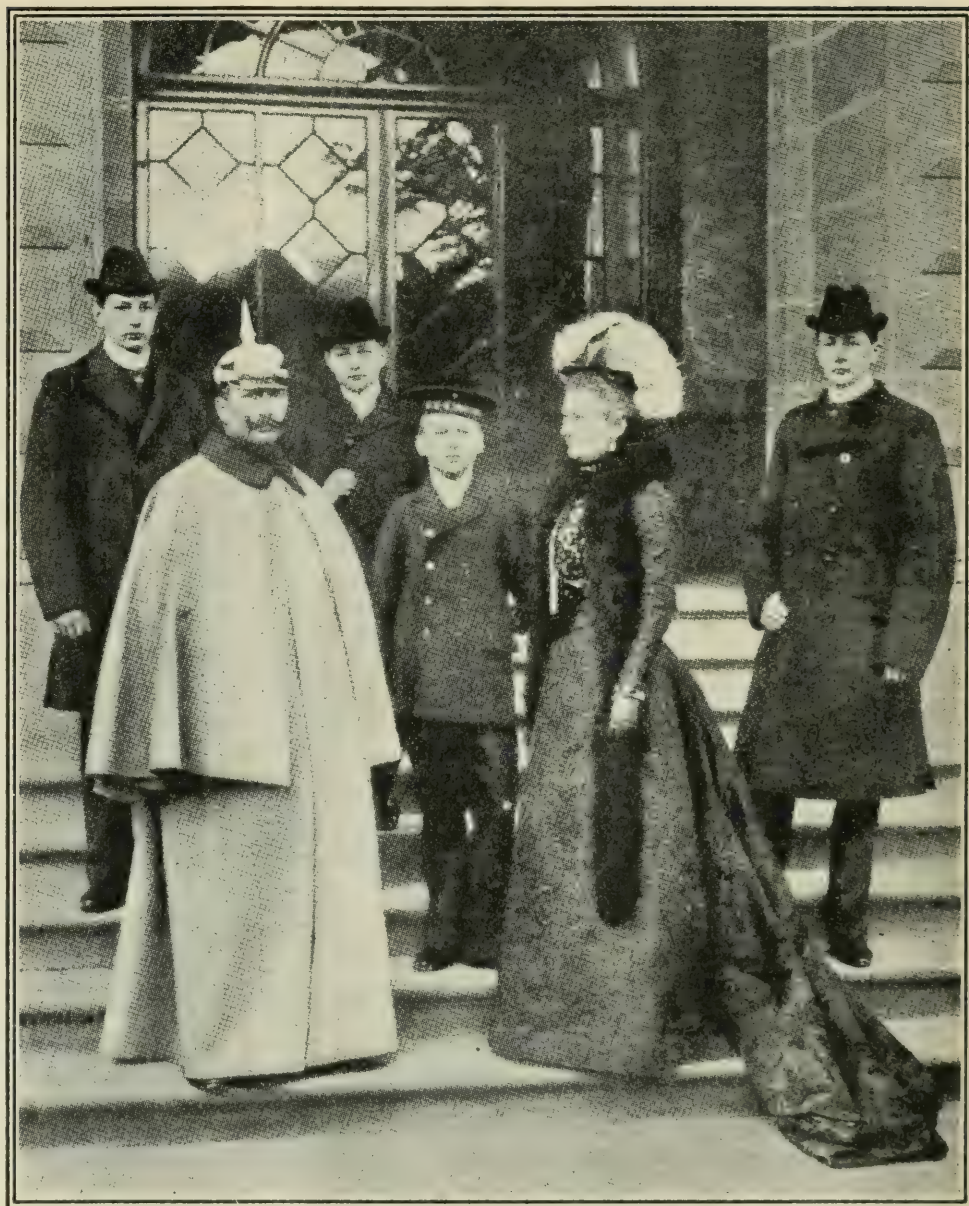
Although the evidence is ample of close new relations between the British and German Crowns and Governments, there is no evidence whatever of the turning of popular German sentiment toward alliance with England. The hatred, indeed, of the Eng-

lish by the Germans was never more evident than at the present time. This feeling crops out on all sides and in many ways. German sympathy with the Boers is undiminished; and the Germans, like most of the people of Continental Europe, are eager for England's humiliation. The universal anti-English tone of the international political cartoons that one finds in the European papers is a good indication of the prevailing sentiment. There is also of late a marked tendency in Europe against the United States. This, however, arises from no especial bitterness against Americans or America as such, but only from the feeling that it is necessary to take some steps against the almost overwhelming inroads made by the recent competition of American agricultural and manufactured products.

*Notes on
German
Affairs.*

Apropos of the great discussion in England over

the new export tax on coal, and the relation of coal supplies to national defense and industrial dominance, it is worth while to note the fact that the Prussian Government has taken initial steps toward the nationalization of coal supplies. It is making an investment of 25,000,000 marks for certain coal properties in Westphalia. From these mines it proposes to supply some of the government railways, and it is also intended to experiment in the direction of model mine operation, with the view, especially, of securing the miners from dangers incident to their arduous calling. Some of the German newspapers are advocating an export coal duty in order to keep the supply for home use. Early in May important changes occurred in the Prussian cabinet, three members retiring, the most eminent of whom was the great Prussian financier, Dr. von Miquel, who now goes to the upper house of the Prussian Diet. The resignation of Miquel and his two colleagues grew out of the failure of the scheme which they were supporting, with the ardent favor of the Em-



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY, WITH THEIR ELDEST SONS.

peror, for a radical development of the interior canal system of Prussia. This project was favored by the new industrial elements, and opposed by the aristocratic landed interests, who regard improved transportation facilities as favorable to the cheapening of food supplies and inimical to local agricultural interests. The canal scheme has now twice been defeated; but it is likely to win eventually. Meanwhile, Germany is seriously proposing heavy iron and steel duties, with a view to the exclusion of American products. The triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is about to expire by limitation, will unquestionably be renewed, although Italy seems to have insisted upon the alteration of certain clauses, and there is a marked tendency toward a closer understanding between Italy and France. It is felt in Germany that the Italian King is much under the influence of his Slav wife, whose sympathies are

with Russia and France rather than with Germany. The Emperor William's eccentricities and restless energy continue to give constant occasion for newspaper comment, and the German press is much less cautious than in years past in its criticisms of him. His eldest son has lately visited the Emperor of Austria by way of returning the Emperor's visit on occasion of the Prince's coming of age. The picture on the preceding page is from a late photograph that gives one a new idea of the rapidity with which the young German princes, so recently little boys, are now assuming the stature of manhood. The German Emperor recently took his eldest son and heir apparent, now nineteen years old, to Bonn to install him in the University. There Emperor William spent three days and nights in convivial revels with the student "Corps Borussia," into which he introduced his boy.

France in Amiable Mood. The new cordiality between France and Italy was exercised a few weeks ago by a visit of the Italian squadron to the French port of Toulon, which event was celebrated with a profuse show of hospitality. The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, made a trip to St. Petersburg at the end of April, and in the middle of May he declared in the Chamber the continuance of the solidarity of the Franco-Russian alliance and also announced the especially friendly relations that had been established with Italy. M. de Bloch, the authority on war and the advocate of peace, declares that it is now a part of the French policy to reduce the term of military service; and he says that a movement in this direction is likely to occur throughout Europe in view of what the Boers have shown that undisciplined troops can do against superior forces with modern weapons. M. de Bloch believes that it will be the Italian policy to assume a position of comparative freedom as between the two alliances of Germany and Austria on the one hand and France and Russia on the other. This same authority holds that the best opinion in Russia is against the present annexation of Manchuria, and that the best informed authorities in France believe that the commercial opportunities in China have been greatly exaggerated. It is evident that the policy of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry is anti-military and is designed to secure good-will for France in all directions. For comparison with the English budget figures on a preceding page, it may be noted that the new French budget estimates presented to the Chambers last month point to a total ordinary expenditure of \$720,000,000 in the coming year, this being a little larger than the budget for the current year. The French revenues have not

been yielding the amounts expected, and the French public is much afraid that additional taxes are going to be imposed.

The negotiators at Peking would seem *China and the Indemnity.* at length to have settled the amount of indemnity to be paid by China. The American plan that the Powers should agree upon an aggregate sum and then apportion it among themselves has proved the only feasible course. It is understood that China will be required to pay 450,000,000 taels, equivalent to about \$315,000,000. Great Britain and Japan had joined the United States in urging that a sum equal to about \$200,000,000 should be fixed upon as the maximum; but Germany, with the support of a majority of the nations concerned in the discussion, held out for a vastly larger sum, with the result that the amount stated above was finally agreed upon as a compromise. Chinese opinion seemed to incline at first toward the plan of raising the money by borrowing it on the joint guarantee of the Powers to whom it was to be paid. Subsequently, however, the Chinese decided to propose the payment of the required sum in thirty annual installments of 15,000,000 taels each. This proposition seems likely to meet with favor. The serious question is how the Chinese may be permitted to raise the money. Their own very reasonable opinion is that they ought to be allowed to increase the duty on the importation of foreign goods into China from the present low rate to a maximum of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. If properly administered, this increased duty would afford an ample revenue, while, if taken in connection with the reform of the *likin* taxes, or interior customs, which are such an obstacle to commerce, it would not have the effect to curtail seriously the Chinese commerce of foreign nations. China seems to be endeavoring to reorganize the imperial government. The Emperor and the Empress-Dowager, with the court, have not yet returned to Peking, but they have abolished the privy council and have reposed the general government of the country in a new board called the General Board of State Affairs, at the head of which is Prince Ching, and which, among five other members, includes Li Hung Chang. The foreign troops are gradually evacuating China, and the talk of a war between Russia and Japan has entirely subsided. Minister Conger arrived in Washington last month, but declared that he intended to return to his post in China within a few weeks. American opinion is unanimous, so far as we are aware, in approving the policy of our own Government in withdrawing troops from China as speedily as possible, in discountenancing all looting and military excesses, and in

trying to keep down the total of the indemnity to the lowest possible point. Our Government has had no ulterior aim in treating China with decency, and yet in time to come this may prove to have been a profitable policy.

*Improvement
in Philippine
Conditions.*

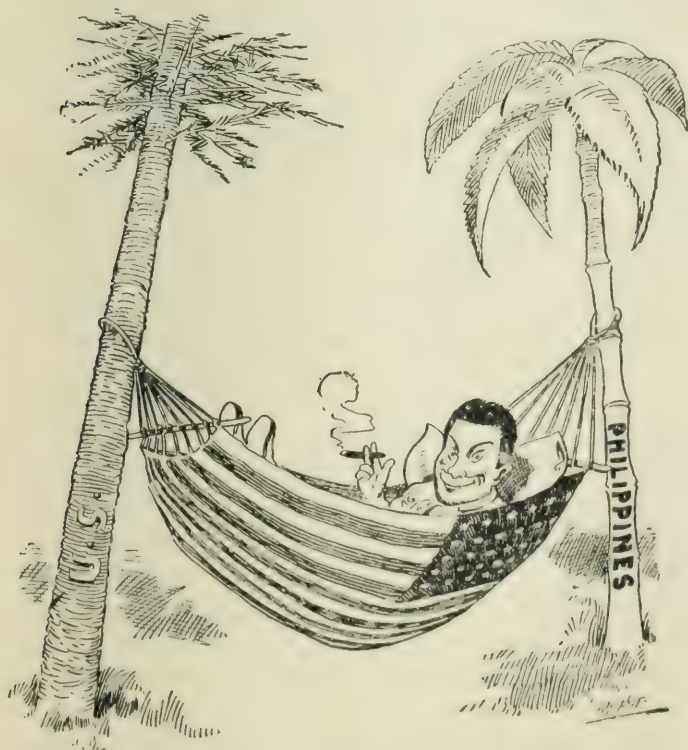
The pacification of the Philippines would seem to be making progress at a gratifying rate. Much attention is now being paid to the settlement of questions relating to the status of the religious orders and their claims to landed property. Cardinal Gibbons went to Rome last month, where he was expected to confer with Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, who has made investigations in the Philippines as papal delegate, and with Bishop Nozalea, of Manila. Under the American system, there can be no way by which the Friars may regain personal authority in the parishes which absolutely repudiate them; but their land claims must, of course, be adjusted on their merits in each case. The War Department seems to have decided that our army in the Philippines can soon be reduced to 40,000 men. There has been skirmishing in various quarters, and much annoyance from guerrillas and bandits; but nothing would seem to remain that could properly be called a state of war, and this is cause for rejoicing. Aguinaldo's manifesto, issued on April 19, advising all Filipinos to follow his example in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, had a profound influence upon the state of mind of the Filipino people. The issuance of this address

was signaled by General MacArthur in the release of a thousand insurgent prisoners, who were permitted to go to their homes, and this plan has since been followed by the release of many more. Judge Taft's commission has been busy with the work of framing codes of law and organizing civil government. The Supreme Court of the United States has not yet made its decision in the test cases involving the status of the Philippines, but the Government, meanwhile, has been carefully revising the tariff system for the archipelago, to be put into effect in the near future in case of a court decision favorable to the Administration. The census finds about 250,000 people in Manila, of whom 180,000 are Filipinos and more than 50,000 Chinese. General Grant has returned.

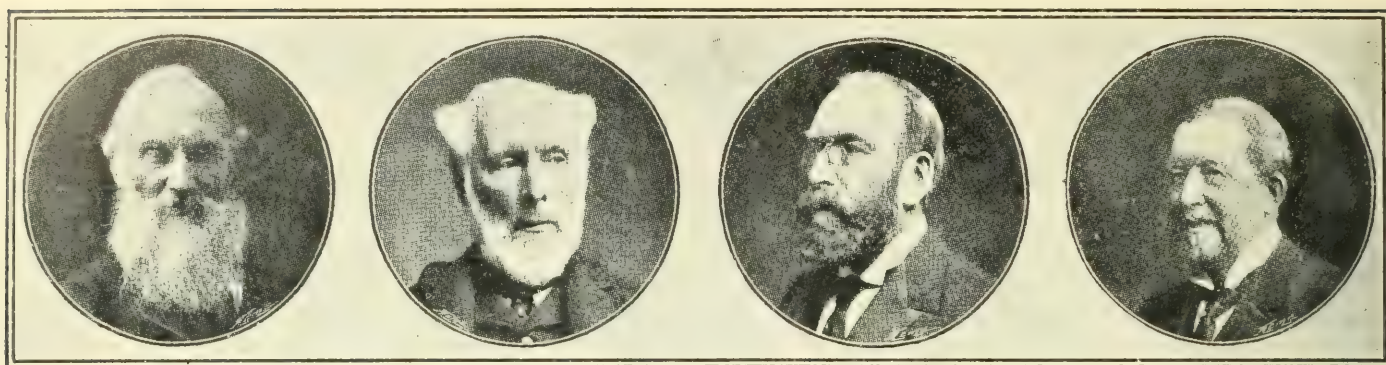
*Hawaii's
Political
Deadlock.*

The political friction in Hawaii to which we have previously called attention has not been diminishing. The refractory home-rule legislature ended the regular session and adjourned without doing any business and without even attempting to introduce appropriation bills. Its most notable action seems to have been the passing of a resolution to President McKinley asking him to remove Governor Dole. Meanwhile the so-called Republican members of both houses signed a statement unanimously indorsing Governor Dole, whose high character, of course, is perfectly well known at Washington and throughout the United States. Governor Dole promptly called an extra session of the legislature, to assemble on May 8, for the exclusive consideration of appropriation bills. The spirit of the legislature was shown in its vote to give \$250,000 of public money to ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Governor Dole, of course, refused to approve this measure. Experience would indicate that the Hawaiian franchise was not sufficiently restricted to secure efficient territorial government. The Supreme Court of the United States has attached the Territory of Hawaii to the ninth judicial circuit, under which arrangement appeals will now lie from the decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the higher federal courts of the United States.

There has been much discussion during the past month of interoceanic canal questions, but little or nothing has been said or done of any conclusive importance. England and the United States are preparing to get rid of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty with the least amount of fuss possible. The Panama route has again had its advantages set forth at length in the newspapers. The simple fact is that the Panama Company is trying to sell out, either to the United States Government or



AG.: "This is easy."—From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).



Lord Kelvin.

Sir Charles Tennant.

Sir James Bell.

Ex-Bailie Crawford.

SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN CONNECTED WITH THE GLASGOW EXPOSITION.

to American capitalists, and is a past master in the utilization of printers' ink. There is one condition, and only one, upon which the United States Government could with dignity or propriety consider for a moment the acquisition of the partly built Panama Canal—namely, the out-and-out purchase from Colombia of that long, narrow strip known as the State of Panama, and its annexation to the territory of the United States. It may prove in the long run a good thing for us to have annexed the Philippines, but our chief interests lie in the Western Hemisphere, and extend over the territory from the Isthmus of Panama on the south to Alaska, Hudson Bay, and Newfoundland on the north. There is growing interest in the sessions of the Congress of American Republics to be held in the City of Mexico next October. President Northrop of Minnesota has declined his appointment as commissioner to Mexico, and the Hon. John Barrett has been named by Mr. McKinley in his place. Chile has receded from its determination to have no part in these conferences, and will be represented at Mexico. The Mexican Government has now, after the lapse of a whole generation, come again into diplomatic relations with

Austria, such intercourse having been terminated by the circumstances of the execution of Maximilian. Mexico is also increasing her South American trade, and is establishing diplomatic relations with several republics to which she has heretofore not sent ministers. Mr. Loomis, our Minister to Venezuela, has been in Washington to explain fully his view of the controversy between the Venezuelan Government and American companies holding asphalt concessions about which for a period of some weeks there was no little excitement. Those difficulties seem to be in the way of adjustment by proper and legal means.

It is not so much to be wondered at that expositions are never ready on the opening day as that they are usually so far advanced toward completion. The best recent national and international expositions have been affairs of such magnitude, splendor, and beauty that their swift creation is more like a miracle than an ordinary event. In Europe the people of the enterprising city of Glasgow are now holding an attractive and artistic exhibition which does them credit, although it may not rank with the great world's fairs like ours of 1893 or the French exhibition of last year. At Buffalo, the Pan-American Exposition was formally opened on May 20, by the Vice-President, Mr. Roosevelt. Its inception, aims, and actual character are so well set forth by Mr. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, in an article published in this number of the REVIEW, and in an accompanying one by Mr. Ernest Knaufft, that there is little need to say anything here except to call attention to these articles. Such expositions are a means of popular education that no one is likely to overestimate. The influence of the Centennial at Philadelphia and of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago was so profound as to have affected in a hundred ways the development of the American people. The Pan-American Exposition is going to prove a more important and attractive one than the coun-



THE FRANCO-MEXICAN MONUMENT AT PUEBLA, MEXICO.

(Recently unveiled as a mark of good relations, in honor of the European and Mexican troops who fell in 1862-63.)

try had known to be in course of preparation. It reflects the greatest possible credit upon the enterprise and courage of the growing city of Buffalo. It merits a large attendance.

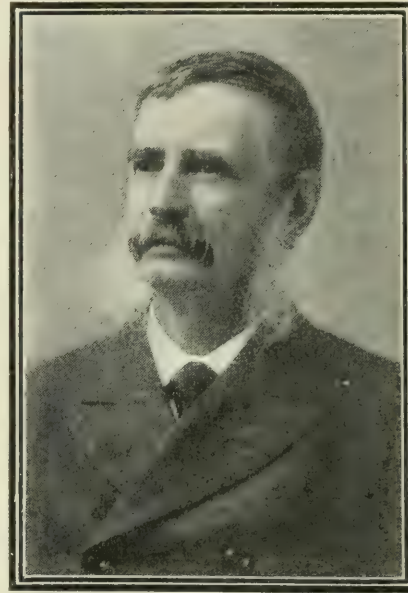
*Some
Domestic
Notes.*

On Friday, May 3, one of the most disastrous conflagrations in the history of the country visited the city of Jacksonville, Fla. About half of the city was consumed in an almost incredibly short time, owing to the fact that the wind was blowing violently, nearly all the buildings being of wood, and very dry. According to press reports, more than 10,000 people were rendered homeless, and more than \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The governments of the United States and of the State of Florida lent immediate aid, and gifts of food and clothing were dispatched from New York and other parts of the country, though in quantities none too great to meet the urgent demands of a most distressing situation. Texas, in the Southwest, is in the thick of a period of excited speculation that makes Wall Street seem a tame and slow sort of place. This is due to the discovery of rich oil-fields, and the consequent promotion of numberless companies. Our readers will find an interesting account of the new oil regions elsewhere in this number, written by Dr. Day, the distinguished Government authority on the mineral productions of the United States. Kansas has somehow managed to divert attention from saloon-smashing, and is proudly advertising its extraordinary agricultural prosperity. Mrs. Nation, meanwhile, has been in jail at Wichita, where she is pronounced clearly and unmistakably insane. During most of the last half of May, the Presbyterian General Assembly was in session in Philadelphia. The distinguished committee on creed revision came prepared to make majority and minority reports, and it was evident that the question was not in shape for final action. The Baptist anniversary meetings, which opened at Springfield, Mass., on May 20 for a session of ten days, brought together a great and earnest body of men and women engaged in wide-spread activities.

*Some Educa-
tional Notes.*

One of the most prosperous years in the history of American education is at an end this month. In no previous year has there been such a gain in the number of students in the universities and colleges of the country, and never such general zeal for improvement and progress in educational work. Anniversaries in various places remind us that some of our institutions have an historic past as well as an active present and a hopeful future. The University of Georgia will celebrate its cen-

tennial anniversary June 12-19, and a number of distinguished speakers will be present. More than a thousand men are expected at the alumni banquet. This university has various branches or subsidiary colleges in different parts of Georgia, and a total attendance this year of 2,600 students of collegiate grade. Chancellor Walter B. Hill



PRESIDENT CARTER, OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

is pursuing a policy of more perfect coördination of these branches. At Cleveland, Ohio, the Western Reserve University, which consists of the Adelbert College for men and a college for women, besides professional and other schools, is about to celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary. It has had much growth under

the presidency of Dr. Charles F. Thwing. Yale, meanwhile, is busily preparing for the celebration of its two-hundredth anniversary next October, the plans for which were explained in our May number. From Williams College, Massachusetts, comes the announcement that President Carter has presented his resignation, at the end of twenty years of eminently successful administration. The overseers of Harvard University last month voted to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on President McKinley at commencement time, on the occasion of his expected visit to Massachusetts. Professor Ross, whose enforced retirement from Stanford University attracted much attention, has entered upon a professorship in the State University of Nebraska, and has been made a lecturer in sociology at Harvard. The death of Dr. Rowland, the distinguished scientist of whose work and career an account will be found elsewhere in this number, is a severe loss to the Johns Hopkins University. The announcement that Mr. Andrew Carnegie will contribute \$10,000,000 as a general endowment to the Scotch universities to enable them to give free tuition to Scotch students, came on May 20. This gift was as wise and sensible as it was munificent. Mr. Carnegie could not do better than to contribute a like sum to the universities of our Southern States.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 18 to May 20, 1901.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 18.—President McKinley appoints ex-Minister John Barrett a delegate to the Pan-American Congress.

April 19.—Governor Sayers, of Texas, approves the bill providing that the State shall donate all State taxes of Galveston for two years to be used by the municipality in raising its grade as a protection against overflow from the sea.... Aguinaldo issues an address to the Filipino people, urging submission to American authority.

April 20.—President McKinley appoints William M. Jenkins governor of Oklahoma Territory.... General Tinio, the insurgent Filipino leader in Luzon, surrenders.

April 22.—The New York City charter-revision bill is passed by the legislature over Mayor Van Wyck's veto and approved by Governor Odell.

April 29.—President McKinley and his party leave Washington on a trip to the Pacific Coast.

May 3.—Civil government is established in Manila; the population of the city is announced as 244,732.

May 7.—In the Baltimore municipal election, held under the new ballot law, the Republicans make unexpected gains, carrying 18 of the 24 wards.

May 10.—The Greater New York Democracy issues a declaration of principles.

May 11.—Governor Odell, of New York, vetoes the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, and the employer's liability bill.

May 13.—The War Department fixes the strength of the regular army on a peace basis at 77,287.

May 14.—Militia ordered out to suppress rioting in connection with the street-railway strike at Albany, N. Y.

May 18.—The commission appointed to investigate Havana's finances makes its report.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 18.—A committee of the Belgian Senate considers gambling legislation.... The British budget shows a deficit of \$265,000,000; the government asks for power to issue a loan for \$300,000,000.

April 19.—The British House of Commons adopts the war-loan resolution by a vote of 186 to 117.... The Dutch Second Chamber passes a bill for the improvement of workingmen's dwellings by a majority of 68 votes.

April 20.—A decree secularizing religious institutions is promulgated in Portugal.

April 21.—A new Chilean cabinet is formed under the leadership of Anibal Zanartu, with Auguste Orrego Luco as minister of foreign affairs and Luis Martiniana Rodriguez as minister of finance.

April 22.—A bill for the extension of compensation to workingmen for accidents is introduced in the Belgian House of Representatives.

April 23.—The British House of Commons passes the budget resolution increasing the income-tax by a vote of 363 to 88.

April 24.—The Spanish Cortes is dissolved.



Photo by N. Lazarnick.

THE ARCH OF COTTON-BALES AT VICKSBURG—AN INCIDENT OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S TOUR.

April 26.—The Austrian premier introduces a bill in the lower house of the Reichsrath authorizing the construction of four canals.

May 1.—Marquis Ito and the other members of the Japanese cabinet, with the exception of Baron Kodama, Minister of War, resign office in consequence of the action of the Viscount Watanabe, Minister of Finance, in postponing public works.

May 2.—The British House of Commons begins debate of the proposed coal-tax.

May 3.—Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, is requested to resign.

May 6.—The British House of Commons adopts the coal-tax by a vote of 333 to 227.

May 8.—The German Reichstag, by a vote of 185 to 40, adopts a resolution to pay its members 20 marks (about \$5) a day during the session, with traveling expenses.

May 9.—The British House of Commons by a vote of 307 to 58, adopts the civil list for the new reign.... The Duke of Cornwall and York formally opens the new Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth at Melbourne.

May 10.—The Italian budget shows a surplus of 50,000,000 lire (\$10,000,000).

May 13.—An army-reorganization scheme is debated in the British House of Commons.

May 15.—The British House of Commons rejects a bill amending legal procedure in Ireland.

May 16.—After a three days' debate the British House of Commons, by a vote of 305 to 163, approves the army-reorganization plans of Secretary for War Brodrick.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 24.—The commissioners appointed by the Cuban Constitutional Convention arrive at Washington to confer with President McKinley and Secretary Root on the relations of the two countries.

April 25.—President McKinley receives the Cuban commissioners....The Czar of Russia receives M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

April 27.—The Cuban commissioners have a final interview with President McKinley.

May 3.—The Korean Government, revising its former action, orders the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, British Collector of Customs.

May 4.—Italy rejects an appeal from the Porte to assist in preventing the settlement of foreign Jews in Turkish territory.



THE LATE DR. TANNER, M.P.

(One of the leaders of the Irish Nationalists.)

May 8.—Representatives of foreign governments at Constantinople send a note to the Porte protesting against the alleged tampering with the mails by the government as a breach of international law.

May 9.—The time for ratifying the American reciprocity treaties with the Danish West Indies and the Argentine Republic is extended by agreement.

May 10.—The United States Treasury Department imposes an additional duty on sugar from the Argentine Republic, on the ground that it is bounty-paid.

May 15.—The Porte, in replying to the foreign representatives regarding the postal question, again requests a change in the post-office system.

May 20.—Majority and minority reports of the committee on relations with the United States are presented to the Cuban Constitutional Convention.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

April 23.—A fight takes place near the Great Wall between the Chinese and Germans: the Germans force the Chinese over the Wall, but have many casualties.

April 25.—An International force of 800 is sent to punish the band which killed Major Browning.

May 5.—The American cavalry and artillery leave Peking.

May 7.—In a fight near Kalgan, between German troops and Chinese cavalry, the Chinese are routed.

May 9.—The representatives of the powers at Peking make a formal demand on China for an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels.

May 18.—General Chaffee issues his farewell order ending the American relief expedition in China.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

April 18.—A party of the Ninth Lancers is ambushed; an officer and three men are killed and five wounded.

April 19.—Mr. Malan, editor of *Ons Land*, is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, Mr. De Jong, proprietor of the Cape Dutch *Worcester Advertiser*, and Mr. Vosloo, editor and proprietor of the Dutch paper *Het Oozen*, to six months' imprisonment....The Boers capture a tram in Cape Colony, conveying cattle, coal, and forage.

April 20.—General French is ill; he applies for a short leave of absence.

April 21.—Mr. Cartwright, editor of the *South African News*, is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

April 25.—The Provost Marshal at Bloemfontein orders a British subject named Mitchell to be deported to Ceylon for criticising the British....An army order directs all householders to hang up a board outside their doors giving the names of the residents.



THE LATE DR. MALTBIE D. BABCOCK.

(Pastor of the "Brick" Presbyterian Church of New York City.)

April 26.—Eleven Western Providence Mounted Rifles surrender to the Boers.

April 28.—Sixteen cases of plague are registered at Cape Town in the last forty-eight hours, half being Europeans.

May 6.—The British war office announces the total number of deaths in the South African war as 714 officers and 14,264 men....General Kitchener reports further captures of Boers and ammunition.

May 11.—General Kitchener's reports from the field show severe losses on the part of the Boers.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 18.—M. Emile Faguet is elected a member of the French Academy....The strike at the wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at McKeesport, Pa., is ended.

April 20.—Floods at Pittsburg and Cincinnati do much damage.

April 22.—Total sales on the New York stock market

are more than 2,200,000 shares....The British war loan is five times oversubscribed in London.

April 25.—An explosion in the Griesheim Electro-Chemical Works, Germany, causes many deaths....A panic at Osaka, Japan, closes many banks.

April 27.—An International Art Exhibition is opened at Venice.

April 28.—Electric power is successfully transmitted a distance of 140 miles in California.

April 29.—The purchase of the Leyland Steamship Line (British) by J. P. Morgan & Co., for consolidation with the Atlantic Transport Line, is announced.

May 1.—With the exception of minor disturbances in Spain and Portugal, May Day passes quietly in Europe....The Pan-American Exposition is formally opened at Buffalo.

May 2.—The Glasgow International Exhibition is formally opened.

May 3.—Fire lays waste 148 blocks in the city of Jacksonville, Fla., valued at \$10,000,000.

May 6.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are received at Melbourne with great enthusiasm.

May 7.—Employees of the Albany, N. Y., street-railway system go on strike.

May 8.—Mgr. Martinelli is formally invested with the red berretta of a Cardinal at Baltimore.

May 9.—The New York stock market suffers a severe panic caused by the struggle for control of Northern Pacific shares.

May 15.—A general strike is declared among the stevedores, lightermen, and cartmen at Havana; about 3,000 men quit work.

May 16.—The Rev. Henry C. Minton, D.D., of California, is elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia.

May 18.—An agreement is reached at Albany, N. Y.,

under which the striking street-car employees resume work....President McKinley witnesses the launching of the battleship *Ohio* at San Francisco....Cloudy weather interferes with observations of the eclipse of the sun in Sumatra, Mauritius, and elsewhere.



MR. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

May 20.—The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is formally dedicated....Thousands of machinists in New York and other Eastern cities of the United States go on strike....A lockout in the building trades stops work on many structures in New York City.

OBITUARY.

April 18.—James M. Deems, a well-known Baltimore musician, 83.

April 19.—Col. Alfred H. Belo, principal owner of the *Galveston News* and the *Dallas News*, 62.

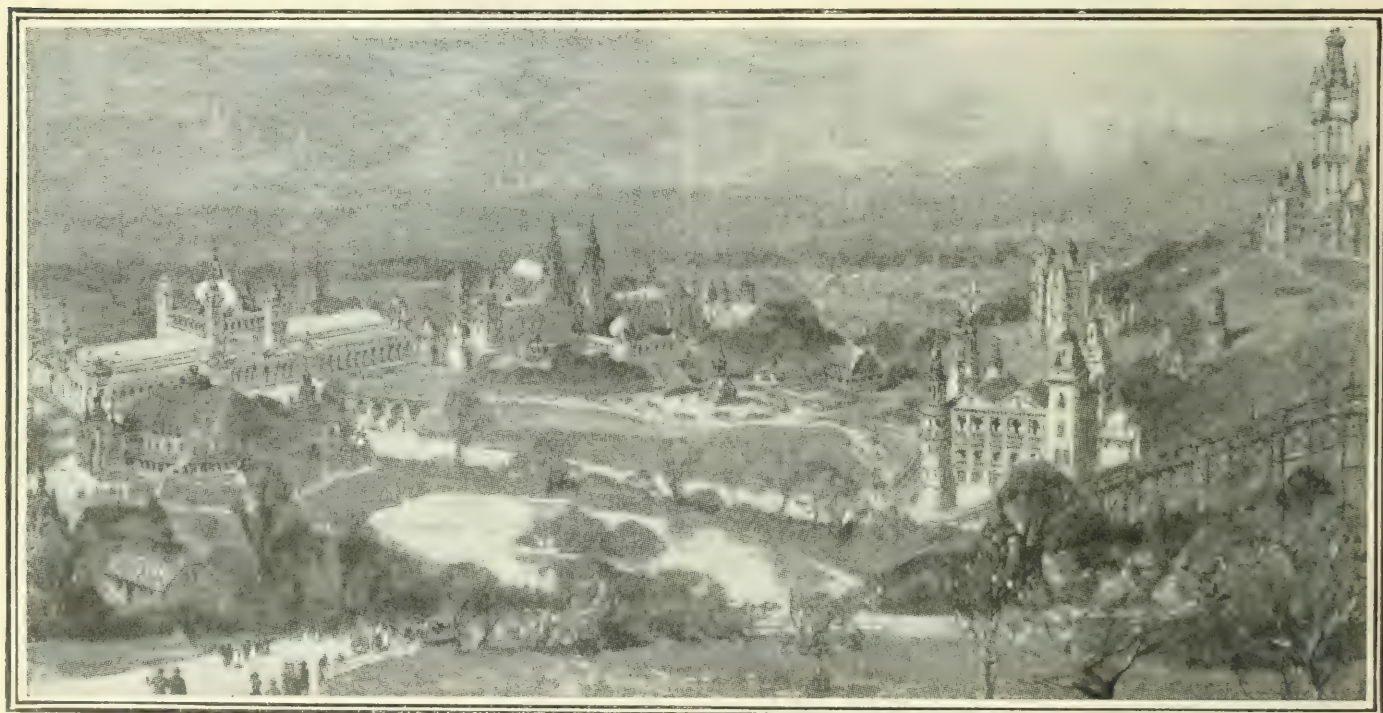
April 20.—Ex-Gov. Charles C. Stockley, of Delaware, 82.

April 21.—Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, Irish Nationalist, 51.

April 22.—Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, authority on constitutional history of England, 76.

April 23.—Dr. Horacio Guzman, secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, 50.

April 24.—Dr. Henry Byron McKellops, of St. Louis, a well-known dental surgeon, 78....John E. Massey, of Virginia, 82....Ex-Premier Arvid Posse, of Sweden, 81.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW, OPENED MAY 2.

(The University is on the hill at the right, the new permanent Art Gallery in the center, and the temporary main building of the exhibition at the extreme left.)

April 25.—Ex-Congressman James Madison Marvin, of New York, 92.

April 26.—Dr. William Henry Draper, an eminent New York physician, 70....Very Rev. William C. Ingram, Dean of Peterborough, 54.

April 27.—Prof. Thomas Conrad Porter, of Lafayette College, Pa., 79.

May 1.—Representative Rousseau L. Crump, of the Tenth Michigan District, 58....Lewis E. Waterman, inventor, 64.

May 3.—Franz Rummel, the well-known pianist, 48.

May 4.—Most Rev. John Travers Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario, 76....State Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman, of New York, 60....Dr. Harold Snowden, editor of the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette*, 65.

May 6.—Ex-President Mariano Ignacio Prado, of Peru, 75.

May 7.—Dr. George Cyprian Jarvis, a well-known Connecticut physician, 67.

May 12.—Vice-President Henri François Charles de Verninac, of the French Senate, 60.

May 13.—Chairman James F. Goddard, of the Trunk Line Association, 59.

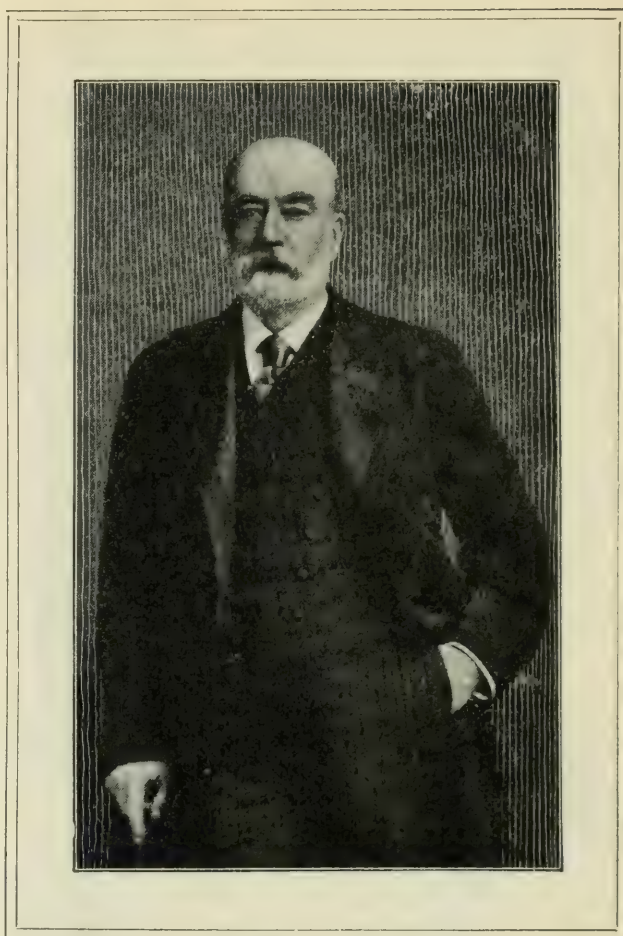
May 14. George Conquest, English playwright and actor-manager.

May 17.—Ex-Ambassador to Germany Edwin F. Uhl, 60....Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury.

May 18.—Abbé Verreau, prominent educator and historian of Montreal, 73....Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D.D., of New York City, 43.

May 19.—Weston Howland, one of the early refiners of petroleum, 85....Maj. Robert P. Noah, of New York City, a veteran of the Mexican and Crimean wars, 68.

May 20.—Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D., a prominent Congregational clergyman, of Wellesley, Mass., 81.



THE LATE GEORGE SMITH.

(The London publisher, projector of the "Dictionary of National Biography.")

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month: The United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, at Minneapolis, on June 12-20; the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, at Albert Lea, Minn., on June 6-12; the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Cincinnati, on June 12; the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, at New Brunswick, N. J., on June 5; the Christian and Missionary Alliance, at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 8-16, and at Toronto, Canada, on June 23-30; the International Missionary Union, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on June 5-11; the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, at Boston, on June 11-16; a special Y. M. C. A. commemoration service at Montreal, Canada, on June 8-9; the Lake Geneva Student Conference, at Lake Geneva, Wis., on June 21-30; the Young Men's Christian Association Encampment at "Camp Northfield," on June 27-September 2; the Federation of American Zionists, at Philadelphia, on June 16-17; Canadian Conference on Charities and Correction, at Toronto, Canada, on June 4; the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, at Milwaukee, on June 26-28; a National Social and Political Conference, at Detroit, Mich., on June 28-July 4; a Conference on Direct Legislation, at Detroit, on June 27; the American Academy of Medi-

cine, at St. Paul, Minn., on June 1-3; the American Medical Association, at St. Paul, on June 4-7; the International Hahnemannian Association, at Niagara Falls, on June 25; the National Eclectic Medical Association, at Chattanooga, on June 18-20; the American Medico-Psychological Association, at Milwaukee, on June 11-14; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Buffalo, on June 10; the American Society of Civil Engineers, at Niagara Falls, on June 25-28; the International Machinists' Union, at Toronto, Canada, on June 3; the National Editorial Association, at Buffalo, on June 10-14; the National Association of Elocutionists, at Buffalo, on June 24-29; the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, at Detroit, on June 4-6; the National Association of Credit Men, at Cleveland, on June 12-13; the National Grain Growers, at St. Paul, on June 11-15; the National Slavonic Society, at Philadelphia, on June 3-8; the American Fraternal Congress, at Milwaukee, on June 15-18; the American Flag Association, at New York City, on June 14; the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Buffalo, on June 14; the National Prize Turnfest of the North American Turnerbund, at Buffalo, on June 15, and the triennial sängerfest of the North American Sängerbund, at the same place, on June 24-29.

RECENT CARTOON COMMENTS.



"PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO."

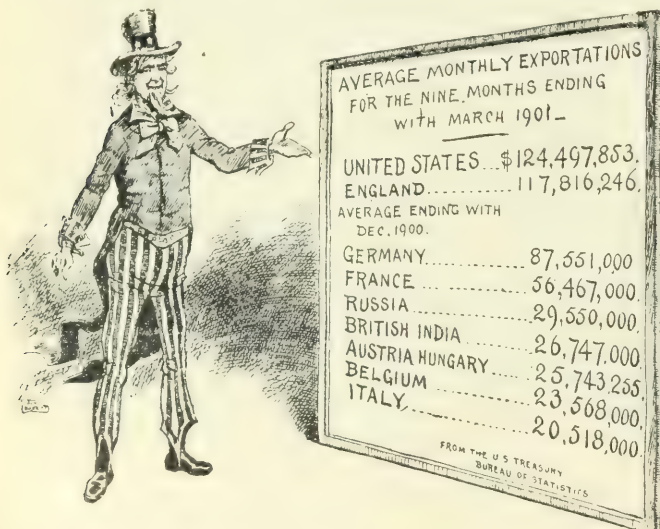
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

MANY of the cartoons of the past month reflect in one way or another the superabounding prosperity and commercial energy of the United States. The period of general good times, in which the country finds itself, has greatly tempered the spirit of partisanship, and has dulled the bitter edge of controversy. Uncle Sam's opulence is the keynote of many pictorial comments, European as well as American. The exposition at Buffalo, under these circumstances, ought to be a financial success. As Mr. Morgan, of the Philadel-



U. S. : "Yes, my dear, you have no cause for alarm ; it was only a passing shower."—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

phia *Inquirer*, puts it in a drawing on this page, the stock panic of last month was only a passing shower, and Miss Columbia had no serious cause for alarm. In contrast with the Treasury surplus and the heavy balance of trade that the United States can show is the heavy deficit in the English revenues, with the consequence of increased taxation and large additions to the public debt.



WE LEAD THE WORLD.—From the *Tribune* (New York).



CLIMBING THE PYRAMIDS OF WAR INDEMNITY.

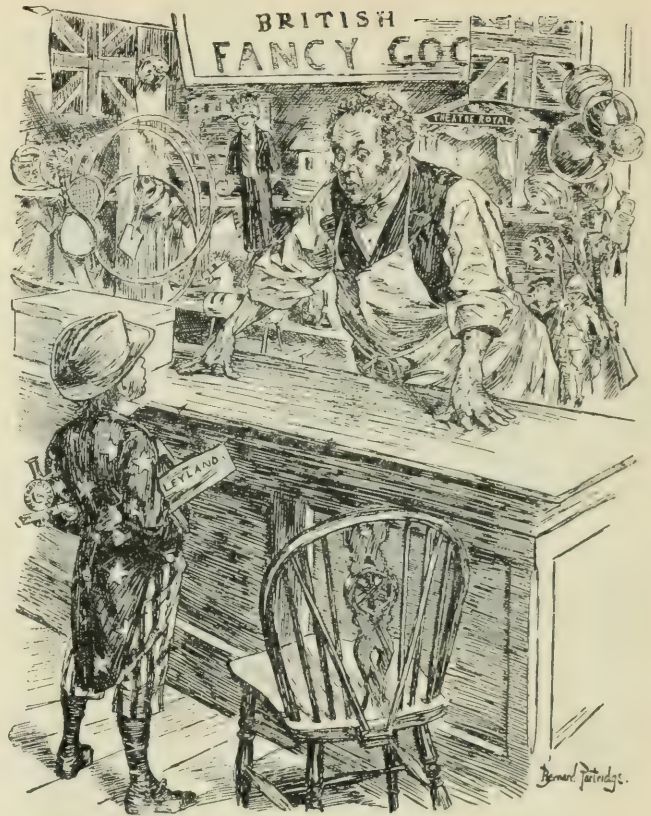
JOHN BULL: "This is all very well, but when ever shall I get to the top?"—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



ON THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

JOHN BULL: "Oh, sir, Hi was once 'appy and prosperous like you, sir. Would you be so kind—"

From the *Journal* (New York).



JONATHAN SHOPPING.

JOHN BULL: "Now, my little man, what can I do for you?"
MASTER JONATHAN: "Wal, guess I'll buy the whole store!"

[“American millionaires agree to purchase the Leyland Line (Mediterranean, Portugal, Montreal, and Antwerp) fleets. A meeting of shareholders has been called in order to confirm the arrangements.”—*Vide Daily News*, May 1.]

From *Punch* (London).



THE TARIFF WALL NEEDS A GATE.

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



AMUSING, ANYWAY.

“We would be fools if we shut our eyes. We must prepare for war against all nations of Europe.” Senator Lodge, in his Boston speech. From the *Post* (Cincinnati).



PIERPONT I. TO EDWARD VII.: "How much will you take for it, Tummy?"—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



WITH BOTH ANDY CARNEGIE AND J. PIERPONT MORGAN IN ENGLAND AT THE SAME TIME, JOHNNY BULL PROCEEDS TO TACK DOWN HIS ISLAND.

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

The past month has been prolific of cartoons on Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's reported financial enterprises, apropos of his visit to Europe; and many of these have been exceedingly humorous, while almost without an exception they have been in perfect good temper. The three cartoons reproduced on this page are all of them, of course, in the nature of pure extravaganzas, and merely point to the great popular interest on both sides of the Atlantic in Mr. Morgan's undertakings and movements.



WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS MAY SOON HAVE J. P. MORGAN DOING.—From the *Plain-Dealer* (Cleveland).



THE SPRING MEDICINE AND THE SUGAR.

DR. McKINLEY: "There's always a way to get along with these youngsters, if you know how."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

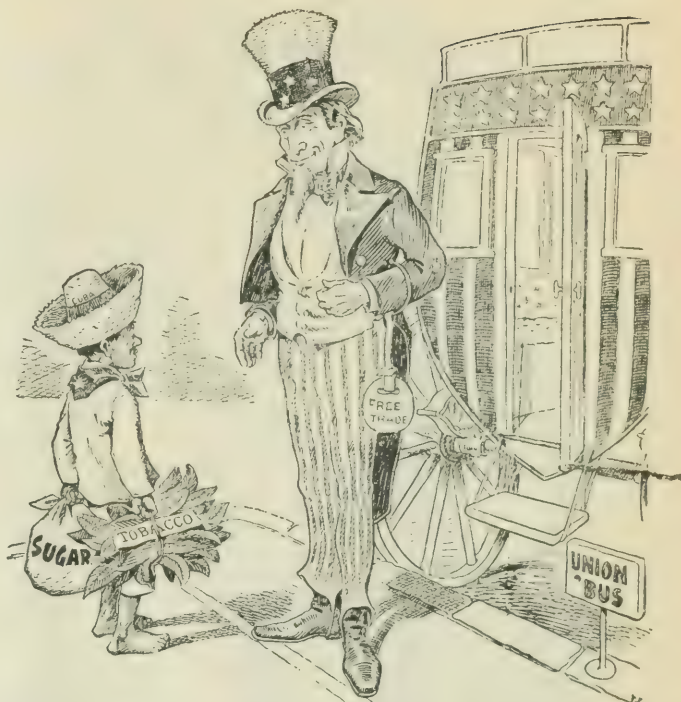
Another subject of cartoons by the hundred during the last month has been the visit of the Cuban delegates to Washington, and the discussion of the future rela-



MISS CUBA RECEIVES AN INVITATION.

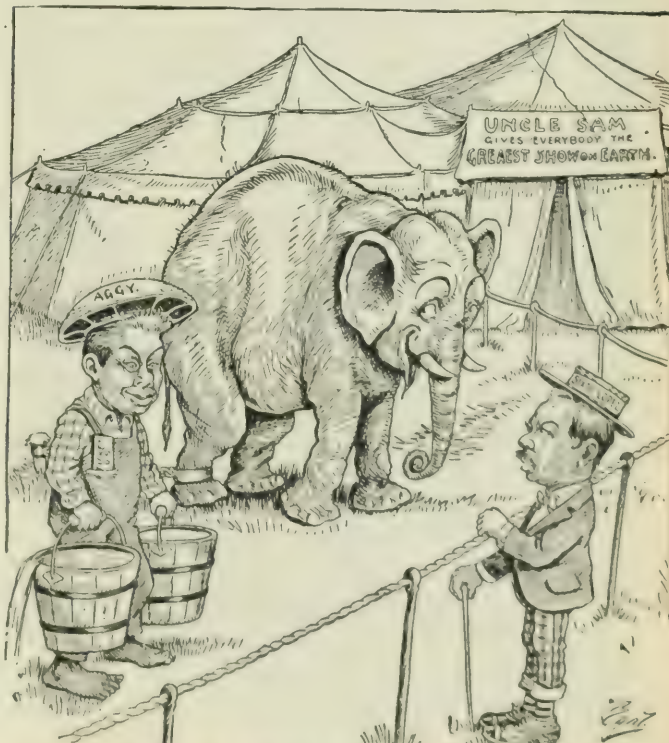
MISS COLUMBIA (to her fair neighbor): "Won't you join the stars and be my forty-sixth?"

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



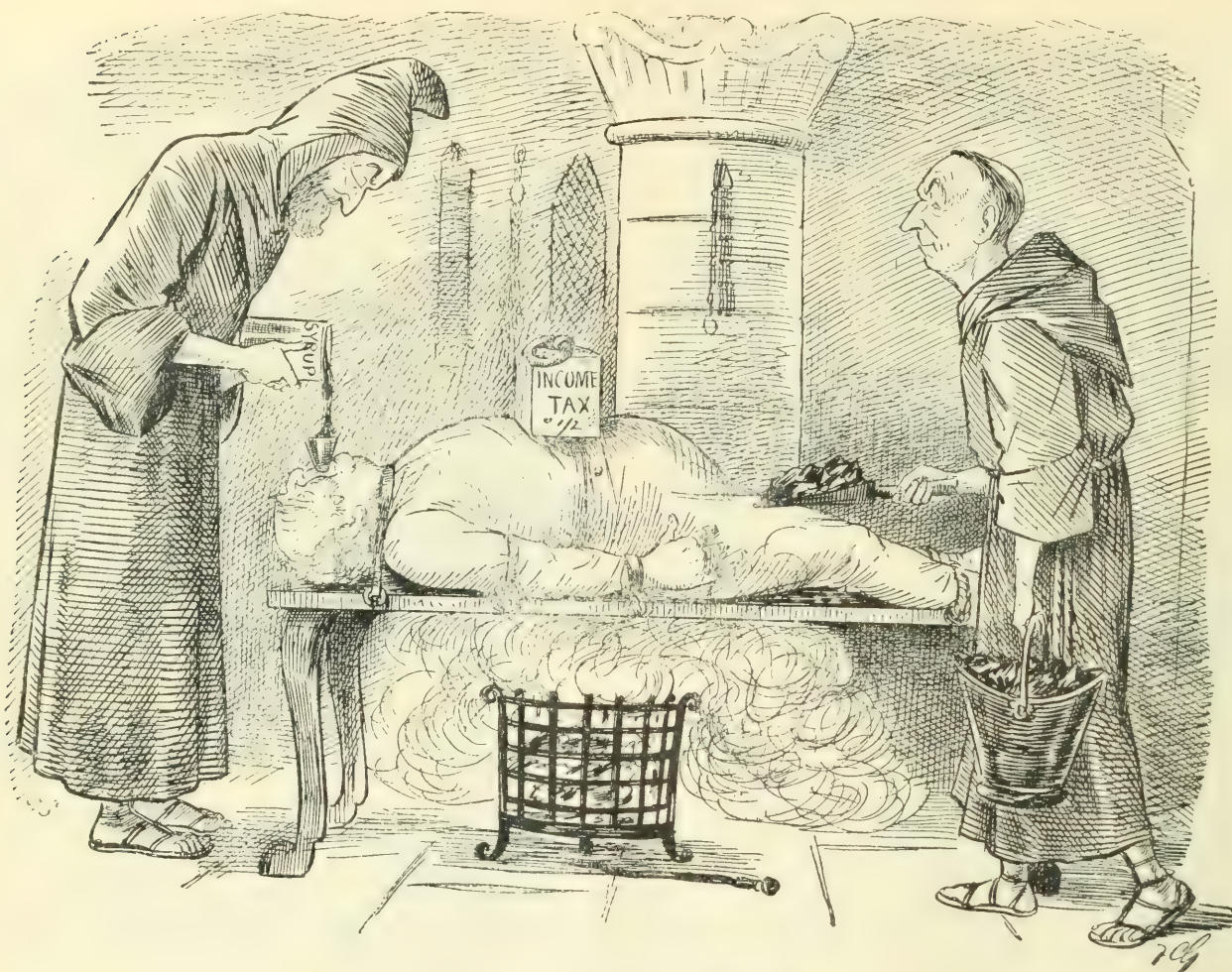
YES; IF YOU GET IN MY 'BUS, I'LL TAKE YOUR BAGGAGE FREE OF CHARGE.—From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul).

tions between Cuba and the United States. A very amusing Minneapolis cartoon hits the situation in a very central fashion by representing McKinley as a doctor, administering the Platt Amendment as a bitter tonic to young Cuba, with something by way of sugar thrown in as an inducement. The fact, of course, is that the Cubans expect, in consideration of granting the American conditions, to be allowed a liberal tariff reduction on their sugar in American ports. Mr. Rehse, of the *Pioneer-Press*, conveys a similar political idea in a less amusing but very direct fashion.



CARRYING WATER FOR THE ELEPHANT.

SIXTO LOPEZ: "How did you work it to get such a snap as this?"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE FRIARS AND THEIR PENITENT.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. John Morley are agreed that the price of imperialism should be brought home to John Bull.—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

Unquestionably, the most brilliant cartoonist in active service in England at present is Mr. F. Caruthers Gould, of the *Westminster Gazette* and *Budget*. No other man in the Liberal Party is doing nearly so much effective work as Mr. Gould in pointed criticism of the present Tory Government. His drawing is clever, and his caricatures of leading public men are extremely good. But

his political talent is even superior to his cleverness as a draftsman and artist. The three cartoons on this page are selected from his output of last month. The first represents John Bull doing penance for the South African war by means of the application of the principal items in the new taxation scheme, with the Liberal John Morley assisting the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer in the painful but salutary proceeding. The two smaller ones explain themselves.

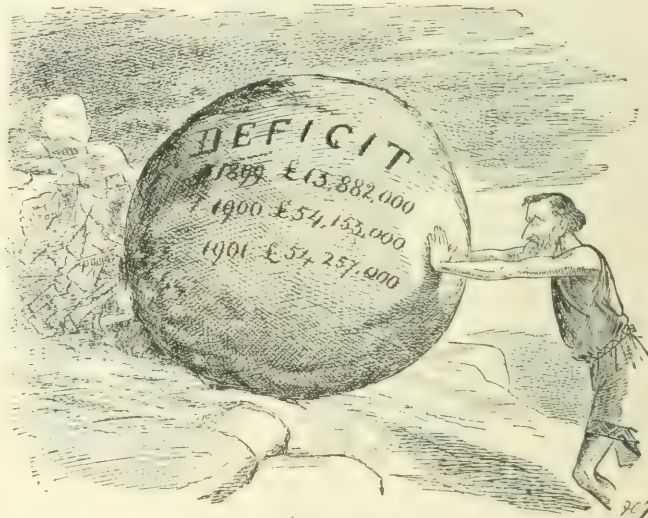


SO UNSELFISH!

SANDFORD AND MERTON (badly bumped): "Oh, sir, please, sir, would not the other boys like to have a ride? We do not wish to appear selfish."

MR. BARLOW BULL: "No, no—you made the other boys get off, and now you must stick to it."

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE EXCHEQUER KOPJE.

The task of Sisyphus.

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.—KING EDWARD VII. AND THE NEW MAID SERVANT.
GERMANY: "If your Majesty will engage me, I promise at all times to be a good and obedient servant."
EDWARD: "Well, you please me, and I shall take you into my service."—From the *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Out of many recent German cartoons pointing plainly to the bitter popular dislike of England in Germany, and to the prevailing opposition to the close relation between the Crowns and the Governments that have

lately been established, we select three for reproduction on this page. The Stuttgart drawing represents the German Chancellor as putting Germany in the humiliating position of taking a place as servant of the fat little King of England. The other two, from Berlin papers, show the extreme feeling of horror and repulsion with which the Germans look upon British conduct and policy in South Africa.

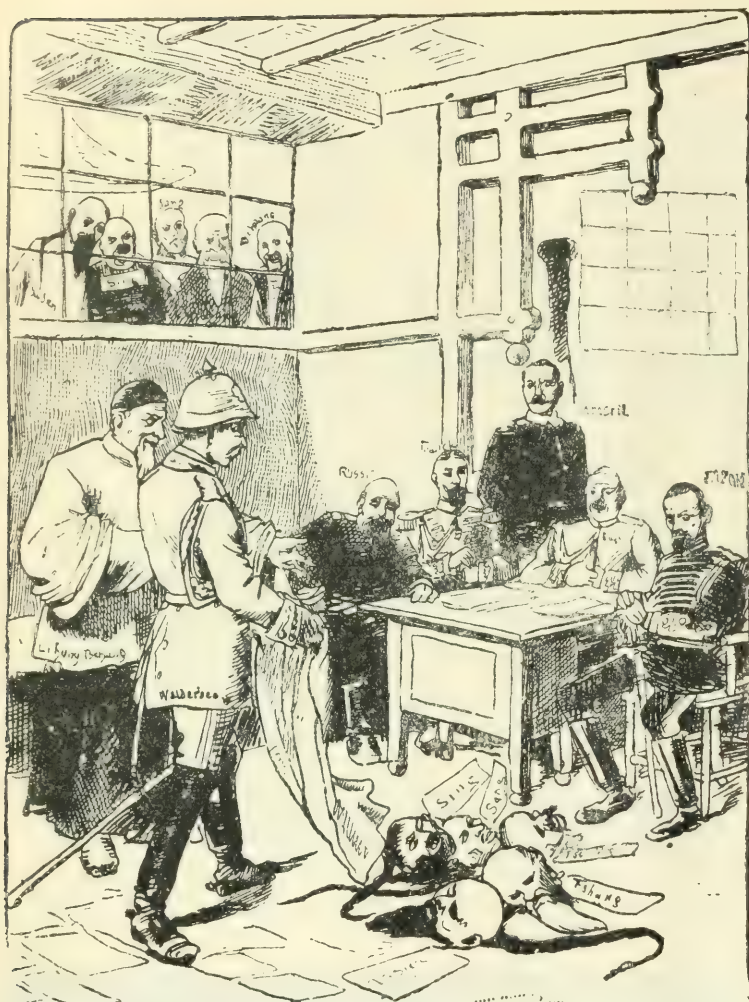


EVEN WHEN FACE TO FACE WITH THE BLACK DEATH, JOHN BULL DOES NOT LOSE HIS HUMOR AND IMAGINES THAT EVEN HIS CHASTISEMENT IS AGREEABLE.
From the *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE EXECUTIONER OF THE TRANSVAAL.
(After the legend of the holy St. Denis.)

KITCHENER: "Oh, horror! I have cut off his head, but he still walks forward!"—From the *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



THE DECAPITATION PUNISHMENT IN CHINA.

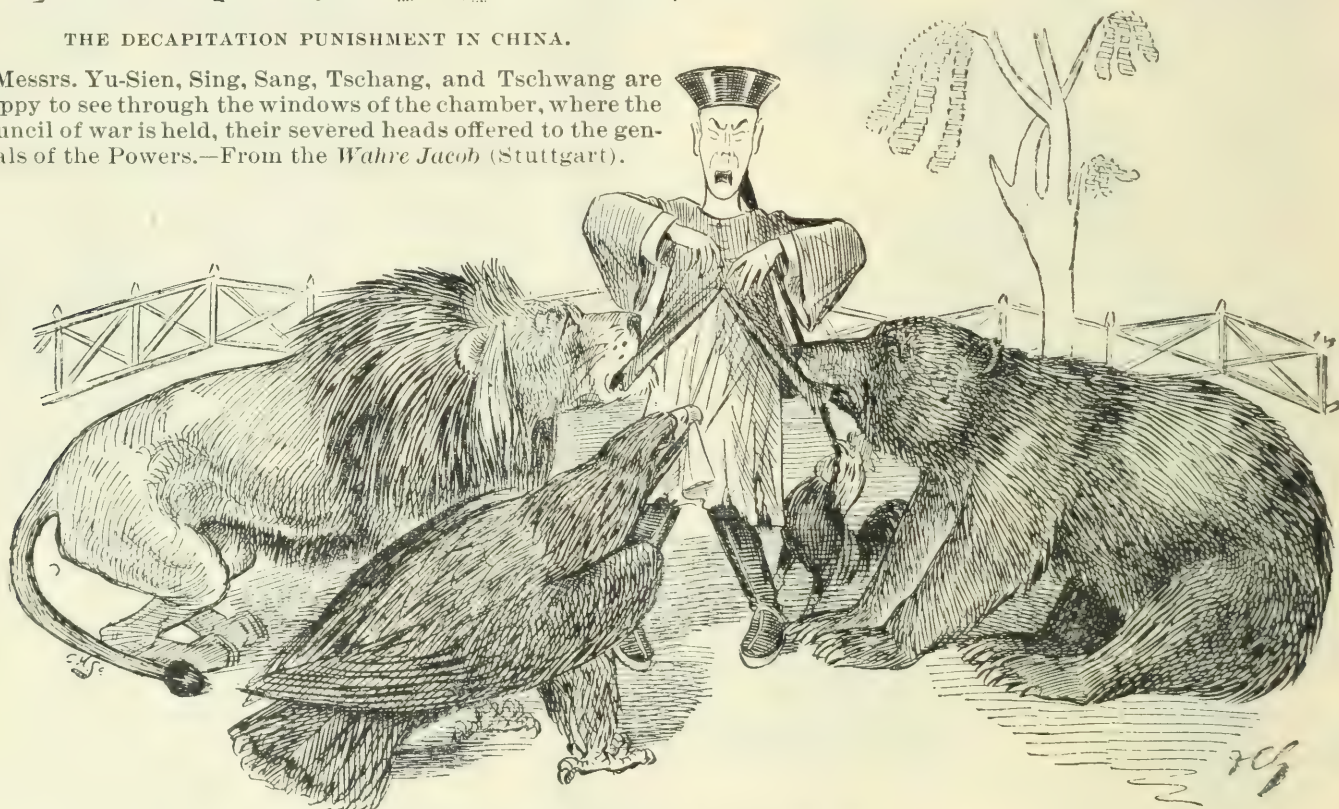
Messrs. Yu-Sien, Sing, Sang, Tschang, and Tschwang are happy to see through the windows of the chamber, where the council of war is held, their severed heads offered to the generals of the Powers.—From the *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



THE GENEROUS HIGHWAYMAN.

"Hand over two hundred and fifty millions. Discount allowed for cash."—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

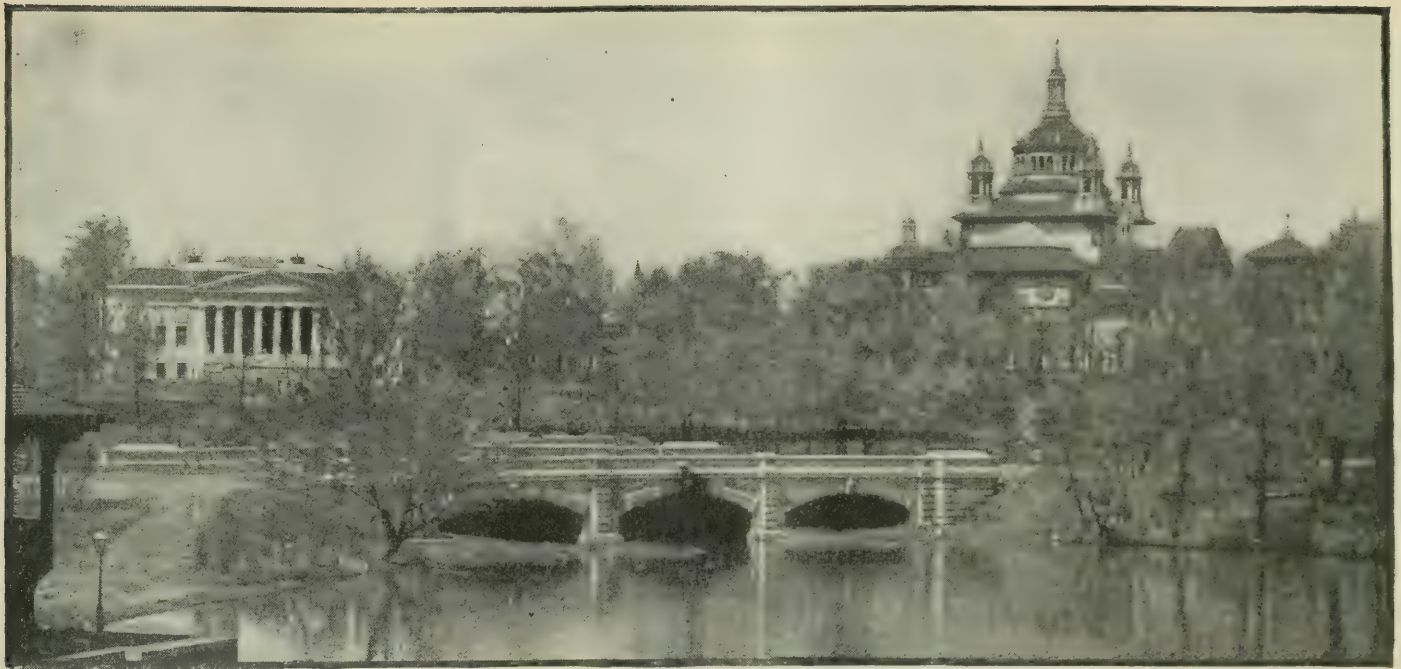
Various phases of the pending Chinese settlement are illustrated in the cartoons of the month, but it suffices merely to reproduce three—one German, one English, and one American. The German cartoon conveys the idea that the announced decapitation of high officials in China has been, in fact, a vicarious atonement.



MAINTAINING HIS EQUILIBRIUM.

CHINESE EMPEROR: "Oh, do let me go! You're pulling me to pieces between you."
THE POWERS: "Don't be afraid. We're only maintaining your equilibrium."

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



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NEW YORK STATE BUILDING, ON THE BANKS OF NORTH BAY, SEEN ACROSS THE LAKE. GEORGE CARY, ARCHITECT.

(The roadway is a continuation of the Lincoln Parkway entrance. Behind the building is the Elmwood Gate and the Woman's Building, which was originally the county club-house, east of which is a replica of Enid Yandell's "Providence Fountain." North Bay is part of the Park Lake, on which the contests of the American Canoe Association will take place. A typical canoe camp is laid out on the banks of the lake. The New York State Building and the Albright Art Gallery are built of marble and are of the conventional classical order, their simplicity contrasting strongly with the free architecture of the staff buildings.)

THE PAN-AMERICAN ON DEDICATION DAY.

BY WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS.

Here, by the great waters of the north, are brought together the peoples of the two Americas, in exposition of their resources, industries, products, inventions, arts, and ideas.

(Inscription for the Propylæa,
by RICHARD WATSON GILDER.)

BORN of civic pride and nurtured by local enterprise, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo was formally dedicated on May 20. Intended originally to exploit the development of electrical energy on the Niagara frontier,—the first stake was driven on an island near the great cataract and twenty miles from Buffalo,—the idea passed from the parent corporation to what has proved a remarkable body of men, the present Pan-American Exposition Company, when, at a memorable dinner two years ago, the conception of a New World fair, backed by an instantaneous contribution of nearly one million dollars from individual citizens, sprang into being in a night. Almost the first resolution passed by the directors limited the exhibits to the Western Hemisphere. But, this limitation aside,—and it is this *raison d'être* which distinguishes this from other great fairs,—the original conception has widened enormously, until Buffalo welcomes the peoples of all countries not merely to the third largest exposi-

tion the world has known,* but concededly to the most beautiful and easily seen as well. And this, without public grants from either State or nation other than the cost of buildings and exhibits, or a breath of scandal or the slightest criticism concerning the overworked citizens who, as officers, directors, and committee-men, have plied the laboring oar! As an instance of purely municipal enterprise, expanded into an epoch-making exposition, the Pan-American stands without a parallel.

THE EXPOSITION'S GROUND-PLAN.

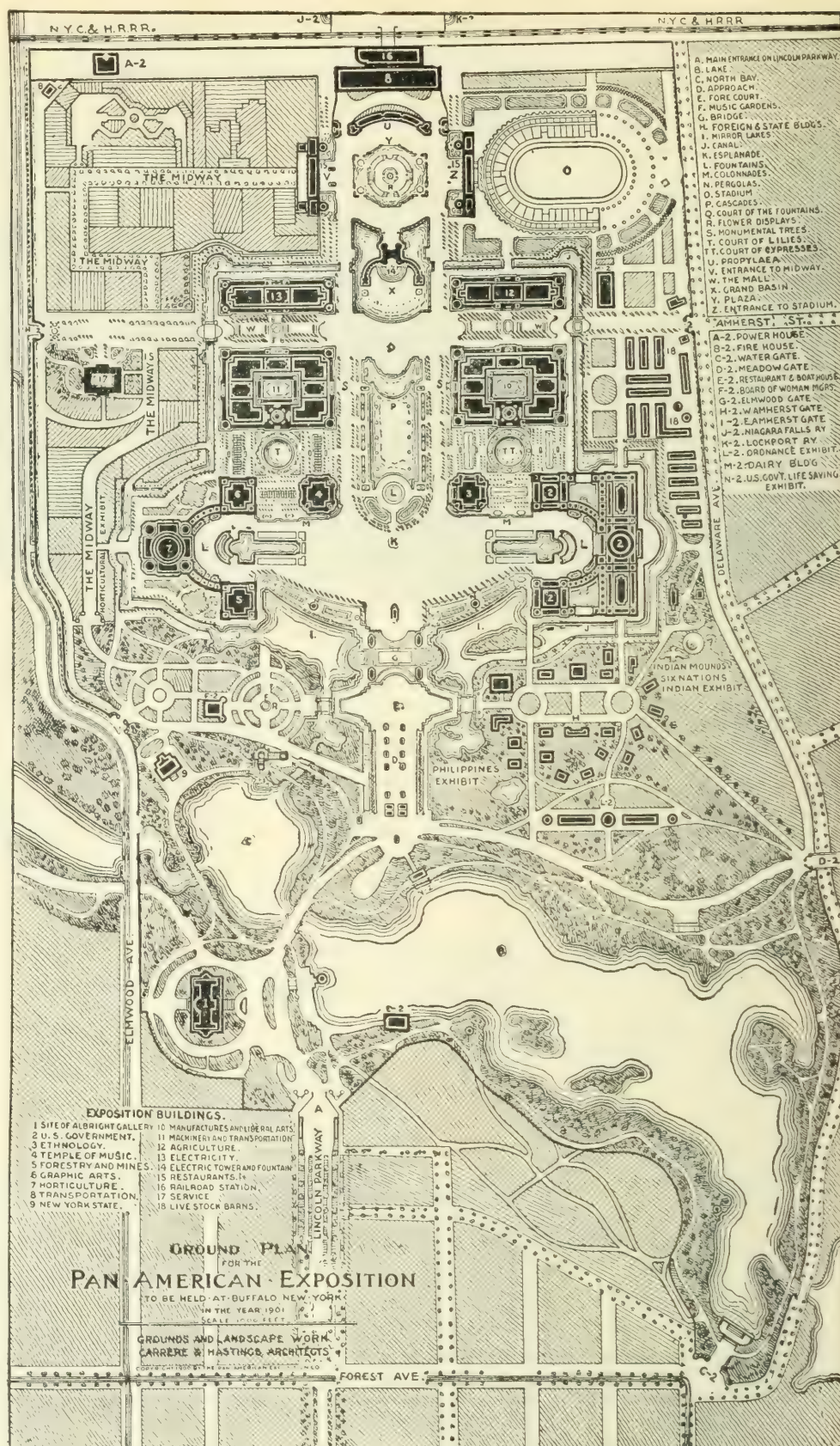
The site is but two miles from the business center, and, unlike any recent fair, is compact, being rectangular in shape, over a mile long and half a mile wide. A part of Buffalo's principal park, including a wooded lake of generous proportions, constitutes the foreground. The inclusion of park lands, however, makes what may be called frontal access difficult. The tens of thousands will enter the grounds by the back door of the railway station, or the side doors reached by the traction lines. He who would enjoy the

*The Paris Exposition of 1889 covered 173 acres and cost \$9,000,000. The Pan-American includes 350 acres and has cost, with the Midway, \$10,000,000.

architecture and colors of the exposition to the full should enter by the Lincoln Parkway Gate; or, if he must needs come by street car, by the Elmwood Gate, walking eastward to the Triumphal Bridge. This is a causeway of gigantic pylons and symbolic sculptures as imposing as the corresponding peristyle at Chicago, whence, and only whence, the full glories of this exposition can be seen. Standing at this point on Dedication Day, with the Park Lake and approach behind, the State and foreign buildings to the right, and the New York Building, the Women's Building, and the tulips and rose gardens to the left, the meaning of the oft-quoted comment: "A scholarly interpretation of the picturesque," becomes apparent.

The block plan is that of a double cross of open spaces: the upright, two-thirds of a mile long; the arms, two-fifths and one-third. This open space is skirted with buildings, so connected with pergolas, arcades, and colonnades as to form a continuous series. The great court in the foreground, large enough for a quarter of a million sightseers, speaks for Latin-America as the Esplanade; the lesser transverse court, between the large buildings, for English-America as The Mall; while the Fore Court and the Plaza, with a succession of basins, fountains, and cascades, occupying the middle distance, cap the plan at each end.

This symmetry of composition is everywhere. The Government group, a central building with pavilions joined to it by arches, fronts a like group on the west, whose center is the home of horticulture and whose pavilions are assigned to mines and the graphic arts. The Temple of Music and the Ethnology Building stand like huge sentinels at the entrance



GROUND-PLAN OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

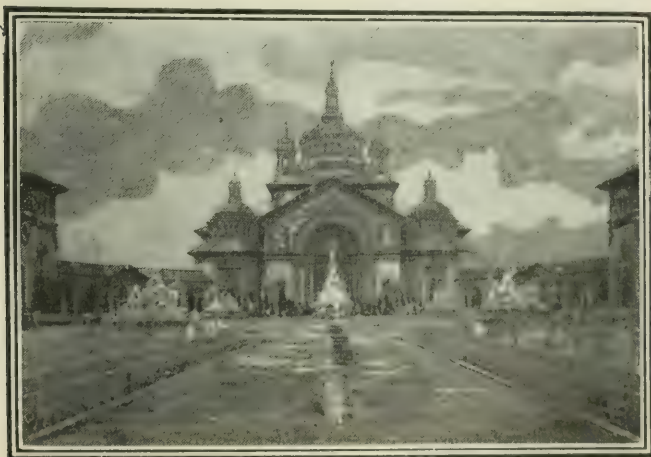
of the Court of Fountains, which, resembling the Court of Honor at Chicago, separates the largest exhibit buildings and points the way to the Howard Electric Tower, which rises nearly four hundred feet, a steel-framed but beautiful Giralda. Flanking this tower are the build-

ings assigned to Electricity and Agriculture. Behind it, in the Plaza, is a sunken garden, recalling the landscape artists of Florence and Versailles. A canal circuits this chain of buildings, widening into mirror lakes near the Triumphal Bridge, under which it passes through a grotto. Beyond, beginning from the rear, are the amusement features; the massive Stadium for the athletic contests of the coming months, and the Midway, each vestibuled by colonnades, on the roofs of which are attractive restaurants.

Some one has called the exposition "the new world in unity." A more harmonious setting would be difficult to conceive.

ARCHITECTURAL EFFECTS.

The architecture at Chicago was serious and classic; that at Paris imposing, but florid; at Buffalo it is romantic and picturesque. The style is the free Renaissance—bracketed eaves, airy pinnacles, grilled windows, open loggias, square towers, fantastic pilasters, and tile roofs. But it is the coloring that charms. The classic coldness of the White City has given place to a warmth and wealth of colors, all worked out on a general scheme which focalizes in ivory white, touched with green and gold, at the Electric Tower, and with tints that rival the cerulean on domes and pinnacles. Groups of sculpture—on buildings, fringing the basins, everywhere—constitute an exhibit of plastic art far surpassing that at Chicago. The water effects, in particular, the lofty cascade at the Electric Tower, with the succession of basins, jets, and fountains, culminating in the imposing Fountain of Abundance, are on a scale never before attempted.



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THE HORTICULTURE BUILDING

(With its wings, the Mines to our left, and the Graphic Arts to our right, at the western end of the Esplanade. The body of the building is a warm yellow, the decorations, mostly upon a blue ground, are painted rich orange or red, the roof terra-cotta. Two groups, representing horticulture, are the most highly chromatic of all the sculptural groups, suggesting the richest form of majolica. Before the doorway we see Mr. George T. Brewster's "Nature," one of the most successful groups on the grounds.)



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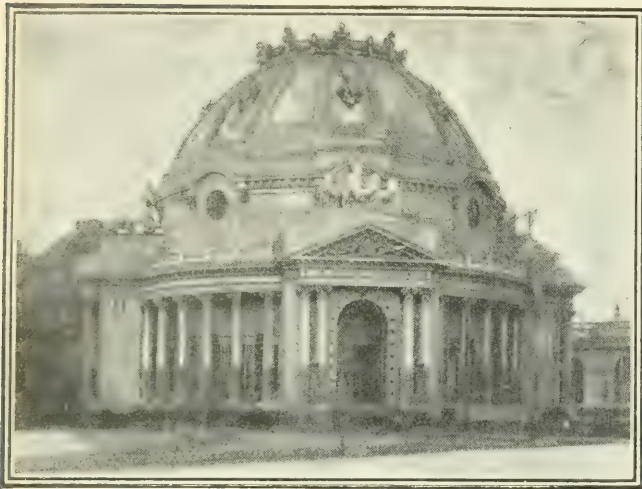
THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT THE EASTERN END OF THE ESPLANADE.

Such is the picture which meets the eyes of the visitor on Dedication Day. As a mere spectacle of artistic grouping and picturesque effect, the Pan-American can be neither described nor photographed; it must be seen. As a monument to the kindred arts, landscape-gardening, decorative painting, architecture, and sculpture, all-American in a national sense, it will live, whatever be its fate as an exhibition of the products of the farm, the mine, and the factory.

Europe and Asia being unbidden, the buildings are not huge affairs like those at Chicago. Indeed, they seem too small for their setting. The demand for space has been enormous; manufactures have overflowed into an annex, after filling a central court intended for fountains and flowers; agricultural implements are displayed under the seats of the Stadium; railroad transportation occupies nearly all of the station building. But this crowding has had its compensation. Quality, not quantity, has become the motto of each exhibit department. Hence, to be even admitted to the Pan-American means more than the minor prizes at larger fairs. The Government Building, with its satellites, Fisheries and Colonial affairs, the Mines Building, the Horticulture Building, the Ordnance buildings, are ready for visitors; while the exhibits in the Electricity, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Machinery and Transportation, Agriculture, Ethnology and Graphic Arts buildings are more than 80 per cent. installed, and will be fully so by June 1.

PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

How far is the exposition truly pan-American? The merely casual visitor might reply, very little. In machinery and transportation there is probably not a Latin-American exhibit; the Latin peoples produce little of the kind. In a limited sense, the same is true of electricity,



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THE ETHNOLOGY BUILDING.

(The body of the building is yellow-gray; the dome is a lighter blue than the Government Building (seen to our left), and it lights up at night as a beautiful turquoise. The statuary, as is the case in the Temple of Music, is gilded. The groups on the attic over the pediments are four replicas of A. Phimister Proctor's "Quadriga," which surmounted the United States Government Building at the Paris Exposition. The porticoes are rich orange color, the Corinthian pillars being silhouetted against them.)

manufactures, and liberal arts. Venezuela, Paraguay, and Uruguay are missing, Brazil not represented officially, even Cuba's building is not complete, nor her commissioner arrived; but Venezuela's governmental disturbances have prevented the use of the \$100,000 appropriated for her exhibit, Brazil deputed the matter of representation to her states, and Cuba will be amply represented ere the middle of June. On the other hand, Canada, Mexico, and all the Central American states, most of the South American, and some even of the West Indian, are represented by commissioners and exhibits. Seven have buildings of their own. That of Honduras is completed. Chile is building a fire-proof structure of masonry and iron, that can be taken down and set up again at Santiago after the exposition. Mexico! as her building practically complete; Porto Rico is represented by a kiosk of native woods; Canada, Cuba, and Ecuador are rushing the work on large buildings which should be done by June 1. More general is the representation of foreign peoples in the main buildings. Though their exhibits are not yet entirely installed, the June visitor will find Canada, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala, Hayti, Nicaragua, Peru, and Salvador in the Agriculture Building; Mexico, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua in the Ethnology; Bolivia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Salvador in the Mines, and Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, and Salvador in Forestry.

The Canadian, Argentine, Mexican, and Chi-

lean exhibits will be especially notable; the latter, of the selected products which received awards at the Chilean Exposition last winter; while, as a special courtesy to the Pan-American Exposition from President Porfirio Diaz, Mexico is also represented by her famous Artillery Band, and a picked body of *rurales*, with twenty men from the different branches of her army, all in command of a captain of the Presidential Guards. The absence of the Old World countries and the immense preponderance of purely American exhibits is at once apparent. But the first were not within the scope of this fair, and the exhibit from the Latin-American peoples, even with the gaps already mentioned, is the largest and most complete ever seen on this continent.

THE STATE HEADQUARTERS.

The State buildings are near the foreign buildings, in the southeastern part of the grounds. The New England States have clubbed together in a Pan-Yankee building of colonial architecture and commodious proportions. Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Missouri also have buildings, the first three notable for architecture and size; New Jersey and Maryland have sites, but have not yet begun to build. These buildings are at present incomplete, but all will be ready before this reaches the reader. Easily first of the State buildings is the headquarters of New York, an imposing marble structure resembling a Doric temple and near the Elmwood Gate, which, after the exposi-

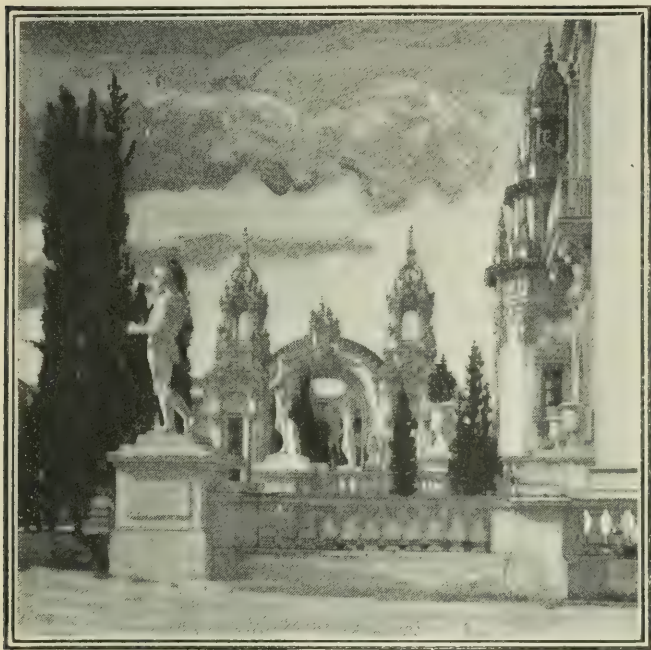


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THE MINES BUILDING ON THE BANKS OF THE CANAL.

(This building, originally devoted to Mining and Forestry, has been given over to the mineral products of the United States, Canada, and two South American countries, Nicaragua and Guatemala, the other South American countries housing their exhibits in their own buildings. The Mines Building by its comparatively simple exterior and interior is unusually suited for the material resources which it houses. The reason for housing the other American countries in their own buildings was to allow for a systematic arrangement of the minerals of the United States. Ontario was included on account of its relations to the Great Lakes system.)

tion, will become the home of the Buffalo Historical Society. This building is practically finished, and, when installed with historical exhibits, will become the Mecca of New Yorkers, and a convenient starting or ending point of the tour of the grounds.



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THE PROPYLÆA.

(The archway forms one of the gates proper, while the building to the right is a colonnade with two towers and is duplicated on the west. It will be noticed that the sculpture ornamenting the balustrades consists of well-known classical statues. The use of antiques throughout the exhibition grounds is highly successful and will well repay the consideration of visitors, for the statues here ensconced within *bosquets* of cypress, box, and palm, and now and again sheltered by trellises, are more nearly seen in their original environment than when crowded together in our museums and art schools. When partially illuminated by electric lights, the figures have much the bewitching effect of moonlit Italian gardens. Seen by electric light, the sunken garden between the Machinery and Electric buildings, where the statues alternate with poplars, is particularly striking.)

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE FAIR—ELECTRICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND ETHNOLOGICAL.

Of exhibits and exhibitors it is hard, thus early, to be specific. The usual delays have been increased by strikes and weather. Buffalo boasts her cool breezes in summer, but, like Hosea Biglow's,

"Half our May's so awfully like Mayn't,
'Twould rile a Shaker or an evrige saint."

Indeed, June 1 would have been a more rational opening day. By that time the exhibits would have been, in fact, will be, in order. At present, their quality is apparent, their compactness more so. The important exhibits can be seen with a minimum of fatigue, and, if a trip across the main court be excepted, almost without going out of doors.

First in human interest is the electrical ex-

hibit. Its building is not large, and the individual exhibitors do not number over sixty, the General Electric, the Westinghouse, and the Edison companies being the most important. But in view of the enormous strides of electrical science since even the Chicago exposition, and the latent possibilities in a light and inexpensive storage battery, and in the application of electricity to heating and cooking, to say nothing of Marconi's inventions and Pupin's prophecy of telephonic cabling in the near future, this exhibit—a portion of its power and all of its energy for decorative lighting being supplied from the great plant at Niagara Falls—becomes epochal. The night exhibition is described later; the day and lay visitor will find much of interest in the Electricity Building; for instance, a collective historical exhibit of the beginnings of the art, a complete telephone exchange in full operation, and the roar of Niagara transmitted by telephone from the Cave of the Winds.

The Government exhibit is large. It comprises the usual fisheries exhibit, with sub-displays devoted to each federal department, and, in the rotunda, an appropriate exhibit by the Bureau of American Republics. Visitors will find most food for eye and mind in the Philippine exhibit, which occupies a large segment of the north pavilion. Here are captured Philippine cannons and a collection illustrative of the domestic economy of our far Eastern possessions, with revelations of the possibilities in such cheap and durable material as maté, rattan, and bamboo. A map of the world, on which the location of the ships of our new navy is indicated each day, is more than a toy—it marks our new birth as a world power.

North of the Government group, attended by a company of regular artillery, is a collection of heavy ordnance, including a disappearing coast-defense gun operated by electricity, and in it some lessons of the penalties which come with power. In the foreign buildings group—with what suggestiveness shall not be said—are the Ordnance buildings, the first exhibit of its kind ever attempted. It has no connection with the Government's display, but comprises many interesting exhibits by manufacturers of small and large arms and munitions of war, notable among them being a full-sized model of a Bruzon coast-defense turret, thirteen-inch shells from the Oregon, a large exhibit by the makers of the famous Atbara Bridge across the Nile, and a novel illustration of the quality of armor plate made by the Bethlehem Company. The American schoolboy and the aspiring politician from South America will here meet on common ground, but with purposes how different!

Ethnology is an important department at Buffalo. The local color is given by the Six Nations Village, where the descendants of the warrior Iroquois from neighboring reservations have built a street of log cabins with a stockade and council-house, such as Red Jacket, who sleeps in a nearby cemetery, might have frequented. The Indian Congress on the Midway permits comparisons between the savage of the West and the reservation pagan of the East; while the mound-builders are present in full-sized facsimiles of their earthy dwellings. The Ethnology Building itself contains an important collection. The whole lower floor of this beautiful structure has been given up to the Latin-American peoples, Canada and the

group in the northeastern part of the grounds. The exhibit of the Argentine Republic is notable for its charts. Canada is excellently placed, and has a large exhibit. Many of the States are represented, among them New York, Michigan, Missouri, and Connecticut.

The Horticulture Building, together with outdoor displays and the effects produced by the flowers, plants, and shrubs which fringe the principal buildings and give nature's colors to the basin margins, represent a completed scheme. The building itself is gay with color within; its attractive exhibits, notably that of California, surround a facsimile in white of the golden Goddess of Light who tiptoes the top of the Electric Tower.

The two main buildings are given over to the kindred departments of machinery and transportation, and manufactures and liberal arts. Within them, the much-praised color scheme is also in evidence. The walls are of tinted burlap, and the rafters and roofs above are hung with broad streamers of harmonious colors. These great buildings are packed to the doors, many of the exhibits having been brought from the Paris Exposition of 1900. Auto-vehicles are represented in great numbers in the transportation section. There is little bulky machinery. What there is is electrically propelled from a power-plant in the center. The Manufactures Building is jammed with artistic booths; food products are the most prominent and attractive of the exhibits. In the department of liberal arts, the exhibit of the section of education and social economy, almost identical with that at Paris, is the most valuable and important.

Mines and graphic arts are housed in buildings of their own, but though the former is one of the most broadly representative of the collective exhibits, and the latter of absorbing interest to book-makers, both spiritual and industrial, the exhibits are too numerous and diverse for extended comment in a bird's-eye sketch like this. The Women's Building is the headquarters of the Board of Women Managers, a body of representative Buffalo women who will look to the comfort of women visitors and entertain organizations during the summer, notably the warlike Daughters of the American Revolution in June.

Of the treasures of the Art Gallery, the Dedication Day visitor can speak but in terms of prophecy. The plan was to house this important exhibit in the Albright Art Gallery, whose unfinished walls, just outside the grounds, bear witness to the munificence of a living Buffalonian, and emphasize Mr. Gilder's inscription on a neighboring structure:

"Who gives wisely, builds manhood and the State."



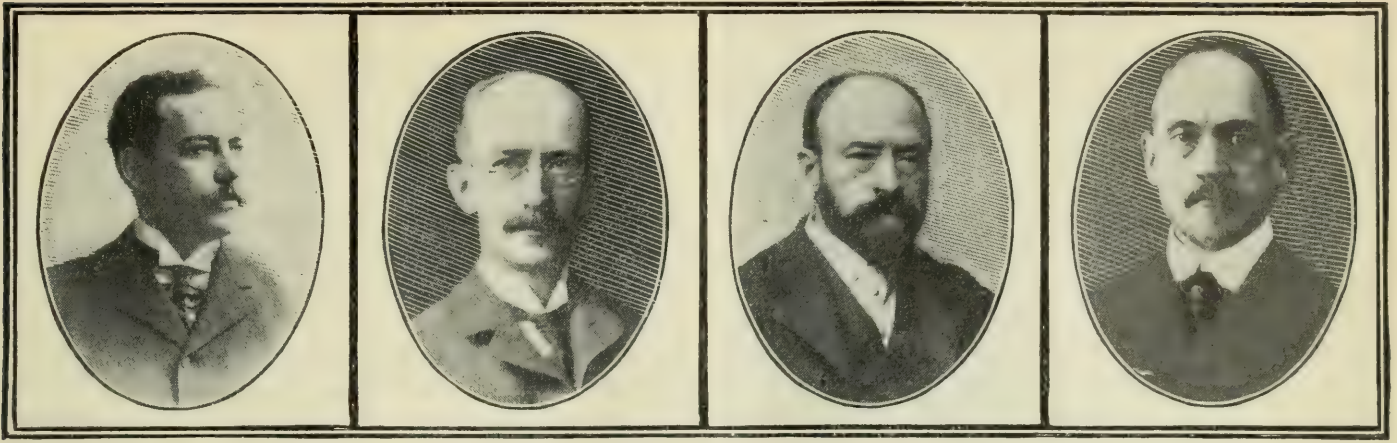
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INTERIOR OF THE MINES BUILDING.

(The center court of the Mines Building is devoted to precious stones and gold. The center case is a collective exhibit of the gems of all-America, and in it the large photographs form a complete illustration of the actual conditions of gold mining at Cape Nome during the past season. Every form of mining machine is shown with the exact conditions under which it is worked, and in front of each photograph is a specimen of the result in gold per cubic yard of gravel. Toward the front of the building, the windows are filled with large colored transparent photographs of the great mining localities of the United States.)

United States having taken to the galleries, and the stroller and student will here find relaxation as well as instruction in memorials of the Aztecs and the Incas.

The exhibits in agriculture are, from necessity, somewhat scattered. In addition to the main building—much too small for the numerous foreign and state booths—there are the Grange, the Dairy, and the Live Stock buildings, forming a



JOHN M. CARRÈRE, OF NEW YORK, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

E. B. GREEN, OF BUFFALO, ARCHITECT OF THE MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS.

C. Y. TURNER, OF NEW YORK, WHO PLANNED THE ARTISTIC COLOR EFFECTS OF THE EXPOSITION.

JOHN GALEN HOWARD, OF NEW YORK, ARCHITECT OF THE MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC TOWER.

But labor troubles again set plans awry, and a temporary Art Building is being constructed near the foreign buildings and overlooking the Park Lake. The canvases will not all be hung much before June 15. None but American painters, and only those who have painted since 1875, will be represented. The director and committees in charge, who have put the paintings offered through the winnowing process, promise that this, the first American salon, shall do ample honor to the increasing artistic sense of the nation.

AMUSEMENTS.

It would be interesting to speculate on how far amusement features are necessary to a great fair. London's Bartholomew Fair at Smithfield was, because of its follies, all but suppressed in the seventeenth century; its frivolities led to its discontinuance a half-century ago. There was nothing like a midway at Philadelphia in 1876; to many, the Midway was the feature at Chicago in 1893; the French authorities seemed not to encourage amusement features at Paris in 1900. At Buffalo there will be amusements a-plenty, but not all of the midway kind. A generous appropriation has been made for music, artistic band-stands have been erected in the Esplanade and the Plaza, and on the grand organ of the Temple of Music daily recitals will be given by the leading American organists. At present, three military bands are giving daily concerts; later Sousa's Band, Victor Herbert's Orchestra, and a dozen like organizations are promised, while in June the North American Sängerkongress, with its hundreds of singers, convenes here.

In the old Greek days, trading fairs were coincident with the Olympic games. At the Pan-American, sports will be a feature. An immense stadium, architecturally beautiful and capable of

seating twelve thousand persons, occupies the extreme northeastern part of the grounds. Here, on May 15, took place the first games, those of the Snugs, the Quinces, and the Bottoms, whose handicraft built the Stadium. As the weeks go on, its arena will see a succession of college baseball and football, basket-ball tournaments, automobile races, the annual track and field championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Canadian-American Lacrosse championship, the national amateur championship bicycle races, followed by international and professional races, a Marathon race, Scottish games, Irish sports, with the Pan-American championships in September.

THE MIDWAY.

The Buffalo exposition, like its predecessor, has a midway. Planned to occupy the fifty or more acres northwest of the Electricity Building, it early spread over The Mall to the south, drove out the State buildings, to which were assigned the site, and now occupies the whole west side of the grounds from the Elmwood Gate northward. Comparisons with the midways at Chicago and Omaha are inevitable; the latter it greatly surpasses; the former it equals and, in the eyes of many, excels. There is the same broad thoroughfare at Buffalo, but broken by angles and turns, a few mere shows, described as early as 1762, by

Here's "Whittington's cat" and "the tall dromedary,"
"The chaise without horses" and "Queen of Hungary;"
Here's the Merry-go-round, "Come who rides, come who rides, sir?"

Wine, beer, ale, and cakes, fire-eating, besides, sir;
The famed "learned Dog" that can tell all his letters,
And some men as scholars are not much his betters;

but many more that are serious and some with an educational trend: The Beautiful Orient, a Giant Seesaw, the African Village, the Glass Factory,

Bostock's Wild Animals, the Scenic Railway, and Alt Nürnberg, the last including a Bavarian Military Band, recalling Chicago. The House Upside Down, fresh from the Paris fair, a Trip to the Moon, the Colorado Gold-Mine, Darkness and Dawn, Dreamland, the Infant Incubator, and Venice in America, the last-named letting into the main canal with gondolas and launches, and a dozen more of minor importance, are new features which, as a rule, describe instruction in somewhat allopathic doses. Then there is the so-called ethnological phase; in all, fourteen concessions, including some of those already mentioned.

Four of these have a distinct right to be a part of a pan-American fair; they give character to the street and tone down the Turko-Egyptian memories of the Midway at Chicago. In the Hawaiian Village are reproduced some of the native scenes of our first island of the seas; and Hulu Hulu dancers supplant the Fatimas of yore. The Philippine Village is not yet opened. But the nipa-covered buildings are ready, and when occupied by the natives, now *en route* with their far-away utensils and furniture, with market, and theater, and church, and, perhaps, even a surreptitious cock-fight, to say nothing of a characteristic guard of soldiers,—we curious possessors of the Dewey islands may ponder what that May-day fight meant to us—and to them.

Characteristic, though marred by buildings which are Mexican only in their signs, is the huge concession called the Streets of Mexico. Here are shops and a theater, gayly decked dancers and sombreroed strangers, and food, drink, and customs from the land of Cortez and Diaz. Even the bull-ring and a troupe of bull-fighters, who, forbidden to kill, will prove their prowess by affixing waxed rosettes from the point of their weapons to the fatal spot! While at the ex-



GEORGE CARY, ARCHITECT OF THE ETHNOLOGY BUILDING.

(Mr. Cary also designed the attractive New York State Building, which will become the property of the Buffalo Historical Society, having been erected of permanent materials.)



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CABINS OF THE "SIX NATIONS."

("Six Nations" are the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras.)

treme southern end of the street is the Indian Congress, an outgrowth of the famous congress at Omaha. Already nearly twenty-five tribes of the trans-Mississippi country are represented, with American Horse and other famous chiefs at their head. The concession includes a village of tepees, a row of characteristic huts occupied by the Navajos and kindred tribes, and a ceremonial house for the dances.

In all, there are about forty concessions and over a mile of street. What is remarkable about it is that, reduced to percentages, it is probably as educational as are the exhibits proper.

THE GREAT FAIR AT NIGHT.

The pan-American memory which will linger longest is the night scene. Essentially an out-of-door fair, the electrical display surpasses expectation. All that art and ingenuity can do to heighten the effect has been done. As the half-hour of gloaming comes on, the buildings will

be deserted; even in the Midway, the splenetic barker, that

"Man that while the puppets play,
Through nose expoundeth
what they say,"

forsakes his post and takes his stand in the Court of Fountains. And then, when the dusk has deepened, a faint glow appears on the lamp-posts—rosettes of electric bulbs—then on archways and eaves and pin-

nacles; the panels of the domes are outlined, gilded groups high up on the buildings begin to shine, and the Tower becomes effulgent. The

glow increases, star-points sparkle from every building, the roofs and sides, the porticoes, the entrances are bathed in incandescent fire, while the Tower, now fairly ablaze from base to top, stands a radiant monument to that new force whose name it bears. Let the visitor behold the illumination from where he will



NEWCOMB CARLTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS.

—if through the archway of the Stadium's massive screen, the Tower stands out as that of the mirage city of a weary caravan; if from the Meadow Road in the neighboring park, it is as if Mustafa's son had rubbed his wonderful lamp and bidden a city beautiful to be; whencever it is seen, the effect is the same, the memory of it deep and lasting. What matters it to recall the number of the hundreds of thousands of electric bulbs which are emulously aglow, or to speculate on what the night scenes of this exposition will be when the electric fountains are really playing and the scores of hidden searchlights mingle their sparkling iridescence with the golden glow of these early days! The world has never seen a sight like this, nor will it again until another Niagara shall elsewhere render decorative lighting cheap enough to warrant, as at Buffalo, the attempt, almost successful, to make the lights of night more imperiously beautiful than are the lights of day.

WHAT THE EXPOSITION REALLY STANDS FOR.

But what will it all amount to, when, on October 31, the gates are closed and the Rainbow City becomes a part of history?

Pan-American in scope, it should be pan-American in effect. It is said "to celebrate the achievements of a century of progress in the western world." It should rather prophesy a century of commercial interdependence. The jealousies of the past have been natural; the prosperous giant of the north could not but be looked on with envious eyes by the stripling peoples to the southward. Trade has too often been through Liverpool and Hamburg; the Latin-American and the Yankee have too persistently misunderstood. The function of this fair should be to end that misunderstanding. Mr. Blaine tried to do it a decade and more ago; he would have welcomed and used a pan-American exposition. As it is, its far-reaching effect on intertrade relations may be doubted. The difficulties, competition with our farms and mines and forests to the profit of our shops and factories, are almost insuperable. At any rate, as Charlemagne's fair at Troyes gave us a standard of weight that still measures trade exchanges, the Buffalo fair, if it would do the same, must begin by guaranteeing a reciprocity that is truly reciprocal, and a trade that has no condescension in it.

In the wider domain of international politics, the Pan-American should mean more. What the Latin-Americans most need is stability of government. Mexico is an instance of what can be done where revolutions do not disturb; the United States is history's exemplar of prosperity through peace. This lesson will not be lost on the quick-

witted Latins. Perhaps, too, the exposition may give a new and broader meaning to the Monroe Doctrine. Present tendencies, carried to their ultimate, mean an Old World trade-war against us, and such conflicts too often develop into wars, indeed. Should such times come, the solidarity of the Americas alone would insure the peace of the world. Shoulder to shoulder they could, if need be, face the world. If this fair even tends to modify the Monroe Doctrine from "Hands off!"—the attitude of a protecting superior—to "Hand to hand!"—the attitude of a comrade and friend—and does naught else, it will mark an epoch in the history of mankind.

As a public educator, the exposition is already an assured success. To the average American, it opens a *terra incognita*. The racial characteristics, the products, the resources, the customs of Latin-America are here spread out as in an open book. On the other hand, the Latin cannot fail to be influenced by the ubiquitous evidences of a free press, cheap communication by wire, rapid transit in the largest sense, and, what he needs most of all, scientific sanitation. To our own people will be taught, as never before, that the machine is taking the place of the hand-worker, and that electricity is supplanting steam.

To Buffalo itself the exposition means much. Not in immediate financial return, for the reaction will more than offset that; but, if a patent fact may be put boldly, in the advertising now so lavishly given the Pan-American city. Obscured by being in the same State with the great metropolis, her salubrious climate, her commanding position as an industrial and trade center, even her rank as the eighth city in a nation of great towns, have been little appreciated. The fair inspires Buffalo with confidence, and bids her spread her pinions for loftier flights. This is her enterprise, her wealth promoted and financed it, many of its builders are her architects, its directors and officers are, with a few notable exceptions, her citizens, their unity of action and public spirit are evidenced on every hand; and then, her position at the foot of navigation of the great waters of the North, at the focal point of twenty-five railroads, and at the gateway to the Dominion; and, perhaps more than all, this magic power which turns the wheels of her factories and lights her streets, nay, which takes these visitors to and from the exposition, propels its machinery, and, at night, turns darkness into day: this, in a peculiar sense, is *her* electricity, born of the great cataract at her door.

And so Buffalo is full of pride and hospitality as that pan-American American, Vice-President Roosevelt—a happy choice—does the honors for her, this twentieth day of May.



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THE ELECTRIC TOWER.

(John Galen Howard, architect, with the Court of Fountains in the foreground, to the right a dome of the Agricultural Building, photographed from the Tower of the Ethnology Building.)

ARTISTIC EFFECTS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

NOCTURNAL architecture! Not in the textbooks; no chair devoted to it in the universities, but it is a department of architecture that the twentieth century will see developed, and the Pan-American Exposition is responsible for it.

The promulgators of the exposition have builded better than they knew. While, of course, it was planned that the electrical power from Niagara be utilized, while electrical illumination was to be an adjunct to the general architectural scheme, we doubt if it was realized that the elec-

trical illumination would dominate the whole exposition. But it has done so, and he who would visit the exposition at the most opportune time would do well to behold it first at night, and his station point should be not at the Propylæa entrance, but at the southern end of the grounds, where, standing near French's "Washington," he may look northward over the Triumphal Causeway between the great pylons toward the Electrical Tower. Here he will see a unique and imposing sight, that outdoes Chicago, Nashville,

Atlanta, Omaha,—a sight the world has never seen before. At 8 o'clock the ivory city lies half-veiled in the dusk, when suddenly, but gradually, on every cornice, every column, every dome, break forth tiny pink buds of light as though some eastern magician were commanding a Sultan's garden to bloom. A moment more, and the pink lights grow larger and take on a saffron hue, and the whole exposition lies before us illumined by 500,000 electric flames (the eight-candle power incandescent light which Mr. Edison, who developed it, has proclaimed his pet)—and these delicate lights, some single, some bunched, bring out a thousand delicate tints, now playing hide and seek amid many cartouches, terminals, and arabesques, now Rembrandting the stucco reliefs, and delicately toning down the color, till the effect is strikingly *allegro*.

At one of the early nights of the exposition, a

small boy having evidently made a day's tour of the grounds till he was tired out and ready to go home, was suddenly surprised, at 8 o'clock, to witness the turning on of the lights, when, to the amusement of the spectators, he cried, "Gee whizz! I'm not going home to-night." This will be the verdict of more than the majority of the spectators, and doubtless many an early evening train will be missed from a desire to stay till the last moment under the magic spell of this vision of supreme beauty.

A CONSECUTIVE STORY IN SCULPTURE.

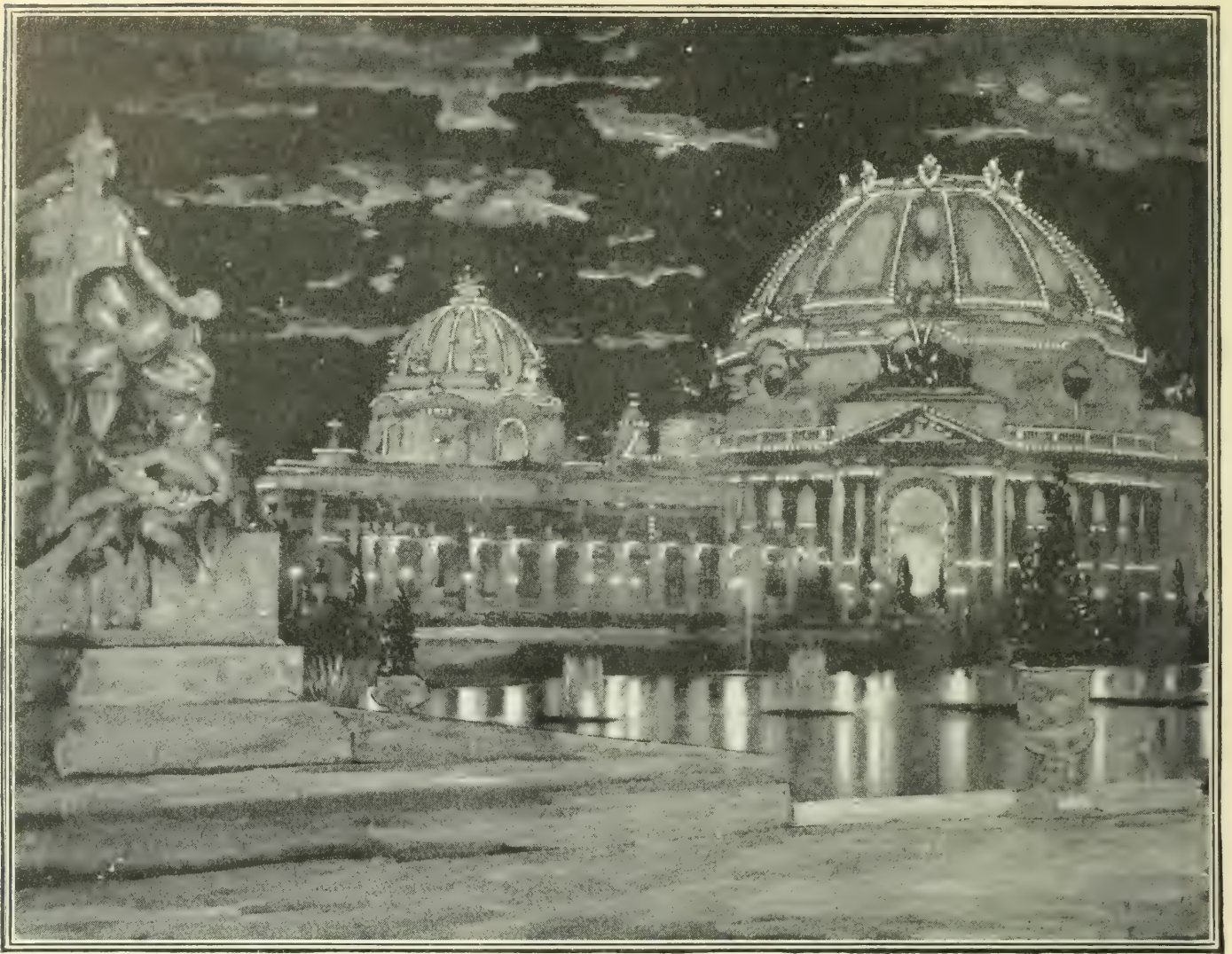
Not only should the visitor at night catch his first glimpse of the exposition from below the Grand Causeway, but the day visitor as well should begin his tour of inspection from that point, for it is here that the sculpture and the color schemes begin. It was Mr. Bitter's idea



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THE MACHINERY BUILDING, TO THE LEFT, AND THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING, TO THE RIGHT.

(Photographed from the towers of the Ethnology Building; with the Court of Fountains in the foreground. To the extreme right, in the Court of Fountains, is the group of "Science," by Lopez—see page 688. His pendant group, "The Arts," is on this side of the basin.)



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VIEW OF THE ETHNOLOGY BUILDING, FROM ACROSS THE COURT OF FOUNTAINS.

(The dome of the Government Building is seen to the left, and a fragment of Mr. Lopez' "Science" is in the left-hand foreground. To the left of the Ethnology Building is seen the southwest pergola, with its effective caryatids.)

that the ornamental sculpture which was to be a special feature of the exposition should have close relation to the buildings it flanked, and that it should tell a consecutive story; this story is man's fight with, and conquering of, the elements, and on one side (the right, or east) of the spectator, the buildings devoted to man are erected, and on that side the sculptor celebrates his doings; while on the left side we find the elements; here are the Mines and Horticulture buildings, and groups representing man's conquering of the elements, while the culmination of the drama is found at the northern end of the grounds, where, at the Electrical Tower, we find the groups, by George Grey Barnard, "The Great Waters in the Days of the Indian" to the left, and to the right "The Great Waters in the Days of the White Man," and "The Human Emotions," by Paul Bartlett.

In an article in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for last February were reproduced most of these

sculpture groups; but the public must be warned that they cannot be understood through photographic reproduction, nor in the plaster models which have been shown during the past season at our art exhibits; they must be seen in their environment. They form perhaps part of a fountain, and are white, seen through a rainbow mist of the mounting spray, or they are heavily gilded, and form the apex of a dome, or act as finials above a pediment, or they are ivory-colored in a golden-hued niche, or they are polychromatic; but, unlike any previous sculpture the world has ever seen, they are well illuminated by electric lights, and, like the architecture, present new effects at night. Indeed, all the sculpture, like the buildings, has a twofold beauty, of which the nocturnal effect is the most charming.

As a cornice height of forty-five feet was used as a unit of measurement (or module) in the buildings, which all the architects followed, so

in the sculpture groups harmony is obtained by demanding in every case a height of nine feet for all figures, and just as a certain amount of chance has entered into the nocturnal effect, so a certain element of the unpremeditated has favored the effect of the sculpture groups. For the most part the artists' original models, some three feet high, have been transmuted by the journeymen molders in Mr. Bitter's studio in Hoboken, under a certain tension of haste, into the colossal staff-groups; and while they lose thereby much delicacy of modeling and frequently their equilibrium of pose, there is a certain rough-and-ready style, a dash and vim which runs throughout them all, that excludes any clashing of styles, and feigns, at least, a virility of touch that hints at titanic tasks performed over night.

"THE MARBLE FAUN" IN PROPER PLACE.

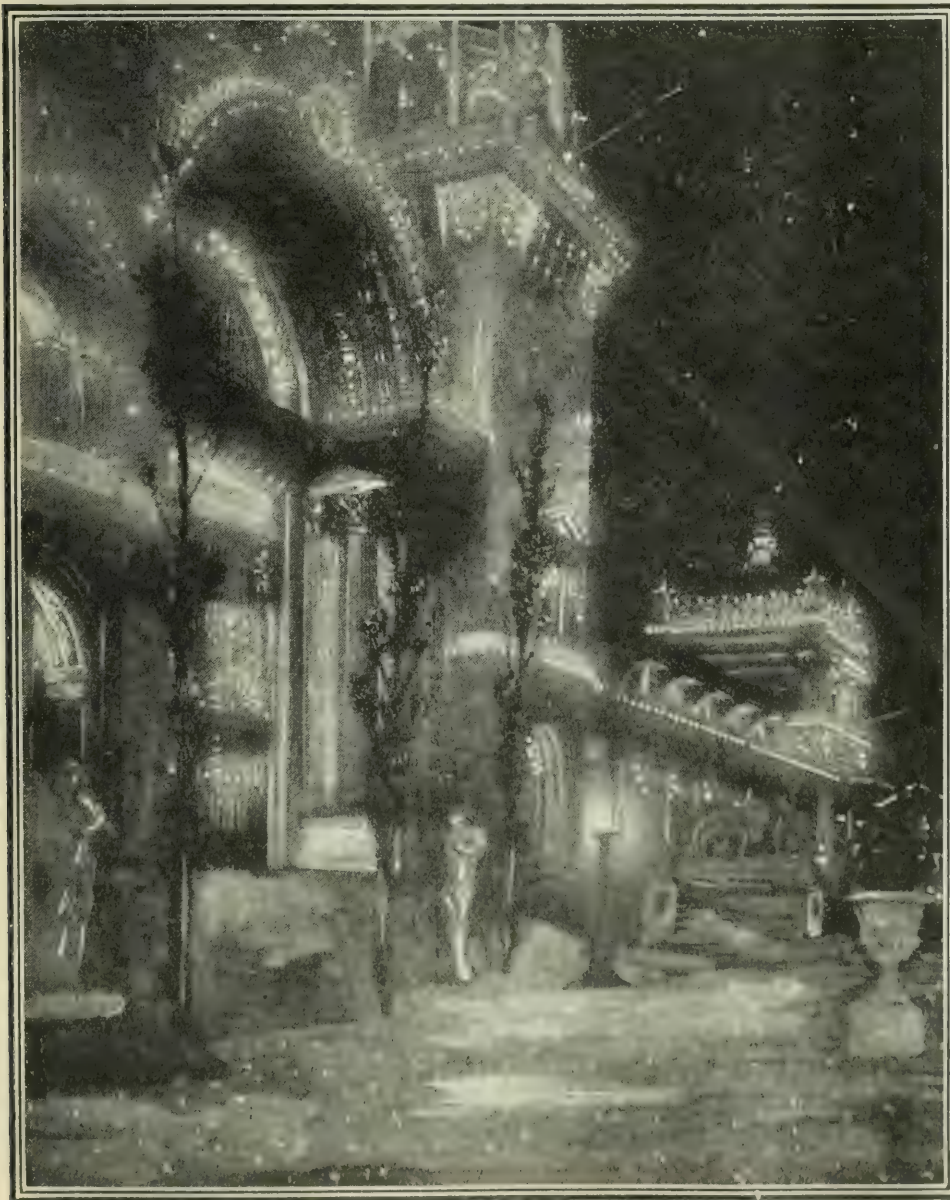
It has ever been the task of the lecturer and writer upon Greek and Renaissance sculpture to emphasize the fact that the sculptors of the past designed their works for given positions, most frequently out-of-doors; but years of lecturing and volumes of writing could never convince the public of the beauty of out-of-door sculpture as will this single experiment at Buffalo. Even the plaster reproductions from the antique, "The Marble Faun," "The Praying Boy," "The Discobolus," and other familiar figures, set in the pergola of the Propylæa and in the different courts, have a new charm under the varying sunlight, relieved by cypress and bay, or under the delicate electric light, that they do not have in our museums and art schools. We realize,

on seeing them here, with what forethought they were originally designed for the embellishment of formal gardens. Thus the architect has, bee-like, gathered his honey from many sources and filled the grounds as Napoleon filled the Louvre—with art treasures from many nations.

ARTISTIC EFFECTS WITH BRUSH AND PAINT-POT.

Mr. Turner, in mapping out his color scheme, adhered to Mr. Bitter's idea of the evolution of man, and one who takes his first glimpse from the south will notice that the coloring upon the buildings at that point begins with the cruder colors, the strong reds, yellows, greens, and blues which the barbarian selects, and it gradually melts into orange reds, gray blues, buffs, and violets, until it culminates at the Electric Tower in ivory yellow, with a setting of the delicate green which repeats the chromatic note of Niagara Falls.

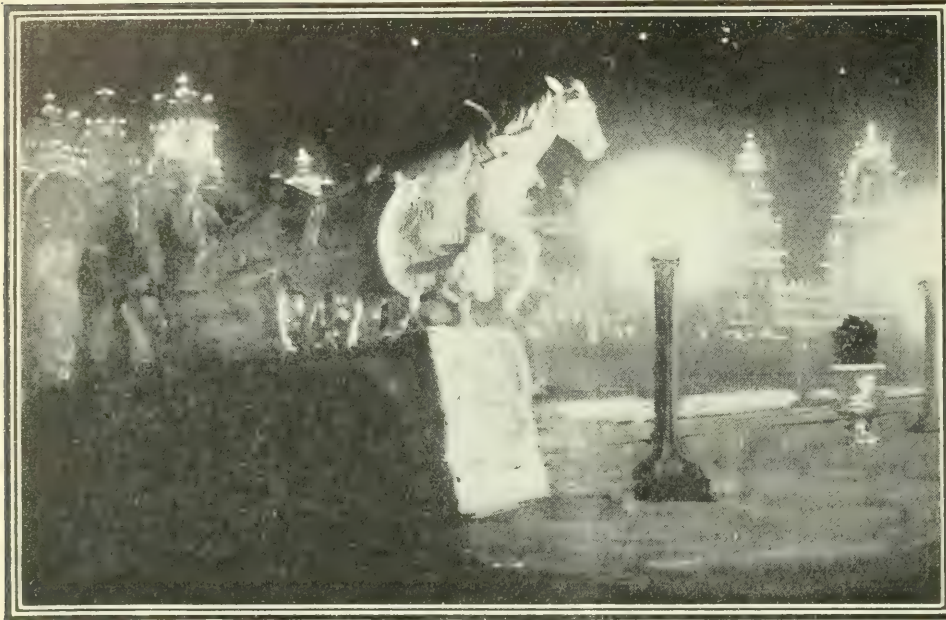
The student of American architecture will find much suggestiveness in the chromatic treatment of these buildings, especially in the details, for it is not to be overlooked that Mr. Turner's success has been achieved en-



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DOORWAY OF THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

(As seen from the "Sunken Garden" of the mall. Flanking the garden are rows of poplars which the landscape architect has allowed to remain from the original landscape, and they form a most welcome note in the formal gardening.)



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"AGRICULTURE," BY A. PHIMISTER PROCTOR, IN THE COURT OF FOUNTAINS.

(Behind the group is the Machinery Building. To the right, the Electricity Building; beyond, the tower of the Propylæa; and last, one of the wings of the Electric Tower. It is probable that never before in the history of the world has open-air sculpture been seen so plainly at night.)

tirely through the use of house paint. The moral is that in our commercial life the ordinary materials at the disposal of the average citizen are capable of producing most artistic results if they are applied under the guidance of artistic experience.

One of the happiest effects, we think, is where, in the entrance to several of the buildings, the ceramic productions of the past—Luca della Robbia effects—are imitated in fruit and flower garlands, relieved against deep backgrounds of blue and orange. One regrets, of course, that these compositions were not actually executed in faïence, so rich in clays is our country, and so rapid has been her ceramic development in recent years, but the faïence worker will not be slow, we fancy, to take the hint, and we can expect in the St. Louis Exposition to see a more permanent development of chromatic embellishment.

Permanency must be the chief *desideratum* in architectural embellishment, and gesso, terra-cotta, and tile decorations will, of course, be the fruit of Mr. Turner's more transitory pigment decorations, some of which had already faded ere the exposition opened, and had to be renewed.

Walter Cook, writing of the exposition in *Scribner's* for this month, says, "The brush and palette are every-

where in evidence." The word palette is hardly descriptive. The mural paintings which were a feature of the Chicago Exposition, and literally the product of the palette, are nowhere present. Colored stucco takes its place. Mr. Turner has accomplished his task with the brush and paint-pot. He himself wishes it to be understood that the color he has employed is only meant to be suggestive of possible translation into permanent material, the roofs into tiles, the walls into bricks, buff or gray, the medallions into faïence.

FREEDOM IN RESTRAINT.

Because we have emphasized the night effect of the exposition and asserted that the electrical effect was the paramount achievement, it

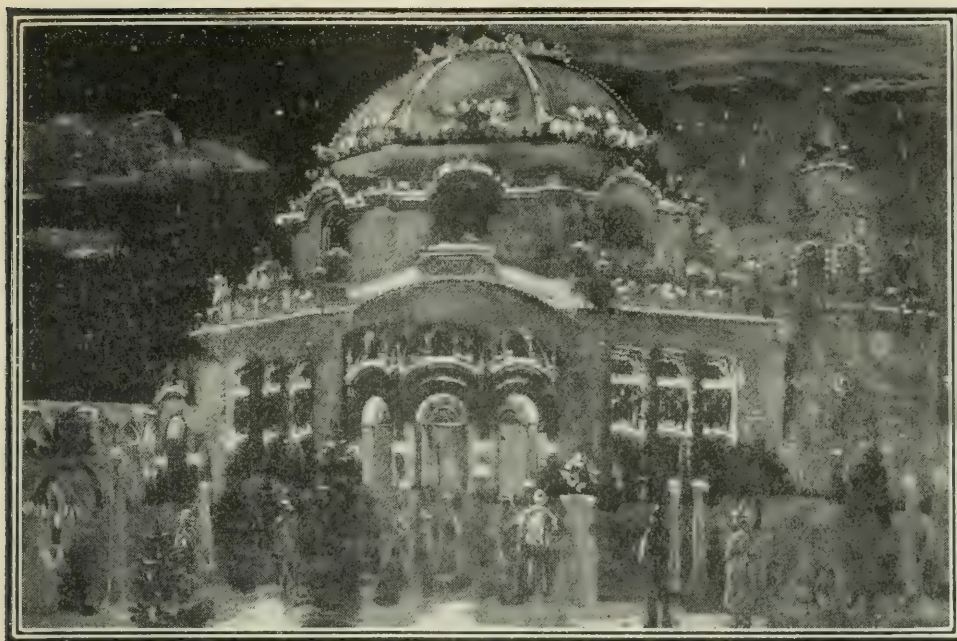
must not be surmised that the original plan of the architect is not responsible for the final beauty of the ensemble, for had not the plan of the exposition been in the hands of architects, who, like Mr. Carrère, and his trained assistant, Mr. Bosworth, have been vigilant in seeing that every detail was properly measured and became a harmonious part of the premeditated whole, the final structure would have been a *mélange*, in-



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THE ETHNOLOGY BUILDING AT NIGHT.

(The architect is George Cary, of Buffalo, whose portrait we publish because the New York State Building, which he also designed, will be a permanent embellishment of Delaware Park; it will be occupied by the Buffalo Historical Society. Its lines are more chaste than are those of its pendant, the Temple of Music.)



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THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC. AUGUST C. ESENWEIN, OF BUFFALO, ARCHITECT.

(The Temple of Music approaches very nearly the much-objected-to Baroque or Rococo form of architecture; but, however overloaded it may appear in the daytime, it must be confessed that at night the electric lamps' effulgence brings out many a fine form and brilliant hue.)

stead of an ensemble. We note this particularly in regard to the sky line, as it is marked against its azure background like an army of plumed knights. Though thousands of minarets are seen, and half-a-dozen domes, the work of a score of architects, there is nowhere a disturbing note or an aggravating hiatus. So, too, in so small a detail as the rows of electric lamp-posts (which, instead of being the tall electric pole of our large cities, is but a twelve-foot post); they have been so placed, and so designed, that they accentuate the longitudinal direction of the Court of Fountains, and introduce a rigid note into the midst of much Baroque, licensed ornament.

Spanish Renaissance is by no means a pure form of architecture, and many of the details are not above criticism. We do not think that the *bossage* (the horizontal members that project beyond the main plane of pillars or the side walls) in the foundation of the Gov-

ernment Building, nor the compressed form of its pierced openings in the frieze are satisfactory, nor are all the doorways as beautiful as it is possible to make them under the circumstances. The richness of the doorways of the Agricultural Building and the Temple of Music (though the latter is not too workmanlike in execution) show that in the plainer doorways of some of the other buildings a splendid chance for enrichment has been lost. But here and there are exquisite pieces of detail, as, for instance, the window-frames in the pylons on the Triumphal Causeway

The Propylæa, being at the northern end of the grounds, is more delicate in coloring than the more southern buildings. The arches, the gateways proper, are rich and or-



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VIEW OF WESTERN PERGOLA.

(On the bank of the Grand Canal, used as a restaurant. The pillars are a warm gray, with a band of scarlet, about one-third from the base, which gives a Pompeian effect, and makes a strong contrast with the vines which climb about the building and over the trellis, which is a dark brown. The roof is painted terra-cotta. The Esplanade is on the other side of the building. At the extreme right is the Electric Tower; next is the Temple of Music; next, the Machinery Building; next, the Graphic Arts and Mines Building.)



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ON THE PLAZA.

(To the left is the Electricity Building. The tower in the foreground is part of the restaurant, which forms the wing of the Propylæa. The building in the foreground is a kiosk used for the sale of exhibition mementos. The lion to the right is a copy of a European model (perhaps Barye's), which is used in many places about the grounds with happy effect. Like the electric lamp-post, it is painted to imitate greenish bronze.)

nate, and are not so satisfactory in their lines and proportions as the two wings (which serve as a restaurant) with their colonnades, but are more like the confection of German toy building-blocks. The wings, however, quite perfect in their proportions, are evidently very exact copies of some Spanish Renaissance cathedral (the ecclesiastical details have been preserved even to the extent of duplicating the crosses in the windows). Of all the façades, we like these wings the best. They are of a cool gray, picked out with a light green repeated from the Tower.

The architect is Walter Cook, of the firm of Babb, Cook & Willard, of New York, the architects of the Carnegie mansion in this city. The Stadium was also designed by Mr. Cook.

Next to the façade of the Propylæa, E. B. Green's Electricity Building seems to us to present some nice lines and proportions. The projecting eaves, the angles of the roofs of the towers, the ample pillars with their handsome green bronzed capitals, make a structure that might be rebuilt for permanency without any considerable alterations.

HAPPY "LABEL" DECORATIONS.

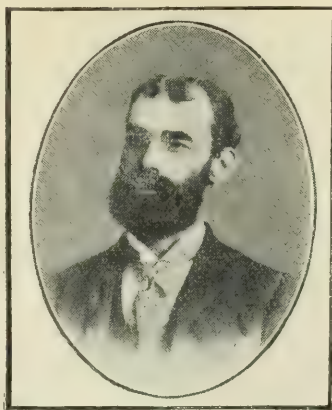
The detail of the Manufactures Building (George F. Shepley, of Boston, architect) has much the same charm as that of R. S. Peabody's Horticultural Building, though color here is not used so lavishly. Under the eaves is rich parti-colored floral ornamentation, and a row of men's figures, like gargoyles, in a horizontal position, serve as rafters. On the walls are staff reliefs, forming the escutcheons of South American countries, picked out in orange and red on backgrounds of green and blue. They make wonderfully attractive external ornaments, being less familiar than the Renaissance arabesques on the other buildings. These inorganic decorations, called by architects "labels," were used extensively in Spanish Renaissance work, as at Valencia and Valladolid, and we are surprised that the exposition architects have not made greater use of them. Mr. Crowninshield has recommended exterior mural painting, and if it is to be employed at all, it is more satisfactory, we think, in flat, united with relief work, than when light and shade is employed.

JOHN GALEN HOWARD'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

The original plans of the Electric Tower designed by John Galen Howard did not call for such a broad structure, but in the exigencies of construction it was necessary to add two feet to the width. It is, therefore, not Mr. Howard's fault that the tower is not more elegant in its lines. Seen in the daytime, there is much, we think, to criticise in the details of the building. The conspicuous stairway in the circular colonnade on top is suggestive of utilitarian rather than ornamental architecture, as though the building were a lighthouse and the stairway were to protect the keeper from wind and storm. The finials everywhere are heavy. The detached stars upon the top seem commonplace, and the star patterns within the circle which forms the panel on the shaft are suggestive of the spent pin-wheel of the fifth of July. It must be acknowledged, however, that the night effect is remarkably imposing; that the heavy details we have spoken of vanish, and the whole tower is lightened a hundred-fold. The perpendicular lines of electric lights, which bring out a pilaster on each side, seem to narrow the building to a proper proportion, and our pin-wheels become veritable pyrotechnics of greatest elegance. It was intended to throw flash-lights from the *flambeau* of the "Goddess of Light." But it was later found that no one could be obtained who would undertake the venturesome task of wiring the figure at the dizzy height of some four hundred feet. We think



HENRY RUSTIN.



LUTHER STIERINGER.

(To the expert judgment and rare executive ability of Mr. Stieringer and Mr. Rustin the exposition owes its nocturnal charm. Mr. Stieringer began his career at the Chicago exposition, where he lighted the Court of Fountains; here, however, he merely outlined the buildings with electricity. Later, at the Omaha Exposition he made an important step toward painting his buildings in *chiaroscuro*, of which advance the lighting of the Pan-American Exposition is the climax. Never before has the world seen such delicate and adequate lighting of all, external, parts of a building, so that there is not a suggestion of skeleton structure, but a realization of projecting and receding planes.

Mr. Rustin took a graduate and post-graduate course at Yale. He made a study of the street railway, changing the Omaha system from cable to electricity, and later doing the same work in Portland, Ore. He was Mr. Stieringer's assistant at the Omaha Exposition; at the Buffalo Exposition he has carried the greater part of the burden of the executive responsibility, and has shown indomitable energy, as well as good taste in translating the architect's plans into the language of luminosity.

that, artistically, there is a gain in this change of plan, that the paramount beauty of the exhibition consists of the reticent way in which the lighting has been accomplished. The effect of the absence of the calcium, colored, and arc-lights, and the limitation to the delicate incandescent eight-candle power lamps, which shine like dew-drops upon some night-blooming exotic, is far more charming without the trombone-note of gigantic search-lights.

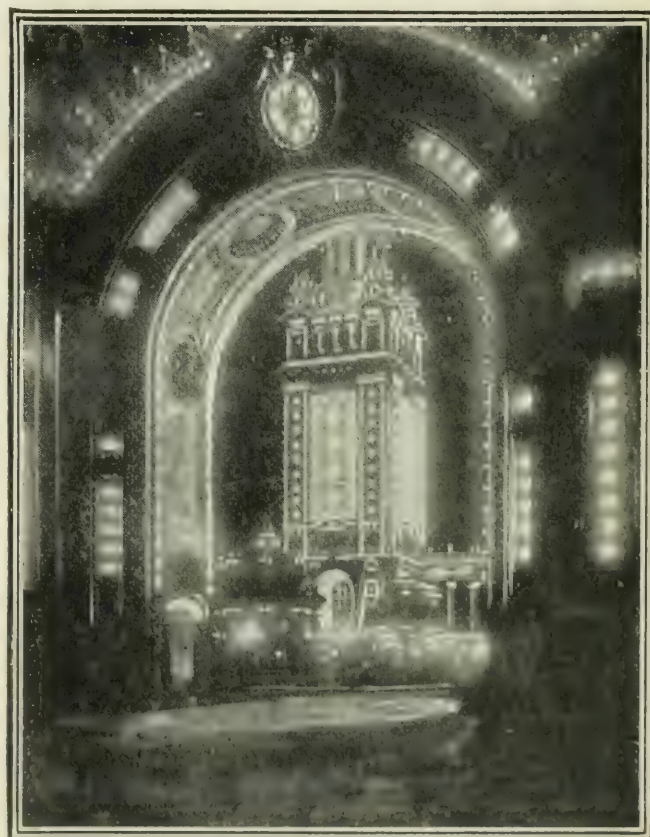
The tower is tinted an ivory yellow, picked out here and there with a light green, suggesting the color note of Niagara. Some of the panels, the top of the Corinthian columns, and the spandrel figures over the doorway at the back of the tower are gilded; while the two niches in front, behind the figures, to the left of "Lake Huron," by Louis A. Gudebrod, and to the right, "Lake St. Clair," by Henry Baerer, are colored yellow in imitation of gold, and make most satisfactory spots of color upon the two wings.

A VAST SKY-LINE AREA.

The exposition in the actual area covered is small, indeed, in comparison to the World's Fair, but optically, it covers leagues and leagues, for it is so well planned that at every angle a new vista meets the eye, and though always a part of the whole, presents a novel aspect. So, too, in the sky-line the sense of volume is very great, be-

cause "Mission" architecture is rich in receding planes. Here are circular surfaces, conical surfaces, pyramidal surfaces, and hexagonal surfaces; here are large domes, there small domes with lantern turrets, finials, corbels, and medallions, so that within a small area the electric lights encircling these give the appearance of covering a large city.

Not only has electricity assisted our architects, but Nature, too, will contribute her share of enhancement. There are no high mountains to offset the buildings, it is true, no blue lake vistas as in Chicago; but the night sky will contribute a background that will be ever changing. Now misty and opaline, now intense and ultramarine, now studded with pale stars that seem to form one constellation with the electric lights below, now broken with cumulus clouds that mirage the forms of the massive domes, now dark and threatening with an approaching storm—how effective and various this background will be! We can imagine that in the profound purples of a thunderstorm, with the lightning flashing in the gaps between the minarets, the whole "Rainbow City" will loom up before the spectators as a vast fête-adorned Walhalla.



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THE ELECTRIC TOWER, SEEN FROM THE BELT-LINE STATION THROUGH THE PROPYLÆA.

(Between the Electric Tower and the Propylæa are two kiosks: to the left (not shown in our photograph) is a band-stand around which are seats and promenades which form the plaza.)

HOW NIAGARA HAS BEEN "HARNESSED."

BY WILLIAM C. ANDREWS.

EARLY in 1886 a charter was obtained from the New York Legislature by several citizens of Niagara Falls, which had for its object the further development of the water-power. The recipients of this charter, which has since been amended and enlarged by many successive acts, were men who not only realized the commercial value of such development, but were opposed to the desecration of the most impressive natural object of the world for utilitarian purposes. The first formal plan upon which the future work was based was published on July 1 of that year, at which time about 10,000 horse-power was being used by the small mills situated on the bluff below the falls, and receiving their supply of water through a thirty-five-foot canal nearly a mile long, which looped around the cataract. Instead of carrying the water below the falls, the new plans proposed its utilization above them, the waste water to be discharged through a tunnel passing deep under the town and opening unobtrusively into the lower river. This scheme had its inception in the mind of Mr. Thomas Evershed, an engineer, who for more than fifty years had been intimately connected with the Niagara River district as a public hydraulic engineer, and it was natural that in the development of his plans the underlying idea should have been the protection of Nature's beauty from commercial vandalism. As soon as the proposition to obtain a vast water-power development a mile above the falls and to connect it by as long a tunnel to the lower river was made public, it was greeted by many theorists and practical men as being feasible from neither a commercial nor mechanical standpoint. In the light of its future successful adoption the perusal of the many signed communications from apparently authoritative sources, which appeared in the magazines and journals of that period, denouncing the impracticability of the scheme, is amusingly interesting, especially from the prominence of some of the names on record; but at the time, this opposition was responsible for much delay in the securing of sufficient capital to commence the undertaking. For three years, therefore, the original promoters labored to convince financial circles of the commercial profit to be obtained, and it was not until 1889 that the Cataract Construction Company was formed, and investigations actually inaugurated as to the best

means of transformation and transmission. After consulting the highest engineering authorities throughout the world and obtaining their personal investigation and inspection of the physical and commercial conditions, the company advertised an invitation for competitive plans and estimates for an electrical generating station at Niagara and a transmission system to Buffalo.

The visitor to the Falls this summer who returns after ten years' absence will find it hard to realize that in the interim the immense power-supply with which he is familiar has been tapped, and that under his feet there rushes a torrent which has been diverted from its wasteful leap over the cliff and has been forced to turn the wheels of man. If, however, he will walk up the river to a point about opposite the lower end of Grass Island, he will find a new canal, 250 feet in width and 1,700 feet long, conducting a lazily flowing stream of water away from the main body and leading it to a handsome limestone building of pleasing though plain architectural design. On entering this building, he will discover that the interior is one long room, wherein are placed in a single row running centrally throughout the entire length ten mammoth electrical generators, revolving in all the majesty of inherent power. And this is the result of all the planning and designing, the financiering and legislative deliberation; this is the central source from which the hundred new industries attracted to a new manufacturing center obtain their power, and upon which Buffalo, fifteen miles away, depends for the operation of many of its street railways and mills. That canal which so unostentatiously takes its fraction from the Niagara River has a capacity in its twelve feet of depth to serve the station with water sufficient for the generation of 100,000 horse-power, twice the capacity of the present electrical installation.

The power station is nearly 500 feet long, and is built over an excavation in the solid rock 178 feet deep, which runs its entire length—a mammoth cellar. This is the wheel-pit wherein, at the bottom and directly under the dynamos in the room above, are placed the immense turbine water-wheels which change the energy stored in the falling water into mechanical rotation. The turbines and generators are directly connected by shafts made of 38-inch steel tubes, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, narrowing down to short, solid sections, oc-

casional, to pass through guides which maintain the vertical alignment and terminating in 11½-inch hollow-forged dynamo shafts at the upper end. The immense weight of this shaft and of the revolving parts of the water-wheels and dynamos is supported by the water impinging against the blades of the wheel and the upward thrust of the water against a balance piston, which is formed by the carrier of one of the rings of turbine blades or buckets. Any unbalanced vertical thrust is taken up by a thrust bearing near the dynamo floor. The pen-stocks, which conduct the water from the canal to the turbines, consist of 7½-foot steel tubes running from the head gates at the surface to the turbine "deck" 140 feet below, paralleling the connecting shafts. No draft tubes are used on the other side of the water-wheels, the water, after leaving them, simply dropping to the bottom of the wheel-pit, where a short, curved passage conducts it to the exit tunnel, and it flows at the rate of about 20 miles per hour to the river below.

It is imperative for the proper operation of an electrical transmission system that the current be at all times kept at the same potential or pressure. The two principal means by which this result is obtained is by keeping the speed of the dynamos constant and by changing the magnetic intensity of their fields, the latter being used to counteract the effect of the electrical reactions which take place where the current output is increased and which tend to reduce the potential. The careful regulation of the speed is therefore of great importance, and governors which control the revolutions of the Niagara turbines are striking examples of mechanical ingenuity. The operation of these speed-governors is extremely accurate, and the immense machines are run with almost clocklike precision. When it is desired to stop a turbine entirely, the regulating gates are insufficient to stop the flow of water, besides having the further disadvantage of being at the bottom of the pen-stocks and leaving them full of water when the wheels are not running. A head gate is, therefore, placed at the top of the tube which cuts off the water directly at the canal. The frictional resistance to the motion of these gates is greatly reduced by the introduction of rollers, so that one man can open them by manual labor alone.

The type of hydraulic-power development adopted at Niagara, wherein vertical instead of horizontal shafts connected the generators and turbines, necessitated radical changes in the design of the generators. The requirements laid down by the construction company contained many severe conditions, guaranteeing the efficiency of the maker who could satisfactorily comply therewith, and the results have shown the

wisdom of the company's action. The electrical engineers rose to the occasion and developed a type of dynamo which could be made in the large-sized units specified and yet fulfill the requirements. The ten machines are of 5,000 horse-power each, the 430 cubic feet of water rushing through the turbines below every second turning them at the rate of 250 revolutions per minute. In the early types of dynamos and in those still used for direct current generation the field magnets are stationary and the armature revolves within them on a horizontal shaft. A similar arrangement might have been used with the vertical shaft employed at Niagara, except that for proper regulation a larger fly-wheel effect was desirable on the turbines. The ordinary construction was, therefore, reversed, and the poles and yoke of the field are supported by arms radiating from the top of the shaft and revolved about the stationary armature in the center. The speed of the periphery of this great mass of iron is 9,000 feet per minute, and the weight of the revolving element about forty tons. The ring which forms the yoke, and which withstands the immense centrifugal force as well as the magnetic torsional strains, is a solid, nickel-steel forging, 11 feet 7½ inches in diameter, made without a weld. The complete height of the dynamo is 11 feet 6 inches.

The energy produced within the ring is so great that it is difficult to provide sufficient current-carrying capacity in the armature winding. The problem of keeping the apparatus as cool as good practice requires has been solved by the introduction within the armature frame of vertical water-cooling passages. With machines of large dimensions, the power-producing capacity increases much more rapidly than the heat-radiating surface, so that, although with the cost of obtaining power as cheap as it is at Niagara, high efficiency is not required as a saving of energy. It is necessary that the heat-losses in the windings should be kept down to a minimum. As it is, including the wind-resistance, the loss of power is about 200 horse-power for each machine. It has been stated the protruding bolt-heads which surround the field ring in the older machines installed waste seven or eight horse-power in wind-resistance alone. In the newer machines these are recessed into the yoke.

The manner in which the vast amount of energy being delivered by the generators is controlled and distributed is responsible for much of the installation's reputation as an ideal power-plant. The general scheme of grouping the machines in banks of five, each group regulated from a separate switchboard, was adopted by the designing engineers and has been adhered to

throughout the entire construction. That this is a most convincing proof of the deep study given to the original plans is readily appreciated by those who have experienced the trouble incident to handling large units at high voltages. The switches which connect the various machines to the distribution circuits and enable the attendants to make the most complicated combinations in the arrangement of the power-service are operated by means of compressed air controlled by valve handles in groups of two and more on neat pedestals. The switchboard galleries present, therefore, a noticeable lack of the complexity ordinarily found, and their orderly and simple appearance makes it difficult to realize that here the absolute control of 50,000 horse-power is concentrated. The "bus" bars, which carry the currents and the greater part of the switching apparatus, are concealed in chambers immediately beneath the switchboard galleries. The pneumatically controlled switches are seldom opened when there is any current flowing through them, and even then a secondary break is provided of non-arcing metal, so that the circuit is not broken at the jaws, where contact is ordinarily made.

Each machine has a panel on the switching gallery entirely devoted to itself, carrying the indicating instruments, field regulating rheostat wheel, and other apparatus necessary to the control of its operation. The operation of starting up a machine to aid those already running is very interesting, and any mistake in its details might cause serious trouble. A speed-indicating instrument, or tachometer, is mounted on each generator, and as the gate at the head of the pen-stock is gradually opened, the speed rapidly comes up to the normal 250 revolutions per minute. The switchboard attendant then connects the field circuit to an auxiliary direct current circuit used for exciting the field coils and "builds up" the voltage, or potential, of the machine until the indicating instruments in both phases show that it is capable of being placed in multiple with its fellows and bear its share of the load. Before it can be thrown in with the others, however, it must be running at exactly the same speed, and its armature coils must be passed by the field poles at exactly the same relative times—that is, it must be in synchronism and in step. The attendant learns when the proper conditions are reached by observing an ingenious instrument called a "synchroscope," which indicates by swinging needles the electrical phase relations of the freshly started machine and those already in service.

The typical power station of a decade ago was a chaos of electric wires which were festooned from the ceiling and crossed and recrossed each

other in every direction. In the Niagara plant the wires are conspicuous by their absence, it being impossible to find a trace of this most important part of the installation. Vitrified earthenware ducts are laid in the cement floor, so that instead of being stretched overhead, the connecting cables are passed from the machines to the switchboard and then out to the world safely protected from each other and from disturbing forces.

So far, we have considered only the electricity as it is produced at the generator—a 2,000-volt, two-phase, twenty-five-cycle current. It is safe to say that not even a small fraction of the energy is used in this form, but its production is facilitated by the adoption of this voltage and phase conditions. For transmission to Buffalo and other distant cities 11,000 volts and three phases are employed. The railways use a direct current of 500 volts, and the various manufactories and electro-chemical works which have sprung up run the entire gamut of alternating and direct current demand. The transformation of power-station current is, then, a most important part of the system, and as every transformation necessarily entails a loss of energy, the greatest efforts have been made in the design of the converters to bring their efficiency to the highest possible point. The distribution throughout the Niagara district is done with the untransformed primary current as it comes from the switchboard, the various users having converters at their properties which change it to the desired form. The high-tension, three-phase current is produced in a large transformer house directly across the canal from the generating station, is transmitted to Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Lockport, where it is retransformed back to a lower voltage. For the railway lines the high-tension current is led into sub-stations where static transformers reduce its potential to about 350 volts, and it is passed through rotary converters which deliver a 500-volt direct current to the trolley wires.

One of the largest contractors for Niagara power is the Buffalo General Electric Company, which does a general electrical distribution business in that city, furnishing its customers with the usual four classes of service, viz., constant, high-tension current for arc lighting, sixty-cycle alternating current for distant incandescent lighting, 500-volt direct current for motor circuits, and 220-volt, three-wire, direct current for incandescent lamps. Another large user in Buffalo is the International Traction Company, which has made extensive preparations for increasing its facilities in order that it can handle the throngs which will crowd its cars during the months of the Pan-American Exposition.

The successful insulation of the high-tension transmission lines has been one of the greatest difficulties met by the operating engineers. It was decided that at such high pressure insulation on the wire itself was useless, and that the safest and best plan was to employ bare copper-conductors, depending on their supports for proper isolation. Large porcelain insulators are placed on the poles to which the conductors are fastened, and give very fair service, but the line is never free from leakage and constant danger of short circuits.

The users of the property or power of the company are called tenants, and only one, the Niagara Falls Paper Company, avails itself of the water-power directly. A row of factories extends along the river front, northward from the power-house, which are operated by electricity. The Carborundum Company, the Pittsburg Reduction Company, the Union Carbide Company, the Mathieson Alkali Company, and many others here utilize the electrical energy in immense quantities and are able to produce many materials at a price otherwise impossible.

A second power-house is being built on the opposite side of the canal near the transformer station which, when completed, will double the capacity of the installation. A large plant is also in operation below the Falls, taking its water-power from the old canal, which supplies the mills in this section. The electric plant is placed much lower than were the older buildings and utilizes nearly the full drop of the water which is brought to it from the canal, in a large pen-stock. Much power will, furthermore, undoubtedly be used before long on the Canadian shore, so that by the cataract's side we are steadily extracting its forces bit by bit and shackling the freedom of its mad plunge. One of the boldest engineering and commercial feats of the past century, the successful development of the water-power of Niagara Falls, was the signal for the utilization of water-powers all over the world. This masterpiece of Nature remains to-day with its beauty and grandeur unmarred, its 8,000,000 horse-power inappreciably affected by the petty thefts of man, and its usefulness enhanced a thousand-fold.

PROFESSOR HENRY A. ROWLAND, THE GREAT PHYSICIST.

IT is not generally known outside the field of science itself that Prof. Henry A. Rowland, who died in Baltimore on April 16, was unquestionably the most brilliant physicist living in the New World, and one of the three or four greatest scientific men of contemporary times. Since 1876 Dr. Rowland had been Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins. The importance of his work, however, is not to be measured only by his teaching of students in Baltimore, although it is said that among the great employers of electrical genius the expression, "a Rowland man," as applied to a Johns Hopkins graduate, has a significance even higher than that of a learned degree; his experimental research was of such a nature that his work had an immense importance for the whole scientific world. It is said that no man living is able to make the microscopically fine gratings on a concave surface for spectroscopes, of essential value in astronomical and chemical work, which Professor Rowland had made possible by his combination of a thorough mastery of applied science with such an insight into the most abstruse theoretical problems involved as was to be found in the brain of few other living men. These large refraction gratings which Professor Rowland's laboratory produced were different from all

others in being ruled directly on concave mirrors, thus producing an image of the spectrum without the aid of lenses. With the aid of a screw that he invented, his workman succeeded in ruling 48,000 lines to an inch, and the photographs of the solar spectrum obtained through these marvelous gratings easily surpassed all other attempts that have been made.

Professor Rowland was essentially an artist in science. He had the fiery enthusiasm for his work, the leaping imagination, the persistent faith, the mercurial temperament, and the striking individuality of the true artist. He was one of the foremost of that band of scholars and scientists who were brought to Baltimore by President Gilman's magnificent judgment, to make Johns Hopkins University famous throughout the world in the very first few years of its life.

Dr. Rowland was but fifty-three years of age at the time of his death, and was continuously active in his work until the disease seized upon him that caused his death last month. But for this untimely blow, Johns Hopkins University and the whole world of science would undoubtedly have profited by his genius for many years yet to come. He was born in Honesdale, Pa., on November 7, 1848. His father was a Presbyter-

rian clergyman who had graduated from Yale ; the Rowlands were of a fine, scholarly New England Congregational stock. Henry Augustus Rowland, the son, graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a civil engineer in his twenty-second year, and for a short time worked as a surveyor on a railroad in Western New York, returning to Rensselaer as an instructor in physics in 1872. Three years later he studied with the great physicist, Helmholtz, in Berlin, and in 1876 took the chair of physics at Johns Hopkins. Since then the recognition of his original work by the scientific world has been constant and voluminous. The list of the honors accorded him by societies and universities of every country is a long one, indeed. In fact, he is a member of most of the academies and scientific societies of the world, is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, President of the American Physical Society, a member of the International Commission for Establishing Electrical Units, the holder of the Rumford medal for researches in light and heat, and doctor of laws of Yale, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins, and the author of many scientific monographs published in every language that has a scientific vocabulary.

In the field of applied science, Professor Rowland was the real discoverer of several entirely essential laws and devices that are attributed by popular nomenclature to other men. For instance, he was the real inventor of the drumhead armature, known as the Siemens. He was, too, the father of the magnetic circuit ; he established the correct value of the ohm, and has been the leader of the effort to systematize electrical units. Outside his electrical work, Professor Rowland has given the world the accepted value of the mechanical equivalent of heat ; we have already spoken of his indispensable spectroscopic work. During the past eight years, Professor Rowland's attention has been largely given to a system of rapid telegraphy. An exhibit of his devices in this work was esteemed by experts the most important feature of our electrical exhibit at the recent Paris Exposition.

It is difficult for laymen, and even for electrical engineers, to realize to-day how vague and incomplete was our knowledge of the principles of electrical appliances a generation ago. Dr. Rowland was the man who most successfully gave an exact meaning to the laws of the magnetic circuit, and applied them specifically to the work of the dynamo. Dr. Cary T. Hutchinson, writing in the *Electrical World*, gives some reminiscences of Professor Rowland, which are the more interesting because Dr. Hutchinson is himself an electrical expert, and was a trusted student of Rowland's. Dr. Hutchinson's first para-

graph refers to the work that Professor Rowland did in studying the situation at Niagara when the first plan was under way to "harness" the Falls.

Another valuable service that Professor Rowland rendered to the electrical engineering profession was the stand he took in the matter of his professional fee with the Niagara Company. He was retained to make a comprehensive report on this project at a time when little or nothing was known of electrical transmission of energy. After spending some eight months on the work, he asked for a fee, very moderate, when viewed in the light of his great ability ; in fact, at the time, I advised him to make his fee twice as great. He received from the company a check for one-third of the amount, with the statement of their distinguished counsel that he considered this sufficient and would pay no more. This insult hurt Professor Rowland greatly. He was tenacious of his personal dignity, and resented this contemptuous treatment by a man whose own fees were many times as great for work requiring a grade of intelligence commonplace compared to his own. So he brought suit for the fee and won his case.

The conduct of this case in court brought out in strong relief some of the most prominent traits in Professor Rowland's character and striking individuality. His scientific love of absolute truth was one of his most dominant characteristics. Professor Rowland was a man of such perfect simplicity that he was inclined to state the truth concerning himself just as readily as if it concerned another. It was the truth, and that was the important part for him. So that when Mr. Choate, our present Ambassador to England, who was the lawyer for the Niagara Company in this somewhat celebrated case, asked the plaintiff concerning his membership in scientific societies, Professor Rowland immediately recited about fifty, among them the Royal Society of Great Britain, in which he held a foreign fellowship.

Asked to explain the difference between his status and that of an English engineer concerned in the case, he said that the Englishman was one of some thousands, many of them very ordinary people, and he one of three in America. Again, asked to name the half-dozen greatest living scientists, he mentioned Helmholtz, Kelvin, Rayleigh (I think), and himself. On further questioning, he declared that there were no others in that rank ! This was not what the suave counsel had expected, and he dropped the matter, with a laugh decidedly against him. This was no egotism or vanity. He was under oath and he told the truth as he knew it. Moreover, it was and is the truth, as others know it.

Dr. Rowland was particularly anxious to leave no doubt concerning the scientific accuracy of his statement concerning his own superiority to the English engineer referred to above, and to that end actually prepared a large chart with parallel columns, presenting first his own plans prepared for the Niagara Company ; second, this

English engineer's, and third, the plans adopted. Of the twelve items Rowland and the Englishman disagreed on ten, and agreed on two. Dr. Rowland showed with his chart that his view was accepted wherever there was a disagreement.

Professor Rowland was not a routine teacher. His peculiarities of temperament prohibited the painstaking patience necessary for this. His lectures were a series of fertile suggestions. If a man chose to work them up he could get an insight into the workings of a master mind, but he must work. He was intolerant of stupidity. No merely worthy, hardworking student, without brains, had a chance with him. A student to be tolerated must have a quick comprehension.

Rather curiously for a character of such exceptional originality, Dr. Rowland was very fond of social diversion, and was a prominent figure in the Baltimore society of his day. He was an ardent trout fisherman, a sailor, too, and was especially fond of fox-hunting. The most vivid recollection of his appearance a Johns Hopkins student will have, pictures the professor entering the physical laboratory in his fox-hunting garb. He was very tall and slender, and had anything but a graceful seat on horseback, but was indefatigable and generally showed a good record in the runs. Dr. Hutchinson says "his glasses, lightly poised on his nose, were held by a silk cord around his neck, and frequently came off when riding in the woods. He used to say that every tree in the country was decorated with his eye-glasses."

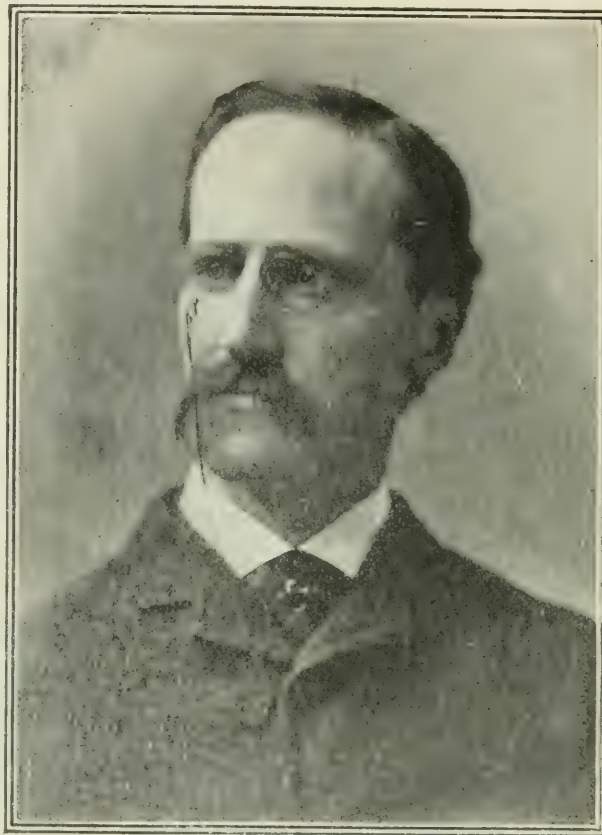
He was a lover of the best chamber music—Beethoven, Bach, Chopin, and although a cultured man, he cared little or nothing for literature. Scientific books were his chief reading.

I was associated with Professor Rowland in much of the important work in his laboratory from 1886 to 1889. The late Gilbert Wilkes and I were the only ones ever allowed to conduct experimental work in that sanctum sanctorum—the constant temperature vault where the grating machine is. There were two rooms, the second not in use. We were making a determination of the conductivity of mercury and constant temperature was essential, and after much thought he permitted the work to be done in this second room, on condition that I should go down and come up only once a day. The determination was satisfactory, but all gratings ruled during that period were worthless. Our presence in an adjoining room, with door closed, disturbed the temperature so much that a good grating was impossible.

Professor Rowland was probably the greatest photographer that ever lived, and was certainly at the head of the profession in this country. He brought his subtle scientific intelligence and practical genius to bear on this problem, and made the specifications for his own lenses. His photographs were inimitable. No one could get such marvelous definition of cloud and water effects with a camera.

As a presiding officer at scientific meetings he was not an unqualified success. His mind was too quick for the verbose utterances and tedious reasoning of the usual extemporaneous speaker, whom he would cut short, without ceremony, stating in a few words the idea of the speaker, and then frequently telling him he was entirely wrong.

His faith in his own work was profound. When he had demonstrated to his satisfaction that a thing was



THE LATE PROF. HENRY A. ROWLAND.

so, only the most positive disproof was of avail. He was not a respecter of traditional ideas, and mere authority carried no weight with him. His confidence in his own work was shown many times during the tedious and delicate work that I did under his direction on the magnetic effect of a moving static charge. He had made the great discovery of this fact in Berlin, in 1876, but was unable then to make a quantitative determination whether the amount corresponded to theory. This task was delegated to me; it required from September to March to eliminate all the sources of error in the apparatus, and many times during these months I announced positively to him that no such effect existed; yet he did not for an instant doubt his own observations, made with cruder apparatus ten years before. In the end he was proved right, not only in the existence of the effect, but in its amount. I see that recently some doubt has been thrown on this work by German and French experimenters, but nothing can shake the confidence acquired from him in the conviction that he is right and all the rest wrong. His experimental methods were wonderfully ingenious. He was great as a physicist, a mathematician, and a mechanic. Armed at all points, he was seldom at fault. In him the world has lost a great scientist, probably the greatest this country has yet produced.

THE LATEST TRIUMPHS OF ELECTRICAL INVENTION.

THE WORK OF MARCONI, TESLA, AND PUPIN.

BY PROFESSOR JOSEPH S. AMES.

(Of the Johns Hopkins University.)



WILLIAM MARCONI.

(This eminent electrical engineer was born in Italy in 1875; his father was an Italian and his mother an Englishwoman. Young Marconi studied at Leghorn under Professor Rosa, and at Bologna under Professor Righi. He experimented successfully with wireless telegraphy as early as 1896.)

PERHAPS the most important problem in science, with reference to daily life, is that of the rapid and accurate transmission of intelligence. Certainly, there is no question which at the present time is attracting so much attention from inventors and investigators; and at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 the most novel and suggestive scientific devices and methods shown were in this field. The daily press gives publicity to experiments, observations, and, unfortunately, vain prophecies on the subject, showing how much the world at large is interested in the matter. Within the past year, however, three names

have been most prominent in the newspapers as having said something, or done something, which had important bearing on the question referred to. These are those of Marconi, Tesla, and Pupin; and each deserves serious consideration, although for different reasons. Marconi has made possible the practical application of wireless telegraphy; Tesla informs us that he is on the point of making great discoveries; Pupin has made a most wonderful improvement in long-distance telephony.

MARCONI AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

One of the most interesting chapters in the history of physical science is the story of what is nowadays called wireless telegraphy. By this name is meant the direct transmission of signals, without the help of connecting wires, between distant points, making use of disturbances which are produced in the luminiferous ether by electric oscillations, and which are detected by suitable means. The fact that there is in the universe a medium so subtle as to permeate the air, water, glass, and, in fact, all bodies, so that it may be regarded as a universal medium in which all the minute particles of ordinary matter are immersed, is familiar to every one at the present time. The existence of this ether was proved, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, through the labors of Thomas Young and Augustin Fresnel, who established the fact that all the phenomena of light are due to extremely short waves in a medium essentially different from air or any matter. Michael Faraday, about the middle of the century, was led by his experiments in electricity and magnetism to conclude that there must also be a medium, distinct from all forms of ordinary matter, by means of which electric and magnetic forces are felt. He conjectured that this electrical medium might be identical with the luminiferous ether of Fresnel; but it was reserved for Clerk Maxwell, the great professor of Cambridge, to prove this fact incontestably. He did so by showing, from mathematical considerations, that if the electric charges on any conductor could be made to oscillate, waves would be produced in the surrounding medium, which would spread outward

with the velocity of 186,000 miles per second, or, more exactly, 300,000 kilometers per second,—which is identically the same as the velocity of the waves in the luminiferous ether that produce the sensation of light, and are therefore ordinarily called light-waves. Maxwell showed, too, how it would be possible to calculate the wave-lengths of these waves produced by electric oscillations. But whereas those ether-waves which produce light when they reach the eye are extremely small, being on the average about one fifty-thousandth of an inch in length, those due to electric disturbances are much longer, varying from one-tenth of an inch to many miles.

No one, however, for many years devised any instrument for the detection of these long waves, or, in fact, elaborated any method for their regular production and observation. This was finally done, in 1887, by the talented young physicist, Heinrich Hertz, professor of physics at Carlsruhe, one of Helmholtz' greatest pupils. Hertz produced his electric oscillations by means of an induction-coil, charging with opposite kinds of electricity two conducting metal plates which had two projecting knobs coming close together. The action is as follows: When the charges become sufficiently great, a spark passes between the knobs; and while the spark lasts—a very minute fraction of a second—there are surgings of the electric charges backward and forward from one plate to the other through the spark. Then the plates become charged again, are discharged, and again there are those electrical surgings to and fro. As a result of these oscillations *on the conductors*, disturbances are produced in the surrounding ether, which spread outward in all directions, just as, when a stone is dropped into a pond of water, waves are seen advancing outward in ever-widening circles. It may be noted here, once for all, that the disturbances in the ether do not come from the spark, which is so conspicuous to our senses of sight and hearing, but are due to the surgings on the conductors. For this reason, it is self-evident that the length of the waves must vary with the size of the conductors; the longer the conductor, the longer the waves. It is obvious, also, that long waves are less affected by obstacles than are short ones,—they can pass around them; and it may be shown that the longer the waves are, the farther they will go before fading away and becoming too weak to be observed.

Hertz discovered that a simple means of detecting these waves was to bend a wire into the form of a circle, so that the two ends nearly, but not quite, met; for, if this "receiver" is suitably turned, there will be minute sparks across the gap as the waves pass. Using the oscillator

and receiver just described, Hertz showed that the waves produced by the electric oscillations traveled with the velocity predicted by Maxwell, and that they obeyed all the ordinary laws of reflection and refraction which are associated with the phenomena of light. Hertz showed how these disturbances in the ether could be noticed at considerable distances,—many yards; and other investigators, like Lodge, Trouton, and Rutherford, who repeated and extended Hertz' experiments, proved that these effects could be observed at a distance of several miles, through intervening walls and buildings. One of the first to be interested in Hertz' work was Professor Righi, of the University of Bologna; and one of his pupils, Marconi, saw in these new discoveries the possibility of using the methods for the transmission of messages. In the meantime, too, a much more sensitive receiving instrument had been perfected by professors Onesti and Branly independently—the "coherer." This consists of a glass tube containing minute loose metallic filings, into each end of which enters a metal wire joined to a source of electric current, such as a voltaic cell. The filings do not in a normal state make electric contact, and so no current flows; but if long waves in the ether pass by, they produce electric oscillations in the conductors projecting out of the tube; and, as a consequence, the filings in the tube cohere and make connection, so that an electric current is now produced, and can be detected by any suitable means. A slight tap on the tube will cause the filings to decohere. Marconi studied the conditions under which a coherer was most sensitive, and those under which an oscillator would send out the most intense waves, and the ones best adapted for practical use over the surface of the earth. He then devised a simple method for using a "dot-and-dash" system of signals, depending upon having a short or a long series of electric discharges. Marconi deserves a great deal of credit for his perseverance in interesting the governments of Europe and this country in his enterprise, and for overcoming the practical troubles which arose when it was attempted to transmit the signals in the ether to such great distances as fifty or a hundred miles.

It is not possible, however, to increase the intensity of the electric oscillations indefinitely, and the limits of sensitiveness of the coherer have probably been reached. It must be borne in mind, too, that the waves in the ether produced by the electrical surgings travel outward in straight lines, except as modified by reflection; and this last has little effect when the oscillator is a vertical conductor, as it is in all commercial sets of apparatus. The presence of ordinary mat-

ter, such as a building or a hill, affects the progress of these waves only slightly, provided it is not a good conductor for electricity. If such is the case, however, the energy of the waves will be seriously reduced, if the body is of sufficient size. Thus, when an attempt is made to send ether-waves from one point to another distant one hidden from it by a mass of salt water owing to the curvature of the earth, there is not the least reason for believing that it will succeed. Messages are easily sent across short distances on the ocean; but this is due to the fact that the ether-waves used are so long that, unless the sending and receiving points are very far apart, portions of the waves, although passing in straight lines, do not traverse the water itself, but go above it.

There have been, up to the present, two difficulties which have stood in the way of the more universal application of "wireless telegraphy;" one was the impossibility of locating accurately the direction from which a message came, the other was the fact that if several messages were being sent at one time their effects would overlap, and the signals received at any station would be a confused mixture. This first difficulty can be obviated to a certain extent by using suitable mirrors, provided the ether-waves are not too long; and the second has been almost completely removed by the recent work of Professor Slaby, of Berlin, using a method of resonance long since proposed by Professor Pupin, of Columbia College, New York. Slaby has perfected his apparatus to such a degree that he can make an oscillator which will produce waves in the ether of a definite period of vibration, and a receiver which will respond to waves of a definite period, but to no others; so that however many waves, of whatever periods, are passing over a receiver, it will pay no heed to them unless they are of the proper period. It thus becomes possible to transmit messages free from the disturbing influence of other ether-waves produced by vibrations.

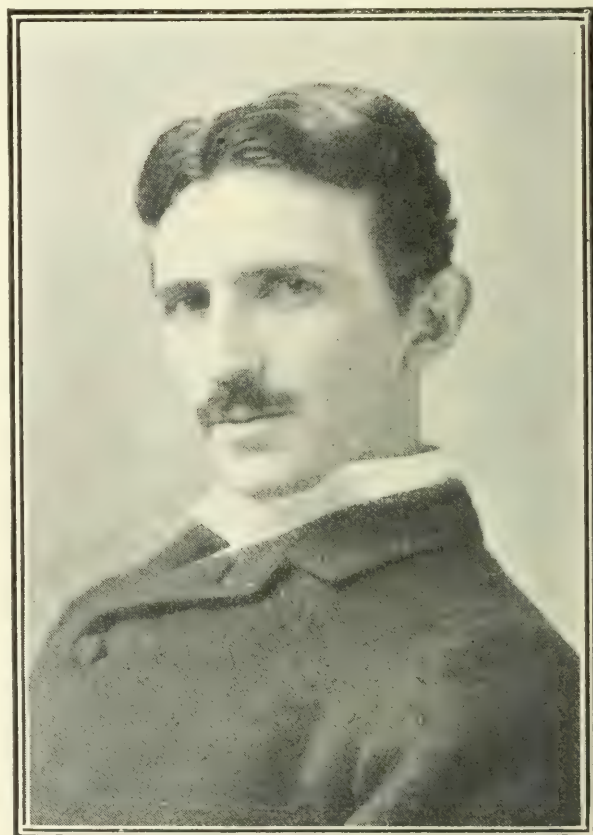
Naturally, the field of usefulness of wireless telegraphy is limited. It can never compete with the long-distance telephone or the rapid telegraph systems; but for maintaining communication between moving vessels, vessels and the land, and across channels, where cables are not safe, it offers by far the most satisfactory solution of the obvious difficulties. It should be noted that some of the most important and successful modifications in wireless telegraphy methods have been made in this country under the direction of the officers of the United States Signal Service.

The history of wireless telegraphy would not be complete without some mention of Joseph Henry, America's greatest scientist, for it was he

who first, in 1842, discovered the oscillatory character of certain electric discharges, and who showed that these oscillations produced disturbances which could by suitable receivers be detected at distances of many rods and through intervening buildings. He even arranged an apparatus on this principle to respond to the lightning discharges of distant storms. The great genius of Henry was never more apparent than in his investigation of electrical discharges and their oscillatory nature. It is a lasting testimony to the ignorance among Americans of their own great men that the name of Joseph Henry is not included in the fifty selected for the "Hall of Fame" of the nation.

TESLA.

It is extremely difficult to take Mr. Nicola Tesla seriously, and still more so to understand the credulity of the people to whom the daily paper is an organ of science. Mr. Tesla has done so much good scientific work, and has been so skillful in the preparation of theatrical lecture-



NIKOLA TESLA.

(Although of Servian birth and education, Nikola Tesla has lived for many years in the United States and is well known as an electrician, especially in connection with the problem of power transmission at Niagara Falls.)

experiments, that it is greatly to be wondered at that he does not again make a definite invention or perfect some apparatus or method. The Tesla motor, so called, and the electrical machines which

are modifications of it, are known to the world, and so is the "Tesla coil," which is a simple improvement of one of Henry's instruments; but as yet no discovery bears his name, and all the wonderful experiments with which he delights audiences at home and abroad are extensions of familiar ones, shown on many lecture-tables by the ordinary teacher of physics. With such knowledge and such skill, it is incomprehensible why the articles bearing his name should appear in magazines and daily papers. It may be that Mr. Tesla has a knowledge of experiments not known to the world; but if he has, he owes it to the world and to himself to publish the *facts*,—what he knows, not what he thinks will make interesting reading for those who are ignorant of physical science but are looking to science and scientists for extension of man's knowledge of the truth hidden in nature.

PROFESSOR PUPIN'S INVENTION.

In the recent invention by Professor Pupin, of Columbia University, of a new principle in the transmission of electrical waves along metallic wires there is much more of interest than at first sight appears. Professor Pupin is a trained physicist and mathematician, and has been interested for some time in the study of the propagation of electrical waves along conducting wires, using both theoretical and practical means to help him in his work. He investigated the subject mathematically, and saw from his equations that if he were to modify the conducting wire in an entirely new but perfectly simple manner, many of the difficulties in the way of the transmission of the waves would be removed. He therefore constructed in his laboratory the modified "line," so as to represent an improved telegraph or telephone wire, tested its action, and found that it was exactly as he had known from the start it would be. So important to practical commercial companies was the invention, that Professor Pupin has been able to dispose of his patent-rights for a sum which to the ordinary college professor seems beyond the dreams of avarice. The most striking feature in this invention, as in so many recent ones, is the fact that it could never, under any imaginable conditions, have been made by a so-called "practical man." It required, first of all, the genius of an inventor; and next, and to a no less important degree, the training in mathematics and physics which only the greatest universities in the world can give. The demand in modern technical schools should be, not for less theoretical instruction in abstract subjects, but for more. Failing this, the engineer of any kind, civil, mechanical, or electrical, is hopelessly limited in his power

for invention or for the improvement of existing conditions.

It may be easier to understand the difficulties in the application of electrical waves which are overcome by Professor Pupin's invention, and the vast changes which it makes possible, if one consider for a moment a more familiar illustration of waves. If a long, thin cord, or rope, lies along a floor, one end being fastened and the other held in the hand, mechanical waves may be sent along the rope by moving the hand rap-



Photo by Pach.

PROF. MICHAEL I. PUPIN.

(Dr. Pupin was born in Austria in 1858. He came to America at the age of sixteen, and was graduated from Columbia in 1883. Further facts in Dr. Pupin's career are given on page 344 of the REVIEW for March, 1901.)

idly and regularly up and down. The more rapid the vibrations of the hand, the shorter will be the wave-length—that is, the distance from "crest" to crest. It is seen at once that the waves do not advance very far; they "die down," or become "attenuated," owing to the fact that the energy due to the work done by the hand in moving the end to and fro is all lost in the rope. It may be seen, too, by trying the experiment, that long waves are less affected than short ones, and so are propagated along the rope to a greater distance than are the short ones, before they die away entirely. It is thus easily understood that if the hand is moved up and down in a most irregular manner, yet repeating

its motion at regular intervals, there will be waves of different lengths sent along the rope; but that as the shortest waves die down, leaving the longer ones, the character of the disturbance seen moving along the rope will change. This is called "distortion."

The attenuation of the waves is greatly diminished, and is made nearly the same for both long and short waves, if a heavier cord is taken; for instance, if the first one is like the cotton rope used to hang window-weights and the other is a flexible metal cable. (It is true that in this change the actual magnitude of the disturbance decreases; but the work done at one end of the rope will now be manifest farther along toward the other end.) Both attenuation and distortion are thus decreased. If it be not desired to use a heavy cord, the first one may be so modified as to have all the advantages of the former. This is done by attaching small, heavy pieces of lead or other metal to the rope at regular intervals apart; and the "weighted" rope will now behave like a heavy one for waves of all wave-lengths much greater than the distance from one load to another. Professor Pupin showed that the proper arrangement was to have not less than fifteen or sixteen "loads" in the distance of one wave-length. Thus, a heavy rope with its weight distributed in beads keeps all its essential properties unaltered.

For any one feature of the propagation of mechanical waves along a rope there is an exact analogy in the phenomena of electricity. Electrical waves in a conducting wire are produced in many ways,—each time one speaks into a telephone, waves are produced along the wire; whenever a telegraph-key is depressed, there is a wave. There are the same difficulties to overcome in the application of electrical waves as those just described in the illustrations of mechanical ones,—attenuation and distortion. For instance, in order to secure the transmission of a signal over a long submarine cable, it is necessary to have very long waves, and this requires a slow rate of sending messages; more rapid vibrations would die away before reaching the farther end. Again, when one speaks into a telephone, there are produced waves of many lengths, depending upon the varying notes of the voice; these waves die down at different rates, and the sound heard at the hearing instrument is essentially different from that spoken. Low sounds carry farther than high ones, and every one knows from experience how difficult it is to hear certain shrill sounds in a telephone. In "long-distance" lines, the only remedy in the past has been to use larger copper wires, and to avoid as far as possible all disturbing influences. Thus, as a rule, long-

distance wires avoid towns or cities where local electric circuits might produce waves of their own. Pupin has proposed absolutely different modifications. When the rope in the mechanical experiment was made heavier, its "inertia"—its opposition to the disturbing action of the waves—was increased; now what corresponds to this with the electrical waves along a wire is to wind it in the form of a coil or helix! This was one of Joseph Henry's great discoveries, also. If a wire is wound like thread on a spool, it offers opposition to the production of an electrical wave exactly analogous to that offered by the heavy rope to the mechanical wave. Similarly, if the wire runs straight for a short distance, is then coiled up, then goes straight, is again coiled up, etc., it corresponds perfectly to the loaded rope. Electrical waves can be sent along it to great distances with comparatively no attenuation and distortion. Pupin's project is, then, in short, to modify a telephone-wire by cutting it at definite points—every few posts—and by joining the cut ends with those of a small coil of wire wound on a spool. He has worked out carefully the exact size of the coils to be used under different conditions, and the proper distance apart to insert them. For telephone purposes, the coils occupy a space of a cube scarcely five inches on an edge, and are about one mile apart; while for ocean cables, the coils are so small that they can be included in the sheath, lying close to the cable-wire itself, but they must be as near together as one-sixth of a mile.

The advantages of this system of Pupin's are enormous, especially from a commercial standpoint. The rate of signaling over submarine cables will be increased so as to rival that of land lines; and there is no reason to doubt but what telephonic communication will be possible over them. This statement should not be regarded as a prophecy, but as an interpretation in the language of commercial life of experiments in the laboratory.

On land, the saving of copper in the construction of long-distance lines will be most important. Communication can be maintained over much greater distances than is now possible. All disturbances from local induction and from lightning are absolutely avoided. The rapidity of the oscillations in a lightning-flash are so great that if a wire is struck the waves produced will be so short that when they reach one of the coils they will not be able to pass it, but will be reflected, and will thus be frittered away by being reflected to and fro along a small section of the wire. In every way, therefore, the invention of Pupin is one of the most noteworthy events in the modern application of science.

THE WINNING WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.

OF all diseases, man's greatest enemy is consumption. It causes one-seventh of all deaths. The best medical authorities tell us that one-sixth of the human race is tuberculous. There were 209,115 deaths from consumption in Massachusetts alone in the forty years from 1856 to 1895. In the same period, there were 72,191 deaths from cholera infantum; from diphtheria and croup there were 58,490; from typhoid fever, 40,029; from scarlet fever, 34,485; from measles, 7,952; from smallpox, 4,225. Faced by this terrible record, it is hardly open to dispute that the greatest of the magnificent achievements of medical science that have distinguished the closing years of the nineteenth century is that which has saved probably at least one-tenth of the population in civilized communities from the wasting death of this chief scourge.

The definite classification of consumption as a contagious disease has given a great impetus to its study as one of the most important problems in medical science. Recently, a world's congress on tuberculosis has met each year in some leading capital. Last year, the congress met in Paris; the year before, in Berlin. At these meetings the various aspects of the problem are considered in different divisions of the congress, devoted, respectively, to matters concerning the spreading of the disease; to its aetiology, or the science of its causes; to its prophylaxis, or methods for prevention; to its therapy, or remedial procedures; and, finally, to institutions for its treatment or cure. Very important in the series promises to be the British Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in London July 22 to 26. Every British colony and dependency has been invited to send delegates, and the governments of countries in Europe, Asia, and America have been requested to send scientific representatives, to be honorary members of the congress. The elaborate preparations in hand are commensurate with the character of the occasion as an event of prime importance. The president of the organizing council is the Earl of Derby, who will give a reception to the members of the congress. There will be four sections: the first, "State and Municipal," with Sir Herbert Maxwell as president; the second, "Medical, including Climatology and Sanatoria," president, Sir R. Douglas Powell, M.D.; the third, "Pathological, including Bacteriology," president, Prof. Sims

Woodhead, M.D.; the fourth, "Veterinary (tuberculosis in animals)," president, Sir George Brown, C.B. Besides the work of the sections, there will be public addresses before the whole congress by Professor Koch, of Berlin; Professor Brouardel, of Paris, and Professor McFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College. In connection with the congress will be formed a temporary museum illustrating the pathology, treatment, or prevention of tuberculosis. There will be exhibited pathological and bacteriological preparations and specimens illustrating tuberculosis in man and animals; plans and models of hospitals and sanatoria; charts and documents bearing upon the historical, geographical, and statistical aspects of the subject.

In the state and municipal section, there will be five divisions. In the statistical division will be considered the behavior of mortality from phthisis in England and Wales during the reign of Victoria; its geographical distribution in England and Wales; its incidence of mortality in particular occupations; its age and sex distribution; its distribution in the several sanitary areas of London; *tabes mesenterica* in relation to milk-supply; a statistical study of phthisis in relation to soil; the indications for future statistical research. Divisions II. and III. deal with the notification of tuberculosis: How can voluntary notification be best encouraged and effected? What has been the experience of compulsory notification in New York, Buffalo, and Washington? The influence of housing and aggregation; higher standards of personal cleanliness; necessity of additional lighting and ventilation for higher standards of bacteriological cleanliness, and additional legislation needed on the subject: cleanliness with light and pure air in factories and workshops, in places of assembly generally, including steamships, railway carriages, and other means of transit. Division IV. deals with control of meat and milk supplies: Improving conditions of cowsheds and insuring health and cleanliness of cows; importance of the tuberculin test; advantages from sterilized milk, etc.; and preventing sale of tuberculous meat. Division V. deals with the provision of sanatoria.

In the medical section there will be discussions on the influence of climate in treatment; the therapeutic and diagnostic value of tuberculin in human tuberculosis, and on sanatoria for con-

sumption, and demonstrations will be given on cases of skin tuberculosis and the use of Röntgen rays in diagnosis. In the pathological section there will be discussions on bacteriology, effects of tuberculin, varieties of tuberculosis, and mixed infections of tuberculosis. The veterinary section will consider subjects like the milk and meat supplies, and legislation and other measures necessary to combat tuberculosis among animals.

Until very lately, consumption has commonly been ranked with the incurable maladies. All attacked by it were held to be as good as doomed. There were, to be sure, occasional recoveries. But these were accounted little less than miraculous—they were hardly explicable. Yet even far back in antiquity there were those who apprehended the real nature of the disease. The first authority to teach the contagious character of consumption, so far as known, appears to have been Isocrates, of the fifth century before Christ. Galen also perceived this fact, and the same idea was held by Avicenna, the leader of the great Arabic school of the tenth century. And in succeeding centuries, now and then, the contagious theory crops out. Most significant, for example, was a royal decree issued in Naples in 1782, commanding the isolation of consumptive patients and the disinfection of their surroundings.

But, after all, up to within a very few years, the theory of contagion has, in general, had very little weight, either popularly or with the medical profession. While the mere suspicion of any of the recognized epidemics has invariably been sufficient to throw any community into a panic, yet the constant presence of the very worst of all contagious diseases has been accepted as something inevitable. But the danger from consumption, as compared with smallpox, is nearly 50 to 1. Nevertheless, people have continued to live tranquilly in its immediate presence. Its seeds have been sown in their midst incessantly and in great abundance, and no hand has been lifted to stay their scattering. Its fatality in certain families where it has constantly recurred has been ascribed to heredity; in certain communities, to climate.

And the usual recourse has been to a change of climate—customarily some mild-aired locality has been sought, though certain cold and dry regions, particularly if of considerable altitude, have been in much favor. With such changes made in the early stages of the disease, recovery has not been infrequent. In the light of recent advances in the knowledge of the disease, the reason is evident.

Ordinarily, however, patients have delayed going away until the malady had achieved complete mastery. Then, hoping against hope, they

would set out on a journey that was destined to have no home-coming. In the winter resorts of southern Europe and in the warmer or dry and sunny portions of the United States—Florida, the Carolinas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California—they would form the chief element in the transient population. The presence of the “lungers”—as the tuberculous patients are designated in the breezy idiom of the Southwest—has given the pervasive tone to many of the cities and towns in those sections. Such places were at first very proud of their reputation as “health resorts,” indifferent to the fact that the great majority of the health-seekers were consumptives. But winter pleasuring, and health-seeking on other grounds than tuberculous affliction, have enormously increased with the increase of wealth and of attractions and facilities to escape the rigors of winters in the North. These latter tendencies, however, have been powerfully discouraged by the universal presence in these places of emaciated figures, and the incessant coughing, hawking, and spitting, to be heard and seen on every hand, in dismal contrast with the cheerful beauty of summer-like scenes and the charms of climate. Many of those who improved in health remained as residents, fearing relapse on return to harsh environments. So, in view of the hereditary theory, it was apprehended that these sections of the country would become inhabited by a permanently tuberculous population.

Indeed, it has not taken long for consumption to establish itself in these communities. In many health resorts, sadly at variance with their hygienic repute, it showed an alarming increase among the resident population. The theory of the contagious nature of the disease was not slow in finding popular acceptance. Therefore, these communities began to view their attractions in a different light. Stringent measures were widely proposed, and sometimes taken, to keep consumptives at a distance. In many places, public sanitary regulations have been enacted to these ends, and there are many hotels that refuse to admit tuberculous guests on any consideration. The general traveling public has justly taken alarm. The infection of sleeping-cars by a stream of consumptives passing to and fro—across the continent, or southward and back—has been a most serious danger. Fortunately, the Pullman Company has recently taken measures for the regular and thorough disinfection of its cars with formaldehyde, and the rules cannot be too rigidly enforced.

The foundation for the modern treatment of consumption was laid when Professor Koch, in 1882, discovered the *bacillus tuberculosis*. This

fully established the germ-theory of the disease and its contagious nature. It soon led to the invention of tuberculin by the same scientist, and the experiments in inoculation against the disease raised high hopes that the great remedy had been found. It was unspeakably pathetic, the flocking of crowds of patients to Berlin for treatment; eagerly confident of a magical restoration to health. But quite other and very simple were the lines that led to the real cure.

With the discovery of the bacillus, the most thorough investigation of its nature and its habits was instituted. This particular bacillus is a tremendously prolific creature. The expectorations of the average tuberculous patient every twenty-four hours contain at least seven billion of these organisms. This formidable army is ever on the attack. In the presence of these beleaguering forces it is necessary to maintain one's individual fortress constantly in proper defensive condition against its deadliest foe.

In truth, we are seldom, if ever, free from its presence. The dreaded germs are always about us, on every hand, under ordinary conditions. They not only attack us, but the chances are that they find more or less of a foothold at some time or other. Records of post-mortem examinations show that only very rarely are evidences not found of some tuberculous action, either active, latent, or past—the last demonstrating the curability of the disease. Otherwise, it could not obtain a lodgment and then die out.

Though the enemy so commonly gets a footing within the citadel, happily there are forces within that have the power to vanquish him even there. To keep him away, and to overcome him when he manages to effect an entrance—these are the tasks.

The great danger arises when he comes to the attack in overwhelming hosts. Hence the necessity to guard against sources of infection. Inhalation is the most common cause of this. Dust is the great vehicle of the disease. In places frequented by consumptives, the dust is liable to be charged with the bacilli from their expectorations. A person in vigorous health, it is true, runs little danger from this source. In the first place, the nose is a great protection; when a person is healthy, the mucous secretions of the nose have effective germicidal functions. So the enemy is waylaid and slain before he can pass to the lungs. And even when he does effect a lodgment, the vital forces of the system are sufficient to overcome him. But there is not only great danger for those who are constitutionally feeble; there are times when nearly all persons have their systems weakened by illness, fatigue, or other causes of low vitality. And if

at such moments they chance to be exposed to an inordinate onslaught of the tuberculous microbes, the attack is likely to prove too much for them.

Hence the importance of preventive measures. The consumptive has to be impressed with the absolute necessity of safely disposing of his expectorations. Otherwise they not only endanger other persons, but he himself runs a great risk of reinfection. There are many careless and ignorant persons who cannot be made to realize the necessity for such precautions, or who selfishly do not care. Therefore, at health resorts and sanatoria there has to be constant watchfulness in the rigid enforcement of regulations to this end. Immense good has been done by the growth of public sentiment against spitting in the streets and in public conveyances, and by sanitary enactments against the practice. Liability to infection has thereby been greatly diminished in the past few years. And it is very notable that instead of a sanatorium for tuberculous patients being a detriment to the community where it is located, instead of making the place a center of infection, the results are beneficial. For example, statistics show that in villages where German sanatoria are situated, the percentage of deaths from consumption among the public at large has been materially decreased. This is evidently due to the educating influence upon the community that proceeds from the institution. The case is, therefore, quite different from that of a health resort frequented by consumptives who are not under supervision.

Insects, particularly flies, are a dangerous source of infection. Feeding on the expectorations, they diffuse the bacilli either by their excrement, by their dust pervading the air when they die and crumble, or by contact with food. Next to inhalation as a source of infection is the avenue into the system that the stomach provides. Therefore scrupulous care is necessary in guarding against contamination of food and drink. Among things to be avoided is the use of drinking-vessels in common. At public drinking-fountains, for instance, there should be no cups; for a device known as the "bubble-fountain," successfully introduced in various cities and towns, makes these superfluous. In these fountains little jets of water are constantly running in a way that enables a person to drink without coming into contact with anything but the flowing liquid.

Kissing, very unfortunately, is a fertile source of danger. Infection also proceeds from inoculation; physicians and nurses, in particular, have to be on their guard against it, for even a slight abrasion of the skin may serve to introduce the poison. Consumptives are liable to produce local tuberculosis in themselves, if, for instance, they

inadvertently put an injured finger in the mouth.

It is now definitely established that consumption is a curable disease. Like every other chronic malady, if it is permitted to possess itself of the system and complicate itself with other disorders, it is beyond remedy. But taken in time, and dealt with in its incipient stages, recovery is practically assured. When the character of the microbe became known, it only remained to subject it to the conditions most unfavorable to its existence. Oxygen destroys it. Its deadliest enemies are pure air and light. Half an hour of sunshine is sure to kill it. And the most efficient treatment is, therefore, that which gives freest play to these agencies.

Hence, hygienic and dietetic methods are of the highest importance. Whatever has been done through medication is of slight value in comparison. Therefore, the great results come when patients are merely subjected to a simple and rational regimen whose chief elements are pure air, sunlight, and abundant nutrition under conditions that allow these factors to exert their influence to the greatest possible extent. With the new methods it is no longer held necessary for the patient to seek a climate of the kind that has been supposed to possess some specific property against the disease. The benefits from mild climates are now seen to be due chiefly to the effects of the outdoor life that the climate encourages. But whatever the advantages of such a climate, they are liable to be offset by the depressing influences that follow separation from home and friends, with consequent melancholy. The expense, for the great majority of patients, also bars the way to the change. Therefore, the most desirable treatment, on the whole, is that which keeps the patients near home. This is the conclusion reached by the author of one of the most important works on pulmonary tuberculosis, Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, who expresses his thorough disbelief in the specific curative quality of any climate, and therefore would place a sanatorium where it would do the greatest good to the greatest number. He holds that it is essential to the majority of tuberculous patients to be treated and cured in the same, or nearly the same, climate where they will have to live and work after their restoration to health.

The general tendency in rational treatment accords with this idea. All over the civilized world sanatoria are now to be found for the treatment of consumptives within convenient reach of their homes, and in a climate which at least does not radically differ from that to which they are accustomed. Germany, the land of "cures," takes the lead in this movement.

In favorably situated localities throughout that country numerous institutions in the charge of eminent specialists are to be found. The needs of all classes are met. Certain sanatoria attract only wealthy patients, some serve persons of moderate means, and others again are instituted for the poor. One of the earliest of these was founded for wealthy patients by citizens of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The founders, however, agreed to accept only 5 per cent. on their investment, devoting the rest of the profits to the establishment and maintenance of a similar institution for the poor.

In Germany, the conditions are therefore highly favorable for greatly reducing the dangers of tuberculous infection. One particularly advantageous factor is the system of compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, and old age, universal in that country. Every working person is obliged to be insured in this way, the instrumentalities for carrying the principle into effect being the various state invalidity insurance companies that have been organized for the purpose. As soon as any person thus insured develops symptoms of tuberculosis, the company concerned straightway sends him to a sanatorium for treatment. In this way, the government authorities very quickly learned that by timely treatment incipient consumption could speedily and permanently be cured, and so it was a matter of public economy to send the patient at once to a sanatorium. One remarkable thing is that the percentage of cures is greater than among private patients. This is because working-class patients are apt to be sent at an earlier stage of the disease. In other countries, a working person seized with consumption is likely to keep at work until able to work no longer, not having the means for treatment. He thus imperils the health of his associates and his family, to whom his efforts to continue a means of support as long as possible make him finally a burden, and at last deprive them of his support altogether. The enlightened policy of Germany in this respect materially raises the working efficiency of the nation. One sanatorium where working-class patients are treated has reported 80 per cent. of established cures among these cases, with an average of 76½ days' sojourn. Nearly all of these state insurance companies of Germany contribute to the funds of various sanatoria. In 1898, nearly a million dollars was thus devoted. Some of the companies have established special sanatoria of their own. Just admiration for these results has led Dr. Knopf to suggest the experiment of state insurance against consumption in this country.

It was in England that the idea of hospitals and sanatoria for the consumptive poor had its

origin. Sanatoria, however, are still comparatively rare in that country. Nevertheless, consumptive hospitals do great good. For, although they commonly deal only with advanced and hopeless cases, these patients are isolated and are thus prevented from spreading infection in surroundings peculiarly favorable to the propagation of the disease. In England, in 1870, the death-rate from tuberculosis to the million of the population was 2,410; in 1896 it had been reduced to 1,307—a drop of nearly one-half. This indicates what may be looked for all over the world when the enlightened methods that have been pursued only for a few years past are generally applied.

On this side of the Atlantic, sanatoria have been increasing to a remarkable extent. They now exist not only in those sections where the climate has been regarded as peculiarly beneficial, but among the mountain-ranges of the Atlantic slope—the Adirondacks, the Catskills, and the Laurentian Hills of Canada, and in favorable locations within easy reach of various great cities. Exceptionally important is the great institution established by the State of Massachusetts at Rutland—the first instance, in this country, of State action to give poor people the opportunity for proper treatment of the dread disease. Patients are admitted only when their cases are considered curable. The charges are uniform and are only fifty cents a day.

The success of this Massachusetts institution has been so complete that extensive additions are now under way, accommodations having been available for only a small proportion of those seeking treatment. Similar institutions are now contemplated in all the New England States, and legislation for like purposes has been undertaken or projected in New York and other States. In no State, however, except in provisions for institutions of this sort, has tuberculosis been directly made the subject of legislation. In various municipalities throughout the country the local boards of health have taken action, classing tuberculosis among the contagious diseases; but little has been done in the way of surveillance, rules for placarding, etc., customary in regard to the more virulently contagious maladies. Health boards have also done remarkably effective work in regulations against expectorating in public places. Boston has lately taken steps toward establishing a large hospital for consumptives, devoted practically to incurable patients.

In the sanatoria, as a rule, the methods pursued are those indicated in the light of modern advances, being chiefly based upon fresh-air treatment and abundant nutrition, with all due precautions against infection. Details vary according

to the systems elaborated by the specialists in charge. As to the value of fresh air, one of the most eminent of German specialists, Dr. Dettweiler, has for over twenty years maintained that elements like temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure—upon which great stress had commonly been laid—are really of slight consequence; pure air and proper nutrition being the main things.

The patient is, therefore, required to live in the open air as much as possible. Most of the time outdoors is customarily passed on lounges or reclining-chairs, well wrapped, unless the weather be warm. If there is a sheltered veranda well screened against the wind, there is no difficulty in passing the time in perfect comfort, whatever the weather—storm or shine, winter or summer. At Tönsassen, in Norway, there is a sanatorium where in winter the patients lie wrapped in furs from five to nine hours a day in the open air, with the temperature far below freezing.

It is important that the entire time of the patient should be passed in pure air. The vigilance of this incessant campaign against the enemy should not be relaxed a moment. Therefore, good air has to be provided for the time spent within doors. Otherwise, the foe will take advantage of the armistice. With the new forces thus recruited by him, the advantages gained will be largely counteracted. Hence, the rooms have not only to be kept scrupulously clean and disinfected, but thoroughly ventilated. The patient has to sleep with window open as wide as possible. In certain German sanatoria abundant pure air at night is so insisted upon that there are no windows in the openings. An abundance of bedclothing is provided, and the patient soon learns to sleep in comfort in the most inclement weather, even though the snow blows in. The excess of oxygen fairly burns the noxious microbes out of the system.

In an eastern Massachusetts region, not far from the coast and but slightly above the sea-level, subject to all the vicissitudes of climate for which New England is famous, and so plagued with consumption, that one-fourth of all the deaths in the community are caused by it, some remarkable results have been obtained by Dr. Charles S. Millet, of Brockton, in the home-treatment of consumption. A young man, many of whose nearest relatives on both sides had died of the disease, was the first case. He was already in a bad way when change of climate was advised, and the prospect of leaving home so depressed him that he became much worse. His physician had been interested in the accounts of the German methods of keeping patients out in reclining-

chairs until ten o'clock in the evening, but he considered a bed the best place at night. So the doctor consented to the patient's desire to keep at work—for he was employed in a factory and could not leave without a serious sacrifice—on condition that he sleep outdoors. The young man had a platform built in a sheltered angle outside his chamber window, where there was a southwesterly exposure. Here he slept under the sky for five months. He began to gain flesh from the start. In four months his weight had increased by twenty-two pounds. Recovery was complete. The only medicine he took was a tonic of *nux vomica*. The same physician met with equal success with like treatment in various other cases. The ideal arrangement of a sanatorium would, therefore, seem to be one where the sleeping-rooms, with a southerly exposure, are planned with window-openings so large that the whole space is commonly free to the air on one side, while without there are balconies where the beds can be rolled out for sleeping under the stars at all times when the weather permits.

Some specialists lay great stress on the "rest-cure," and keep their patients reclining outdoors nearly all the time, with reading and writing freely permitted. Others attach more importance to moderate exercise, providing graduated walks in their sanatorium grounds. These walks have varying inclinations, and exercise upon these is carefully prescribed according to the condition of the patient.

Valuable results are reported from systems that call for light and air for the entire body. According to the testimony of a prominent American physician, Dr. Charles E. Page, of Boston, the most successful sanatorium in Europe is that at Veldes, in Austria, where for the greater part of the time the patients go without any clothing whatever. Plants kept away from the light grow pale and sickly. So it is held that the skin of civilized man has been made morbid by artificial covering, and it quickly responds to a return to primitive conditions, its normal functions greatly increasing in their activities. In combating tuberculosis, the skin thus becomes a powerful auxiliary through the increase in its respiratory action and its ability to carry off the waste from the system.

In advanced methods, hydrotherapy, or treatment with water, holds a place second only to the fresh-air treatment. The application of fresh water, by douche, etc., proves to have a remarkable tonic effect in the treatment of tuberculosis. Skillful devices have been introduced for this purpose by Dr. Baruch, of New York. In this connection, a feature which Dr. Knopf insists upon in the arrangement of a douche-room is a

simple apparatus that teaches the patient to exercise as many muscles as possible under the application of cold water. The patient holds on to a bar, to prevent slipping on the wet floor, and agitates his body as much as possible, thus diminishing the shock from the water.

So great a stress has long been laid upon the value of climate in the treatment of tuberculosis that Dr. Knopf's conclusions on this subject have a particular interest. He does not deny the beneficial influence of certain climatic conditions, but he does not believe that there exists any climate with a specific curative quality for any form of tuberculosis. "Climate," he maintains, "can only be considered a more or less valuable adjunct in the treatment of consumption, but not a specific." He concludes that the best climate for a consumptive is that which permits him to remain outdoors more and longer at a time than anywhere else. But he says that "since an ideal climate cannot be obtained everywhere, and will not be within the reach of everybody, the best thing to do is to get as near these conditions as possible, and preferably not at too great a distance from home. Places where pure dry atmosphere, and some elevation, with protection from winds, can be had, abound more or less in all countries." And in common with many other eminent specialists, Dr. Knopf's personal observation has taught him that cures effected in home climates have been more lasting and more assured than those obtained in more genial climates away from home.

Most specialists appear still to attach much importance to altitude. The main reason for this seems to be that the air of considerable altitudes is commonly more free from microbes. But the results obtained at sanatoria like those of Sharon and East Bridgewater, Mass., not far from Boston and but a few hundred feet above sea-level, indicate that altitude, after all, is of minor importance so long as the soil is of the right kind—light and dry, and free from pollution. On the other hand, places of considerable altitude have become centers of infection through contamination of the soil, when resorted to by consumptives who are not kept under proper supervision.

Altogether, pure air in superabundance lies at the foundation of all rational treatments. These differ only in details. Few chronic maladies are more easily curable. While treatment at home often yields favorable results, experience teaches that the chances for recovery are much greater under treatment in sanatoria, where the patient is under constant medical supervision. But "health resorts," where such supervision is absent, are full of danger for patient and public.

THE NEW OIL-FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY DAVID T. DAY.

(Chief of the Division of Mineral Resources, United States Geological Survey.)

THE development of the petroleum industry has been spectacular since the drilling of the Drake well in 1859. For the last half-century "oil booms" frequently reaching the degree of "oil crazes" have marked every significant discovery of petroleum, from Oil City, Pa., to Ohio, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, California, across to Japan, India, Baku in Russia, Galicia, Roumania, and back again to repeat the cycle in Pennsylvania, and turn southwestward to West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indian Territory, and Texas.

Weight for weight, petroleum is 100,000 times cheaper than gold. It lacks the quick market which gold commands; yet the discovery of oil has created as intense excitement as many a new gold-field. The secret of this sensationalism with petroleum is found in the "gusher." It is the sight of a valuable commodity pouring freely from the earth. It is the quick call to action to provide for this unexpected wealth, which is otherwise a fearful menace to property. It is this shock to man's natural lethargy at the sight of a fountain of inflammable liquid gushing high into the air that has crazed mankind in all parts of the world. No less emphatic in its effect has been the usual sequence; the conflagration that has sent off in smoke the exciting treasure and everything combustible in the neighborhood.

For some reason (for which a common cause would be difficult to find), the last year has been marked by petroleum crazes, unusually serious and in widely separated areas. Only a year ago the attention of those interested in extending our crude-petroleum resources was centered on the new fields in Roumania, which are destined to yield large supplies of oil. But even before this, the developments of West Virginia had been actually adding to our supplies far more oil, and promises of more, than Roumania, or the more sensational developments abroad or at home. Then came the excitements of the Indian Territory. The importance of California's oil-fields in Ventura County, in Los Angeles, and in Santa Barbara, was increased tenfold by the discoveries in Kern County. Then all oildom went crazed again by the discovery of a great field in the region of Beaumont, Texas. One might condense the sensational reports of all these new oil-fields by imagining that a tidal subterranean wave of

oil had moved up toward the surface of the earth, and found vent first in California, then in Wyoming, and finally in Texas!

THE CALIFORNIA FIELDS.

The California discovery is likely, of all those which have been mentioned, to be of greatest value; not for quantity of oil, but for the development of the country. California has been poorly supplied with fuel in comparison with Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or any of the States where cheap coal has developed enormous industrial enterprises. California cannot continue as a great commonwealth, past the agricultural or even more temporary treasure-mining stage, without a great supply of fuel. It is at least partially afforded by the Bakersfield oil, and it will be the work of the United States Geological Survey this year to so correlate the various oil-bearing strata on the Pacific Slope as to make further discoveries probable.

Briefly stated, the discoveries of traces of oil in California have been found from Mendocino County on the coast (and extending inland a few miles) southward to near the southern extremity of the State. Usually the finds have been mere traces of oil, not even sufficient to cause an excitement; but in the southern part of the State the deposits of thick oils in Ventura County prove sufficient to furnish valuable amounts of fuel oil. In the city of Los Angeles and at Anaheim the discoveries were sufficient to arouse the usual wild excitement. The feature of this Los Angeles excitement was the finding of many wells, most of them productive only to a moderate extent—the aggregate unimportant for the general supply. A remarkable feature of the oil industry in California was the discovery that off the coast of Santa Barbara oil could be obtained by drilling under the Pacific Ocean, near the beach, and this added considerably to the supply of oil, all of it peculiar in being thick, and containing as a characteristic a considerable quantity of asphaltum and not yielding paraffine wax, by the ordinary processes of refining. It has been possible by refining to obtain kerosene from this ordinary California oil, but not economically.

Within the last two years a marked change has taken place in the economic phase by the discovery, first at Coalinga, in Fresno County, of

lighter oil, much more promising to the refiner, and this was followed by similar discoveries, but on a larger scale, in the neighborhood of Bakersfield, in Kern County. The result of these discoveries is well indicated by the fact that there are now over 1,100 oil locations in the State of California, of which 600 have been located near Bakersfield. The excitement has been sufficient to make oil prospecting more popular than the gold prospecting, which has continued in California without cessation since 1849. The character of the soil in these new discoveries in Fresno and Kern counties will undoubtedly admit of refining for the production of illuminants, but the great value for such finds in California will be to provide a large supply of power-producing fuel. Further, it must be remembered that the great progress in hydraulic engineering in California will not only supplement this oil fuel by extremely progressive use of water-power, but the same means by which water-power has been carried long distances at phenomenally low cost will be applied to developing our pipe-line systems beyond their present efficiency in the East.

THE BEAUMONT CRAZE.

Had it not been for the unfavorable experience in refining the California oils with their great percentage of asphaltum, the discovery of oils somewhat similar in Texas would have been more auspicious. Nevertheless, this Texas discovery, with which every one is more or less familiar, is certain to exert as powerful an influence on the petroleum industry in general as the California oils will have upon the *local* industrial conditions of a State. The accidental discovery of moderate supplies of petroleum at Corsicana, Texas, a few years ago was sufficient to attract the attention of oil men to that State, and to have near at hand experienced men and apparatus for well drilling, when the final discovery of Captain Lucas near Beaumont announced a really great oil-field. The details of this discovery are interesting. To Capt. Anthony F. Lucas is due the fact that this discovery was made last year, and not many years later, as would have been consistent with normal development. Captain Lucas visited the writer in Washington, and asked his aid in interesting the oil fraternity to help him in drilling a well at Beaumont, Texas, where he felt sure that a profitable field would be developed. The reports of the United States Geological Survey indicated at that time the probability of finding oil in this vicinity, probably due to the external oil indications which had long been observed there; but it was not the province of the survey to promote any individual locality, therefore Captain Lucas sought further, and without much

additional aid or other encouragement than his own convictions, drilled and obtained this wonderful "gusher." As a result 149 companies have already been organized since the discovery of this well, with a nominal total capacity sufficient to conduct all the oil refineries of the United States. There is no question but that the prediction of Mr. F. H. Oliphant, of the United States Geological Survey, as to the greatness of this field will be borne out. Great stores of petroleum have been added to the known petroleum resources of the United States. The only question is as to the fitness of the oil for one purpose or another. Like the California oil, it contains asphaltum, or, according to the loose and meaningless expression of the oil men, it has an "asphalt base" instead of, as it is expressed, a "paraffine base." This distinction is intended to express the following facts:

When Pennsylvania or Ohio oil is distilled, the last distillates, on cooling, deposit crystals of paraffine wax, and the residuum left in the stills has certain characteristics quite peculiar to these oils. When, however, Texas or California oil is distilled, the heavier distillates obtained by the ordinary methods adapted to Pennsylvania and Ohio oils yield no paraffine wax, and the residuum is greater in amount and like asphaltum in its character, and consists essentially of asphaltum. Exactly what the differences are in the oils themselves, before distillation, which cause this result has not been adequately determined. Very little has been learned in regard to the chemistry of the Texas oil. We know that in addition to this "asphaltum base" the oil contains considerably more sulphur than the sulphur-bearing crude petroleum of Ohio and Indiana. The odor of the oil is extremely disagreeable. The statements in regard to its usefulness have varied within the most extraordinary limits. Some experts with a natural bent toward the optimistic have staked their reputations on its being adaptable to all the uses of the petroleum industry, that enormous proportions of illuminating oil can be obtained from it with the greatest ease, that its properties as a lubricant are unexcelled; whereas, on the other hand, it has been condemned as "*so bad that it can furnish practically no illuminants*;" "*has a viscosity too low for lubricating oil*;" "*is valueless as a fuel oil on account of the corrosion of the iron in furnaces from the sulphur in the oil, and therefore unfit for fuel*," which would take from it the last possibility of usefulness. Against this, on the practical side, is evidence of more value from the fact that the oil has a sale at 20 cents a barrel in large quantities. The railroads and other interests requiring steam are adapting their furnaces as rapidly as can be done to the

use of this oil in the place of coal, and in this respect, as in California, it comes as a boon to the fuel consumers. Its use as a fuel oil has been established, whether it corrodes boilers or not. The question comes as to the future. In regard to the prospect of using the oil for other purposes, we must remember, in the case of sulphur, that only a few years ago the problem of taking sulphur from Ohio oils was unsolved, and yet fully as good illuminants are now obtained from the sulphur-bearing oils of Ohio and Indiana as from any other source.

The writer has had time for only brief examination of Beaumont oil, but from this it is already evident that the problem of taking out the sulphur is not at all difficult. In fact, it may conservatively be stated that the sulphur in this oil is likely to become a profitable source of sulphur for the trade. The problem of converting the crude petroleum into the usual refined products for which there is a large market—that is to say, gasoline, naphtha, refined burning oils, and lubricants—is a far more serious one; for its solution we need more work from petroleum experts. We need to separate this oil, without the use of heat, into the several oils of which it is composed, and examining each one of these oils by distillation under certain novel conditions, determine the most economic means by which the desired products can be obtained.

There is more or less satisfaction to the public in having a prediction as to what the result in this direction will be. Therefore, in so far as it is valuable, I wish to express the belief that this refining of Texas oil will depend simply upon whether the supplies prove to be sufficiently vast to make this really worth while, and that in my judgment the supplies *will* be sufficiently large.

While the Texas oil-fever is still at its speculative height, the same excitement has broken out in a new spot, western Wyoming, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The construction work of the railroad company developed a flowing well which, when allowance is made for the enormous exaggeration which inevitably follows in this industry, yields perhaps five barrels per day. The result has been the incorporation of many companies to take up tracts of heretofore very low-priced land. The lack of confidence of the present speculators is well shown by their inactivity as to actual drilling. Nevertheless, we can recognize that geological conditions are favorable for a considerable supply of petroleum in this neighborhood of the ordinary easily refined quality—a fact which is only of considerable interest to the public in case the developments produce the typical sensation-producing “gushers,” in which case the excitement will be of value by

peopling a region which would otherwise remain undeveloped for many years. We already know of good oil-fields in the neighborhood of Casper, Wyoming, and in many other portions of the State, but they have lacked sensationalism and have been subject to the conservative development of careful men.

THE EFFECTS ON OIL REFINING.

Another question which must interest the general public is as to the ultimate effect of this year's activity in oil prospecting upon the fortunes of the oil-refining industry. In considering this, we must remember the enormous amount of enterprise which has been necessary to bring about the present condition of refining in the United States. The problem of producing a barrel of oil, under our known conditions in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, with profit at from 50 cents to 75 cents per barrel, and with great profit when the price exceeds this amount; of storing this oil, no matter how irregular the daily supply from the wells; of transporting it over all kinds of country to the seaboard; refining it, and delivering it to the retail grocery, to be sold there at retail at less than 20 cents a gallon, and for less than 10, when sold by the barrel: this is, indeed, a problem which probably would not have been solved before all our oil had been wasted, had it not been for an accidental combination of unusual business talent in the early days of our oil sensations. The various steps which have resulted in the present control of the oil-refining interests of the world are fairly familiar to the public. In considering how these refining interests may be affected, if a considerable addition is made to the supply of crude petroleum in Texas, we must remember that the actual sudden additions of crude petroleum, which have been furnished by the discoveries in West Virginia, have been far greater in magnitude than all of these speculative finds in other parts of the United States. The result has been without effect upon the oil industry. The price of crude petroleum has fluctuated simply in accordance with the accumulation or exhaustion of stocks. Until the new acquisitions of crude petroleum present a formidable aspect in regard to stocks of oil, for which the refining problem has been solved, the price of other crude petroleum and of the refined product will not vary, nor will their prospects materially affect any other phase of the refining industry. The more important effect of these new discoveries will undoubtedly be to divert the attention of those who control the refining interests of the world from the Old World and its alluring fields in Roumania, Galicia, and elsewhere, again to our own country.

THE PRINTING OF SPOKEN WORDS.

BY FREDERIC IRLAND.

THE purpose of this article is to call attention to the enlightened state of the English law as it affects the printing of public utterances, and to compare the security of the British publisher with the precarious legal status of his American brother, both as regards his property rights in the fruits of his industry and the protection afforded him against legal persecution.

About thirty-five years ago, the local great man of the town of Adrian, Mich., was Charles M. Croswell, afterward governor. One day he made a speech that was worth printing. Tom S. Applegate and George W. Larwill, two young men just out from New York, were working hard to build up the *Adrian Times*, an afternoon daily. Croswell's speech was delivered on a Saturday evening, and Larwill, who was a stenographer, made a verbatim report of it. Early Monday morning Applegate proudly took to Croswell the revised proofs.

The *Times* went to press at 4 o'clock that afternoon. Gloating over the first printed sheet, Applegate and Larwill sent the office-boy to get a copy of the *Expositor*, their rival, which never printed any news until it was mature. But instead of their expected triumph over a speechless *Expositor*, they were horrified to behold on its front page their own report in full. It appeared on inquiry that Croswell had sent the *Times* proofs to the *Expositor*.

If this had occurred in England, there might have been a lawsuit about it; but it has been observed that American editors do not often rush to the courts for redress, fearing that their last state may be worse than their first.

The English House of Lords, sitting as a court of last resort, rendered a decision recently that would delight the late Mr. Applegate, if he could know about it.

The London *Times* reported a number of Lord Rosebery's speeches. A gentleman named Lane obtained the *Times* reports, by means of a pair of scissors, and reprinted them. Mr. Walter, owner of the *Times*, put in an injunction upon Mr. Lane, who by his solicitors urged that, as Lord Rosebery was the maker of the speeches, the *Times* had no copyright in its reports of them; that the reporter was a mere reproducer, and not a producer; that a typewriter copyist might as well claim copyright in an employer's dictation.

But the judges made short work of Mr. Lane, whose hopes were wrecked before the Lord Chancellor had spoken two sentences. In the simple speech which makes English decisions plain even to a fool, his Lordship began: "I should very much regret if I were compelled to come to the conclusion that the state of the law permitted one man to make profit out of, and to appropriate to himself, the labor, skill, and capital of another."

Then the Lord Chancellor pointed out that there can be no copyright of spoken words; that the thing in question was not the oral remarks of Lord Rosebery, but the written record of them.

"Whether the speech was delivered so as to give it to all the world, and to prevent the original author of it from restraining its publication," said the Lord Chancellor, "is a question with which we here have no concern. Lord Rosebery is not complaining of the publication, nor claiming any proprietary right in the speeches as delivered. The question here is solely whether this 'book,' to use the language of the statute, printed and published and existing as a book for the first time," [meaning the *Times* report] "can be copied by some one else than the producers of it, by those who have simply copied that which others have labored to create."

"It is said," concludes the Lord Chancellor, "that there might be as many copyrights as reporters. I do not see the difficulty. Each reporter is entitled to report, and each undoubtedly would have a copyright in his own published report. But where is the difficulty? Suppose a favorite view. A dozen artists take, each independently, their own representations of it. Is there any reason why each should not have his own copyright—or even a photograph, where each photograph is taken from the same point? There is, of course, no copyright in the view itself; but in the supposed picture or photograph there is."

Lord Davey, in concurring, touched on another phase of the question, when he said: "The reporter, and he alone, was the author of his own report. The materials for his composition were his notes, which were his own property, aided to some extent by his memory and trained judgment." Lord James, of Hereford, in the same line, remarked: "One reporter may

possess knowledge, apart from stenography, which may confer upon him the power of producing a report not within the capability of another of the same calling." And Lord Brampton summed it all up when he said: "A speech and the report of it are two different things."

Even Lord Robertson, the only dissenting judge, admitted that "some extempore speakers do not speak in sentences, but in fragments of sentences, and yet next morning there appears, constructed out of those *disjecta membra*, a coherent and grammatical discussion of the subject. I can conceive cases where, in truth, the intellectual and literary contribution of the reporter may be as substantial as that of the speaker."

The above allusions show that these great English lawyers were on the verge of something which I have never seen put in precise words; namely, that there is a form of expression for the ear, and there is a form of words for the eye; and that, in the statement of exactly the same fact or idea, these two forms may or may not coincide.

In the above decision one of the Lords remarked that a translation was always copyrightable. It is the belief of the writer of this article—a belief based on many thousands of speeches reported and printed—that good reporting is almost always a species of translation, and that not one speech in a hundred should be literally copied. I never saw two so-called verbatim reports of the same speech, even when made by the most finished artists, which were identical. They might be made so, but the literal reproduction would be alike distressing to the speaker and the reader of the report.

This decision shows how quickly new questions are, without any statutory enactment, crystallized into law by the English courts. Coming now to another branch of the matter, the English law of libel is vastly more enlightened than the mass of contradictory and archaic statutes and rulings that make up the crazy-quilt of American law on this matter. In England, the progress of newspaper freedom has been a steady and beautiful growth. As Lord Cockburn remarked, more than thirty years ago:

Whatever disadvantages attach to a system of unwritten law, and of these we are fully sensible, it has at least this advantage, that its elasticity enables those who administer it to adapt it to the varying conditions of society and to the requirements and habits of the age in which we live, so as to avoid the inconsistencies and injustice which arise when the law is no longer in harmony with the wants and usages and interests of the generation to which it is immediately applied. Our law of libel has, in many respects, only gradually developed itself into anything like a satisfactory and settled form. The full liberty of public writers to com-

ment on the conduct and motives of public men has only in very recent times been recognized. Comments on governments, on ministers and officers of state, on members of both houses of Parliament, on judges and other public functionaries, are now made every day, which, half a century ago, would have been the subject of actions or *ex-officio* informations, and would have brought down fine and imprisonment upon publishers and authors. Yet who can doubt that the public are gainers by the change, and that, though injustice may be often done, and though public men may often have to smart under the keen sense of wrong inflicted by hostile criticism, the nation profits by public opinion being thus freely brought to bear on the discharge of public duties.

It is true that in the United States no one has successfully assailed the right to make fair reports of what is said in Congress or in State Legislatures; but the great Judge Cooley doubted whether the publication is always privileged, remarking that "the English decisions do not place such publications on any higher ground of right than any other communication through the public press." And he let this statement stand in his later revision of his work. Yet in the English case of *Wason vs. Walter*, decided in 1868, the right to publish reports of Parliamentary debates, even though the report contained defamatory matter, was guaranteed, and the law settled, on the superb ground that the advantage to the public outweighed occasional hardship to the individual. In England, fair reports of judicial proceedings are privileged, "not because the controversies of one citizen with another are of public concern, but because it is of the highest moment that those who administer justice shall always act under the sense of public responsibility." "And for this purpose no distinction can be made between a magistrate with dust on his shoes and the House of Lords sitting as a court of justice." It makes no difference whether the proceeding is in chambers, *ex parte* and one-sided, or in the full blaze of the court of Queen's Bench, with a host of counsel on both sides. It is immaterial whether the hearing is preliminary, before a coroner or committing magistrate, or final, in the Privy Council; and it makes no difference that the case is unfinished. It is the good to the public, not the dignity of the tribunal, that gives the privilege. This was not all finally cleared up in England until 1878, when, in the case of *Ussill vs. Hales*, Lord Coleridge swept every ancient cobweb from Westminster Hall, remarking: "I do not doubt, for my own part, that if this argument had been addressed to a court some sixty or seventy years ago, it might have met with a different result from what it is to meet with to-day." And, after referring to

the old and illiberal decisions, he added : " But we are not now living, so to say, within the shadow of those cases."

Here is the great line of demarcation, so far as the reporting of judicial matters is concerned, between England and America. True, in New York and some other States, the code has brought the law down to date ; but in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and many other great American commonwealths, newspapers which report *ex-parte* or preliminary hearings do so at their peril, in fear and trembling. Judge Cooley, in the latest edition of his " Constitutional Limitations," published in 1890, expressly holds that *ex-parte* and preliminary proceedings are not privileged subjects of newspaper report ; that if published, the truth of the charges is to be the justification. Ignoring the modern English decisions, he harks back approvingly to Lord Ellenborough and Lord Eldon.

In England, an accurate copy of any court record is privileged. In many American courts, the contrary has been decided. In Pennsylvania, the speech of a lawyer in a public court-room is not a privileged subject for newspaper reporting ; and in that State, as in some others, the jury are allowed to say whether the reporting of a case is a proper subject of public information. If a Pennsylvania publisher is temporarily or permanently unpopular, his twelve fellow-citizens have no check upon them when they find that he should not have reported a particular case. Contrast this with the English rule, which shields the publisher in every case where he makes a fair and honest report, on the enlightened principle that " it is of paramount public and national importance that the proceedings of Parliament and of the courts be communicated to the public ; seeing that, on what is there said and done, the welfare of the community depends."

But we have yet to consider the point of greatest difference between British and American libel law. Even the most advanced American courts refuse privilege to reports of public meetings. In the United States, if a paper publishes a report of the proceedings of a city council, of a stockholders' meeting, of a charitable society, of a political meeting, of a mass convention or indignation meeting, and the report repeats any defamatory expressions, the fact that it is a fair and honest report of a public meeting avails not as a defense, though it may mitigate the damages. By publishing the statements of the speakers, the newspaper makes them its own ; and it must stand or fall as if it had originated the charge.

How is it in England ? By express enactment of Parliament, the report of any public

meeting—that is, " any meeting *bona fide* and lawfully held for a lawful purpose, for the furtherance or discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted—is privileged, unless it be *proved* that such report or publication was made maliciously."

This benign and righteous statute is in line with good sense and reason. The same public advantage that encourages information about the legislature and the courts applies to other lawful though non-official public proceedings. Because, in a republic, the courts and the legislature are, after all, only legalized vigilance committees and town meetings ; and about all these things we have the right to know.

In a country like ours, the libel laws ought to be uniform, as they are in every other part of the English-speaking world. But we have fifty legislatures, filled with surgeons of many schools, eager to perform capital operations upon the body of the law. We have nearly as many judicial systems, the courts of no State being bound by the decisions of any other. In the effort to amend or to strain the law to meet individual cases of hardship, the fabric has been pulled quite awry, so far as the law of libel is concerned. Great newspapers are interstate affairs. Surely, a publication that is legal in New York should not be illegal when the train carrying the paper reaches Philadelphia. Probably the newspapers are as much to blame as anybody, because judges are but men ; and they resent the meddling of those who often do not know the law, and never know the merits of particular cases. A great newspaper once criticised a judge severely for granting a certain writ of *habeas corpus*. Yet the granting of the writ, on a proper affidavit, was mandatory, and the judge would have been liable to a fine of a thousand dollars if he had not granted it—the only instance, under the law of the State, in which a penalty was imposed for judicial non-action.

Possibly the enviable legal status of English publishers is partly owing to the fact that they seldom overstep the bounds of fair and honest report and comment. There is instruction in the remark of Lord Macaulay, that it was a standing wonder to Continental journals that the most free press in Europe was the most prudish.

But there can be no reasonable doubt that the right to report what is said in police courts, before coroners, in *ex-parte* proceedings, and in other judicial doings ; the right to copy official documents, and the right to report all lawful public meetings, ought to be as well established here, in the land of the free, as it is in the mild monarchy across the sea.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE ERA OF CONSOLIDATION.

WALL STREET'S experiences of the past month have recalled attention to the somber predictions freely made from time to time ever since the present tide of industrial prosperity set in by those conservative observers who refuse to believe in the efficacy of consolidation in finance, and to whom the competitive system seems the only true way of financial salvation. Such a prophet is Mr. Russell Sage, whose article in the *North American Review* for May is a bold challenge to the trusts and to the great railroad kings of this country to show cause for their continued presence among us.

Mr. Sage feels that there is something "very much like sleight of hand" in the way in which industrial plants are doubling up in value. "Here we have a factory—a good, conservative, productive investment—which may be turning out anything from toys to locomotives. It falls into the hands of the consolidators, and whereas it was worth \$50,000 yesterday, to-day it is worth \$150,000—at least on paper. Stocks are issued; bonds are put out; and loans are solicited, with these stocks as security. The man who owned the factory could probably not have borrowed over \$10,000 on it. Now, however, when the \$50,000 plant is changed into a stock issue of \$150,000, bankers and financiers are asked to advance \$60,000 or \$70,000 on what is practically the same property, and many of them, from all accounts, make the advance." Under such circumstances, Mr. Sage regards a "squeeze" as inevitable. A reaction must come sooner or later. The values on which these loans are solicited are, in Mr. Sage's opinion, purely fictitious. While this prediction is based on Mr. Sage's recent observation of dealings in so-called "industrial" securities, he regards the great railroad combinations as only less dangerous than the industrial combinations, but the railroads, he thinks, have a sounder basis.

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

The views set forth by Mr. Sage are discussed by five other financiers in a series of articles following his in the same number of the *North American*. Needless to say, the conclusions of these men are widely different from those of Mr. Sage. President James J. Hill, for example, while admitting that there is in the community a general feeling of hostility toward railroad and industrial consolidations, thinks that this hostile feeling has little or no basis in reason. The sys-

tem of consolidation in force to-day he regards as neither illegal nor harmful to the community. Adverting to Mr. Sage's instance of the factory worth \$50,000 yesterday and \$150,000 to-day, Mr. Hill shows that a property is not necessarily worth only what it represents in the way of real estate, building, and plant. "It is worth rather what it represents in earning capacity; and if under a combination its earning capacity is trebled, because of the economy of production, it is not unreasonable to say that its value has been trebled, even though nothing tangible has been added to its material assets." That this has been the experience of many a manufacturing plant absorbed by combinations is an undisputed fact. Some men, Mr. Hill freely admits, have reason for their opposition to the trusts; "they are the ones who have been caught between the upper and the nether millstones; they are the middlemen and the small competitor who was unable to meet the larger concern in the market. To them consolidation has been a distinct injury. This is apparent and, under our social and business system, inevitable. The aim in business, as in politics, is to do the greatest good to the greatest number; and the greatest number, so far as we can now see, is apparently benefited by the consolidations."

WHAT COMBINATION WILL DO FOR THE STEEL TRADE.

In his discussion of "What May Be Expected in the Steel and Iron Industry," President Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel and Iron Corporation, outlines some of the advantages that will result from the development of our latent resources, under concentration of industries. "Where each step in the process of production has to yield a distinct profit to a certain class of men, the margin was not sufficiently large to warrant the exploitation of many fields rich with raw material. A concern that produces its own raw materials, and works them up through the various processes until it delivers the manufactured product in the domestic or foreign market, can work on a narrower margin all around, and yet do full justice to its stockholders and employees. Naturally, it can control in the markets, and develop its trade where a concern working under less scientific processes would be shut out. The iron business was kept back in this country for many years because there was no connection between the various industries on which it depended. The ore deposits were owned by one

set of men. The coal deposits were owned by another set. The coke was made in a hundred different places, scattered throughout several States, under separate management. The mills and furnaces, in turn, were owned separately; and when these mills and furnaces, having bought their iron here and their coke there, and their other products elsewhere, finally produced their iron and steel, there were still other processes that the product had to go through at other points before it could be finally landed in the market. Everything was disconnected and disjointed. It was not until the whole process was welded into a continuous chain under one management that the American iron industry began to make the giant strides which have now carried it into a position where it now dominates the whole world. Now we mine our own iron and our own coal; we make our own coke. We carry these products on our own vessels and on our own railroads to our own furnaces, and then we carry the raw steel and the raw iron to our own mills and other plants, to be worked up under our own supervision into final shape for direct use in construction. Nothing is left to chance. Every step of the process is carefully worked out in advance. All waste is cut off. Every hand that is laid on the production pushes it along."

"INDUSTRIALS" AND RAILROAD STOCKS
COMPARED.

Perhaps the most complete answer to Mr. Sage's arguments is attempted by Mr. Charles R. Flint, the well-known financier and writer on the trust problem. Mr. Flint undertakes to make a test of what is really behind the industrial stocks that are being dealt in on the stock exchange and on the curb, going into the figures of 47 among the most prominent companies. From the results of this investigation Mr. Flint concludes that the so-called "industrials," almost without exception, are worth a great deal more, judged by their earning capacity, than they are selling for in the open market. "Some of these industrials are earning over 25 per cent. a year on their market values, and the average for the entire 47 is 13.6 per cent." Mr. Flint remarks, by the way, that Manhattan Elevated, in which Mr. Sage is supposed to be interested, earns 4 per cent. Mr. Flint's argument is that this satisfactory financial condition of many industrial securities is due to the very process of amalgamation and consolidation which meets with Mr. Sage's condemnation. The railroads, on the other hand, have not gone so far in consolidation as have the industrial stocks; and Mr. Flint finds ground for the statement that railroad properties, as they stand to-day, are not as good an invest-

ment as are the industrials. "As they stand to-day, they rank as earners about half as high as the industrials. Taking 37 railways, including the best properties in the market, they show an average rate of earnings on their market value of 4.85 per cent., and on their par of total capitalization of 4.85 per cent. On the face of it, this would show a very substantial situation as far as the railroads are concerned, placing them as a whole almost on a level with government bonds. Unfortunately, however, the average is more a matter of accident than of anything else, as the earnings fluctuate from 2 per cent. on the market value up to 8 per cent., and from one-half of 1 per cent. on the par value up to 16 per cent."

THE QUESTION OF PRICES.

"The Influence of Trusts on Prices" is elaborately discussed by President F. B. Thurber, of the United States Export Association. Taking up in succession the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the International Paper Company, and the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Thurber shows that the prices of commodities produced by these several trusts, so far from being raised as a result of consolidation of interests have, on the contrary, been frequently lowered through improvements in manufacture, in transportation, or in buying raw material more cheaply. Mr. Thurber shows also that railway rates have steadily declined as a result of economies of operation and improvement in service, from combinations and consolidations, until in the United States to-day they are less than one-half those of other principal countries, although passenger rates, it is admitted, have not declined as rapidly as freight rates. Mr. Thurber concludes that if any "trust" legislation is necessary, it is in the direction of publicity and reports, for the protection of investors, and not in the direction of price-regulation.

Mr. James Logan, of the United States Envelope Company, discusses "Unintelligent Competition—a Large Factor in Making Industrial Consolidation a Necessity." Illustrating the loose methods that formerly prevailed under the competitive system, Mr. Logan cites the experiences of several companies which before consolidation had never known the cost of manufacturing their goods; there had never been an intelligent attempt to learn the cost. "The principle on which they appear to have acted was this: If one manufacturer quoted for an article a dollar, they knew they could make it for less than he could, and so quoted ninety cents. There was an absolute lack of system in everything, save in one particular—their system of price-cutting without regard to cost was perfect."

HOW TO RESTRAIN TRUSTS.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, Mr. Charles J. Bullock examines into most of the theories advanced by the advocates of "trusts" and rejects them. He does not think that trusts will adjust production to consumption in a rational and scientific manner, as is claimed. He thinks the condition of overproduction and consequent business depression is due not to competition but to the fact that in times of rising prices and increasing demand our tariff serves to throw upon domestic producers nearly the whole task of supplying the extending market. New investments are stimulated to such degree, then, that when normal conditions of demand return it is found that there has been an excessive investment of new capital.

Mr. Bullock denies, too, that a monopoly can supply the market more cheaply than a number of independent concerns. He admits that a trust might manufacture more cheaply than the small enterprises; but that a single consolidated company can produce cheaper than the large constituent properties combined in it, he does not admit. In reply to the theory that the trusts will prove a remedy for the depressions recurring in modern industry, he calls to mind that a trust can decrease production only by methods that lessen industrial activity and react upon other trades, while it is not certain that outside capital will cease permanently from interfering with the fields now controlled by the combinations. Mr. Bullock thinks that no delay should be allowed in dealing with the trust situation. "When the Standard Oil Company can earn annual dividends that exceed 30 per cent., it is evident that a few years of further debate are almost as much as the monopolist could desire. It seems dangerous, therefore, to adopt an opportunist or a temporizing attitude." Following are some of the chief remedies Mr. Bullock thinks should be undertaken immediately in restricting the dangers of industrial combinations. He would agitate the question of the control of the national highways—the manipulation of railroad rates in favor of trusts. He would not hesitate to throw open to general use, in return for reasonable compensation, every patent that is employed for monopolistic ends.

NEED OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

The corporation laws, too, should be changed. He thinks that without the grant of a limited liability and unlimited control, by the directors, of the property of all the stockholders, the consolidations of recent years would have been an impossibility. "Without the privilege of issuing watered stock, promoters and financiers might

have found no profit in the work of consolidation, and the trust movement would not have assumed its present gigantic proportions. It is not to be expected that the States that now find it profitable to encourage the incorporation of these companies will change their policy in any future that we have a right to contemplate; nor can we hope that rational and uniform corporation laws can be secured soon in all of our various commonwealths. A national law, applicable to all companies doing business outside the State in which they are chartered, is almost certainly our only hope of securing an effectual control of corporate enterprise. Such a measure, to be sure, would be a step in the direction of political centralization; but the only alternative is irresponsible industrial centralization, and there should be no doubt as to which policy is preferable. For a dozen years or more we have been sowing the wind, and we have now reaped what might have been expected. We have thrown many of our manufacturing interests into a mad vortex of speculation, and have danced attendance upon a game in which entire industries have been the counters, and the rights of consumers or small investors the last consideration. Why should we longer delay concerted efforts to secure a national corporation law?

"The simple fact is that existing laws relating to tariff duties, railroads, patents, and business corporations have offered every conceivable inducement to consolidation, and have complicated the existing situation to such an extent that we are often unable to distinguish the results of permanent economic principles or forces from the effects of our own unwise legislation. Until we remove the abuses caused by laws of our own making, we shall probably secure no general agreement upon the economic principles involved; but our doubts upon many of the economic aspects of the question should not serve as an excuse for delay in removing the evils caused by forces that are in our own control. These evils present practical issues that may well serve as a basis for immediate action; the decision of the complicated economic principles involved in the trust problem may then be reserved more safely for a time when we shall have greater experience and a clearer vision."

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN AS A LABOR HARMONIZER.

IN the June *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. E. C. Machen gives a striking and, to many people, new view of J. Pierpont Morgan and his work. Mr. Machen shows that Mr. Morgan has an exceptional position among the foremost financiers and industrial "magnates" of the world. He is personally in a significantly different category

from the Rockefellers, Mr. Carnegie, the Rothschilds, and other men of huge wealth and influence, for Mr. Morgan is not only essentially an American, he is of democratic instincts and is a man of extraordinary accessibility, when the importance of his time is considered. Mr. Machen goes on to show that these facts, taken with Mr. Morgan's extraordinary insight into human motives, his magnetism and natural command of men, fit him peculiarly to deal with organized labor in its relations with capital.

"I think Mr. Morgan will yet be the largest personal factor, the chief agent of harmony, between capital and labor. I think so because he is the statesman in business circles.

"I have an idea that Mr. Morgan would like, above all things, to lead in harmonizing possession and struggle—Capital and Labor. This is why I write of him as a Utopian. For it is doubtful as yet if he comprehends that Labor has an equal right to equal legal protection with its products. This is now denied. The power to make has no place in law, if it comes by toil alone and through trained skill and muscle only, and yet all property pivots thereon. The center of our jurisprudence is that it aims to protect what man achieves. But it has never voluntarily sought to protect the man who makes. That has been won only by force of struggle and in the face of fierce contention. 'Things are in the saddle,' and their maker is too often but the groom that tightens the girth. Law must yet recognize that there is direct property to be guarded and defended in human labor, and in human skill also, which makes it most useful. In the efforts of financial force to insure security there must come also, and without question, the social equity and civic justice which insure freedom and create content within the commonwealth. A public wrong is always the incitant of fierce conflicts. Hence, readjustment of labor conditions will become also the essential subjective in the crystallization of financial security. through the safety of investment, the removal of wasteful go-betweens, and the destruction of the wolves of the market, the prowlers of the street. Labor must be met and dealt with on lines of righteousness. No one can fairly assume that such is the case to-day. And men of the mold of Mr. Morgan must swing the pendulous weight upon the arc of fair dealing. They can do this only by coöperation—the next and the nobler step toward which financial consolidation may wisely lead, or it leads only to a wilderness more tangled and a desert more arid than the one that mere competition has molded so maladroitly.

"A sturdy man, then, is this bank 'king'

who is willing to be 'citizen' Morgan. His face has a mind behind it. The strong jaw has something perhaps of the iron set and clinch that befits the treasure-vault. It is a resolute face, marked with the bulldog quality, but it has the sagacious directness of the kindly mastiff also. The eyes are keen, even piercing; the chin is square; the forehead possesses a full curvedness. There is autocracy and drive enough in the strong neck, the sway of the broad shoulders, the poise of the big-set head, which is yet trustful in repose. This man masters, but does not mean to oppress. He compels obedience, because he can do the thinking needed. There are no details in the myriad operations that center around him that he does not understand and would not, if needed, undertake. If he has limits, it is in the direction of doing too much and trusting too little."

A GERMAN "HALL OF FAME."

THE German Emperor's embellishment of the famous "Avenue of Victory" in the Tiergarten is attracting much attention. The Emperor's plans, as described by Mr. G. A. Wade in the *May Windsor*, involve the planting of sixteen statues of Hohenzollern monarchs on each side of the avenue. In the center of each of the thirty-two groups will be "a large white marble statue of the king or elector it represents, while on each side will be the smaller statues of the two most important personages of that monarch's reign," statesmen, poets, warriors, or what not. "Each group of statues is to stand on a marble dais with three wide steps, which lead to a platform of semi-circular shape, and this is to have white marble walls running behind it, splendidly carved, and affording sitting accommodation round its entire length. The ends of this are each decorated with carvings representing the Prussian Eagle, the royal insignia. These groups, all to be executed by German sculptors, will cost on an average about \$15,000 each. The Kaiser has set aside \$500,000 out of his own private purse for this object, and looks forward to presenting the Avenue of Statues, when complete, to the city of Berlin.

"No one except the sculptors themselves can tell what they owe to William II. for his excellent advice and suggestions, as well as patronage, during the modeling of these wonderful statues. He has been at their studios early and late, in season and out of season, not only superintending the work being done under their charge, but aiding them with his own detailed knowledge of the armor, costumes, and habits of the various sovereigns and warriors whom they were portraying."

A FLOATING EXPOSITION.

THE suggestion of an American "floating exposition," to carry samples of our merchandise to the various peoples whose trade we are seeking, was made public in February last by Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department at Washington. Much interest has been developed in the scheme, and an organization has been formed at Buffalo to perfect such an exposition with which to visit the cities bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea in the coming fall.

The *National Geographic Magazine*, in which Mr. Austin's proposition was originally published, announces the departure from Trieste, in May, of an Austro-Hungarian floating exposition for a voyage around the world. The same journal gives a translation of a statement appearing in the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* (Paris, March 28, 1900), regarding a similar exposition recently organized in Hamburg, Germany. This statement follows:

"The earliest exhibition of this kind was organized about two years ago, and it must be said that the results of the enterprise were in excess of the most sanguine expectations: Total value of transactions, 22,000,000 marks (\$5,236,000), at a cost of about 800,000 marks, or about \$190,400. The details of operation are stated by the correspondent as follows:

"The syndicate addresses to manufacturing and commercial firms circulars explaining the purpose of the exhibition and the terms of participation. As soon as the number of would-be participants is large enough to permit the loading of a vessel, the exhibitors send their samples to the port of departure. These samples are then mounted and exhibited on board the vessel, especially fitted for this purpose.

"By each exhibit there is an advertisement giving prices and terms of sale. Sales agents representing either the syndicate or the individual exhibitors furnish all desired information to the visitors at the various ports where the vessel stops. These sales agents are chosen from among the young men, as well as the young women, graduated from commercial schools and speaking at least two languages. Interpreters are hired on the spot in each country of a new language. The sales agents, besides seeing visitors aboard the ship, visit also with their samples the towns in the interior of the country. In such manner the cost of transportation is greatly reduced.

"The exhibitors pay to the syndicate a commission, to be deducted from the realized sales and in proportion to the value of the product. In addition to this commission, the participants pay

a proportionate share of the cost of chartering and loading the vessel and the general expenditure of the undertaking, such as the hire of clerks, interpreters, etc.'

"The report concludes with the expression of the hope that French commercial circles would appreciate this novel idea and try to achieve even more splendid results."

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

THE International Exhibition at Glasgow, which was opened last month, is an attempt to do for the mechanical industries of the British Empire what the pan-American fair at Buffalo is doing for the mechanical industries and resources of America.

The avowed object of the Glasgow show, as outlined by Mr. Benjamin Taylor in the *Engineering Magazine* for May, is "the display of the manufactures, natural products, industries, and material resources of all nations; of the machinery, plant, and appliances relating thereto; and of articles illustrative of science and art. But in especial it is intended to present a full illustration of the resources of the dependencies, dominions, and colonies of the British Empire, and the progress in industries, science, and art of *all* nationalities during the nineteenth century. A broad indication of the scope of the exposition is furnished by its scheme of division into the following chief classes: (1) Raw material, both agricultural and mineral; (2) Industrial design and manufacture; (3) Machinery of all sorts in motion, electricity, and labor-saving devices; (4) Locomotion and transport; (5) Marine engineering and ship-building; (6) Lighting and heating; (7) Science and scientific instruments, education, and music; (8) Sports and sporting appliances; (9) Women's industries; (10) Fine arts, Scottish history, and archæology."

GROUND AND BUILDINGS.

"The exhibition starts," says Mr. Taylor, "with a guarantee fund of half a million sterling, raised by citizens of Glasgow. The Corporation of Glasgow provides the site—a fine one in Kelvingrove Park, at the west end of the city, and just under the shade of the classic university, whose four hundred and fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated while the show is in progress. The site is practically identical with that of the exhibition of 1888, and the two undertakings are associated by the fact that a surplus of £54,000 left by the 1888 enterprise was supplemented by the subscriptions of private citizens to the amount of £74,346, augmented to £250,000 out of municipal funds, and applied to the erection of per-

manent fine art galleries, which form part of the present exhibition buildings. The area of the exhibition buildings and grounds is seventy-three acres, and the grounds are intersected by the river Kelvin. The university buildings bound the area on the north, and the ornamental flower-plots, ponds, and fountains of the Kelvingrove Park are included in the grounds. The river Kelvin will be utilized for the exhibition of ship-building and life-saving apparatus, either in motion or stationary, although the reach which can be utilized for this purpose is comparatively short."

The buildings alone cover an area of about twenty acres. The prevailing architecture, like that of the Buffalo fair, is of the Spanish Renaissance order.

RUSSIA'S EXHIBIT.

"America has not a separate section, but American exhibits occupy a large space in the machinery hall. Next to Great Britain, Russia is the largest exhibitor. M. Witte, Minister of Finance, announced to the Lord Provost of Glasgow the Czar's desire that Russia should be largely represented, so that the participation of Russia in the Glasgow Exhibition will be a new step toward the establishment and consolidation of

the amicable relations which are so important for both countries.' So large were the demands of Russia for space that a section of the ground had to be set apart entirely for her requirements. The government of the Czar made a grant of £30,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, and imperial commissioners were appointed to prepare and supervise the Russian section—the first which Russia has ever had at an international exhibition within the United Kingdom. Over two acres are required to accommodate the buildings sanctioned by the imperial government. The four principal pavilions are devoted to agriculture, minerals, forestry, and the products of the imperial estates. All are designed in old Russian style, and the ornamentation and other features are exactly as they appear to-day in the northern parts of the empire. They were put up by Russian workmen sent specially from St. Petersburg, who worked for ten hours daily in spite of short winter days and bad weather, and with a short-handled ax as almost sole instrument. . . . After the original plans were passed it was decided to erect two smaller pavilions—one for a collection of grain from all the producing districts, the other for the use of the Millers' Association of Russia, also a grand reception hall for the use of distinguished visitors from Russia. In the industrial



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION—THE INDUSTRIAL HALL.

hall Russia has, besides, over 11,000 square feet of space, for a varied display of the country's manufactures and products. Russian industries will be shown in operation, and there are a Russian restaurant, band, choirs, and other national features."

Next to the electrical exhibit, which bids fair to rival even that at Buffalo, perhaps the most important single feature of the Glasgow fair will be the section devoted to marine engineering. Here will be presented a remarkable collection of models illustrating the development of ship-building in the past century.

COTTON-MILL LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

LEGISLATION against child-labor in cotton-factories, now pending in several Southern States, is drawing attention to some of the new industrial conditions in that part of the country. That the need for such legislation came to the South at a comparatively late stage in her history is clearly brought out in an article contributed to the *May Forum* by Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis, who outlines the evolution of this new class of Southern white labor in the following paragraphs:

"Nineteen years ago there were only 667,000 spindles at work in all the cotton States; to-day the manufacturing records concede us 7,000,000 spindles in actual operation and another 1,500,000 planned for. The looms have more than kept pace with the spindles. All this means that the textile operatives of the South have grown, since the early '80's, from the most inconsiderable class in their section to a great and rapidly increasing army.

"Whence comes this great aggregate of workers that has grown in a score of years from a scant 20,000, all told, to a quarter of a million beings, representing four times that number depending upon the fruits of their labors—a host that swells in size daily as this wide-reaching industry opens up more and more in various directions where natural fitness points the way?

FROM FARM TO FACTORY.

"The operatives in the new Southern factories, which means nine-tenths of the factories in the South, are all white, and they have come from the tenant farm, from the cotton field, the hillside corn-patch, and the mountain hut. A strictly agricultural or pastoral people by the practice and traditions of many generations, they have been suddenly converted into a manufacturing population. Native to our soil as truly as were their grandsires before them, unmodified by any foreign element, or even by a single urban or communistic instinct, with the rustic vices

of America strong upon them as the rustic virtues of America, and knowing nothing of community life, here they are, untrained and untutored, alien to their present occupation, yet strenuously adapting themselves to its demands, and laboriously acquiring the skill requisite to success in their new pursuit. For the present, they are still a rural people in traits and tendencies. They have not been strengthened by resisting the evil of cities, or weakened by yielding to it. When another decade has passed, no one must expect the same thing to be true. There will be a better status or there will be a worse—never the same. Every portent points to the former; for the dullest man can read the signs of an awakening to the rights of these people—their right to better wages, to better homes, to full educational and religious privileges."

Mrs. Ellis traces the successive steps by which the small cotton-farmer in the South was brought to the verge of ruin, and it is an interesting fact that the manufacture of his staple product was not established near the source of supply until the low prices had made cotton-growing for distant markets an unprofitable industry.

THE FALL IN PRICES.

"The staple commanded \$1 per pound when the Civil War closed—a tremendously inflated value, certainly. When it sank to its apparent normal, 15 cents, the vast plantations of ante-bellum days were being rapidly parceled out into little farms, remaining, in general, the property of one landlord; but the small plats were rented separately to the landless whites, to the native 'cracker' element, and sometimes to the decayed gentry. The rent was always payable in a portion of the crops, cotton being usually required. This system of labor was called tenant farming; and, source of sore evils though it was, it yet seemed the only thing at the moment to take the place of the old labor-system which was shattered. The freed blacks soon began to swell the ranks of the tenant farmers, and the land being once more tilled, the number of millions of bales of cotton increased each year.

"Soon the play of traffic, combined with Southern stubbornness and ignorance regarding the diversification of crops, became a serious menace to the cotton-producing States; and it was the tenant farmer who faced starvation first. Cotton had fallen to 8 cents, 7 cents, 6 cents; and the negro, stout of arm and reveling in the hottest sun, was crowding the farmer in the field. But in most cases the white worker doggedly held on, while his faithful but hopeless wife plodded the furrow beside him. The brood of little ones, barefoot the year round, stunted from

lack of nourishment, did their share of labor also.

"But when the once precious product had been forced down to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, is it surprising that much of it was left ungathered in the field, that the tenant farmer was breaking ranks, that an industrial revolution almost without precedent was inaugurated? The small propertied class of this section had been learning its lesson. The sum of it was: We are ruined unless we can manufacture our own staple, and give the world the finished fabric at prices that will enable us, and those that come after us, to live.

"Cotton-factories were springing up like magic everywhere; and the managers were inviting the poor from all the countryside to come in and follow the new occupation at wages that seemed wealth to them, unable to make the crudest estimate of what the new expenses and needs would be. Young men and women without ties came first; then came widows and orphans in numbers; the tenant farmer himself held back no longer, for the driving behind him was hard enough to conquer the most radical ancestral traits and tendencies."

Thus it has come about that a Southern family which under the old conditions may not have handled \$100 in cash in a year is now able to earn as much as \$150 a month—a sum that must seem to many such families truly luxurious.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALASIA compels attention by its social experiments even more than by its federative achievements. Old-age pensions, as enacted first by New Zealand, then by New South Wales, then by Victoria, are luminously described by the Hon. W. P. Reeves in the *Empire Review* for May. The measure met in New South Wales no such heated antagonism as in New Zealand. Of direct opposition, says Mr. Reeves, there was almost none. "Seldom has a striking, novel, and expensive social reform been adopted with so little hesitation and amid so harmonious a chorus of blessings and good wishes." The act comes into force on July 1, and bestows on the neediest class \$2.50 a week, as against New Zealand's \$1.75 a week.

Sir George Turner, premier of Victoria, returned to power in 1900, was resolved to introduce pensions as a temporary measure without delay, and to start paying them sooner than New South Wales. "As he had but three weeks in which to obtain the needful power from Parliament, it must be admitted that both he and the two Houses in Melbourne wasted no time." Pensions of \$2.50 a week, accordingly, began in Vic-

toria with the new year and the new century, six months before New South Wales.

From these facts it seems as if pensions were a plea which has won unanimous response once New Zealand fought the question out.

ROCKS AHEAD IN VICTORIA.

The *Review of Reviews for Australasia* in its March number seems to suggest that this unanimity is not destined to be permanent. It says:

"The working of the old-age pensions scheme in Victoria is a memorable example of mistaken calculations. Sir George Turner calculated that there would be 6,000 applicants for pensions, and he earmarked £75,000 to provide for the first half of 1901. But already nearly 11,000 pensions have been granted, and the number still grows. Sir George Turner's figures, in a word, will be more than doubled; and Victoria must either provide over £300,000 a year for old-age pensions, or must break faith with its aged clients and cheat the expectations it has kindled. Mr. Peacock declares that Victoria cannot provide so great a sum for this purpose, and he has asked the various benevolent societies throughout the state to assist the authorities in protecting the public revenue from undeserving applicants. The old-age pensions scheme thus crudely undertaken has had some curious results. It has half-emptied at least some of the benevolent asylums. Some of the pensioned have celebrated their newly found independence by getting gloriously drunk and making their appearance in the police courts. Some old people who were really well to do have secured pensions by false statements, and are to be prosecuted for perjury. Among the pensioned are some justices of the peace, who have been called upon to resign their commissions. Sir George Turner's old-age scheme, in brief, is an evil political legacy to his successor."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER MINISTERS.

FAR and away the best article that has been published concerning Queen Victoria appears in the *Quarterly Review*. It is unsigned, but every page teems with signs that it is written by one who was in the inner circle of the court, who had constant opportunities for keeping her late majesty under constant observation, and who has given us in the compass of an article of 38 pages an extraordinarily vivid picture of Queen Victoria as she actually was. He begins by saying that the time has come to put even this revered person into the crucible of criticism, and to note with no blind and sycophantic adulation what were the elements and what the evolution of her character.

HER CHARACTER.

She was born, he tells us, a rather ordinary mortal with fine instincts, considerable mental capacity, and a certain vital persistence which was to serve her well. Her character was very composite, and presented to the observer a kind of mosaic, smoothed and harmonized by circumstances into a marvelously even surface. Her originality lay in her very lack of originality, in the absence of eccentricity. The salient feature of her character was a singular conjunction of shrewdness, simplicity, and sympathy. Her discriminating shrewdness had more than anything else to do with her prolonged success as a politician. By nature she was certainly what could only be called obstinate. She had an ingrained inability to drop an idea which she had fairly seized, and she stuck to it with extreme pertinacity. Although animated by extraordinary singleness of purpose, in moments of moral relaxation, when exposed to the danger of yielding to prejudice, obstinacy in the true sense would take hold of her.

WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

In this connection the reviewer gives an entirely new version of the origin of the Queen's antipathy to Mr. Gladstone :

"Conscious as she was of the vast round of duties in which she had to move and take her part, she was sensitive about the quantity of time and thought demanded of her from any one point. Hence, if she thought any one of her ministers was not thoughtful in sparing her unnecessary work, she would with difficulty be induced to believe that his demands were ever essential. She would always be suspecting him of trying to overwork her. Her prejudice against Mr. Gladstone, about which so many fables were related and so many theories formed, really started in her consciousness that he would never acknowledge that she was, as she put it, 'dead beat.' In his eagerness Mr. Gladstone tried to press her to do what she knew, with her greater experience, to be not her work so much as his, and she resented the effort. He did it again, and she formed one of her pertinacious prejudices. The surface of her mind had received an impression unfavorable to the approach of this particular minister, and nothing could ever in future make her really pleased to welcome him."

In daily life, this obstinacy when not checked by the high instinct of public duty often made itself felt. In small things as well as great the Queen never believed that she could be wrong on a matter of principle. This in little things was apt to become trying.

THE QUEEN WITH HER OTHER MINISTERS.

Concerning her relations with her ministers, the reviewer says that the Queen was less ready to yield to ministerial dictation than was commonly supposed. She made them feel that if she had made up her mind on a question of principle, she would not yield without a struggle. She liked Lord Clarendon, although she was a little intimidated by his sarcasm and his bright free speech. She thought Lord Palmerston a *roué*, and his jauntiness was not to her taste. Lord Granville, as a finished actor and a finished man of the world, maintained exactly the correct tone, and exhilarated the Queen with his gayety and sprightly wit. Of Lord John Russell she remarked that he would be better company if he had a third subject to talk about, for he was interested in nothing except the Constitution of 1688 and himself. She esteemed Lord Derby, but considered him a little boisterous. She placed deep reliance upon Lord Aberdeen, and had an indulgent appreciation of Lord Grey, whom she once described as "the only person who had ever flatly contradicted me at my own table." But no one ever approached the remarkable ascendancy which Disraeli exercised over the Queen. No one had ever amused her so much as he had. After she had overcome the first instinctive apprehension of his eccentricity, she subsided into a rare confidence in his judgment. She grew to believe that on almost all subjects he knew best. The Queen thought that she had never in her life seen so amusing a person.

QUEEN BY DIVINE RIGHT.

When we read over some passages of this remarkable article, it is amazing that the Queen, being the woman that she was, managed to reign over the British democracy for sixty years without coming into collision with its representatives. Speaking of the Queen's attitude to her own regal position, the reviewer uses language which justifies the inference that she was as much a believer in divine right as Kaiser Wilhelm.

"But in her own heart she never questioned that she was the anointed of the Lord, called by the most solemn warrant to rule a great nation in the fear of God. She was fond of the word 'loyalty,' but she used it in a sense less lax than that which it bears in the idle parlance of the day. When the Queen spoke of her subjects as 'loyal,' she meant it in the mediæval sense. The relation was not, in her eyes, voluntary or sentimental, but imperative. This sense, this perhaps even chimerical conviction of her own indispensability, greatly helped to keep her on her lofty plane of daily untiring duty. And grad-

ually she hypnotized the public imagination, so that at last, in defiance of the theories of historic philosophers, the nation accepted the Queen's view of her own functions, and tacitly concluded with her that she ruled, a consecrated monarch, by right divine."

WITH THE BOERS AT ST. HELENA.

A VERY readable article in the *Nineteenth Century* for May is that of Mrs. J. R. Green on the Boer prisoners at St. Helena. She has already written on the subject, but this second article is much more interesting than the first. Mrs. Green has been a considerable time on the island, and she chronicles in their own words the opinions of the Boers about the war and the future settlement.

THEIR CHARACTER.

She bears a high testimony to the character of the Boers, whom England is at present endeavoring to exterminate in the field or to make captives in huge camps in which sheer unemployment is driving them into melancholia. Mrs. Green says that the foreigners all spoke well of the Boers. They had lost heavily in the war and got little thanks for it, so that their verdict might very well have been prejudiced. But all their testimony went the same way.

" 'I do not know how I could have borne a camp of this kind,' one said, 'if it had been men of any European nation; but these Boers, they are sober, quiet people; there is no harm in them.' 'I know the Boer very well, and I have never known him treacherous.' 'There are fewer low and brutal men among them than in any European nation; the great majority in the camp were respectable, honorable men.' These were the kind of things said to me. The Boer was not given, they said, to drinking, or gambling, or swearing, or cruelty; good-natured, easy-going, like German peasants, anxious to make the best bargain possible, suspicious and *diplomatic*, wonderfully hospitable, 'a bit rough, for they have gone outside civilization, but very good material to make fine men out of.' "

MADNESS FROM WANT OF WORK.

They are extremely industrious, with a great desire for learning. They will do any kind of work that is given to them to do, but only 40 or 50 are employed in the island, and 4,450 are left with absolutely nothing to do from morning to night. It is dark at 6 o'clock. They have no candles, they have hardly any amusement, and as a result they are sinking day by day into deeper gloom. Some of them are suffering from mel-

ancholia, which is developing into a kind of violent mania. "Among others," says Mrs. Green, "I hear that Madam Cronje goes about forever restlessly, thinking the English want to burn her and her husband." Notwithstanding the fact that the British Government is slowly torturing this people into madness, the immense majority are absolutely opposed to any surrender of their independence. There were a few who were in favor of a modified form of submission. But the vast overwhelming majority, estimated by some at 98 per cent., were willing to stay for years in camp rather than settle down under English rule. They declared that the race-hatred engendered by this war would never be extinguished, and that nothing but independence would satisfy them or give them peace. "The English will get that country," a foreigner said to Mrs. Green, "but they will get it a dead country." They have a sure hope that God will see them righted. The little company of Gideon is still left; it is fighting now. England is mighty, but God is almighty. They will go on fighting until His will is clear.

HOPE AND DESPAIR.

Every morning at dawn there is prayer in the whole camp. Every man sings and prays at the door of his tent; then again at evening. But this hope alternates with the deepest despair. It is hard to describe the alarm with which they look to the future of the Transvaal under English rule. "If there is no hope anywhere, let us die fighting." The appointments made in the Transvaal by the British Government have intensified their convictions that the capitalists made the war and will use their victory in order to ruin and destroy the Boers. Men are appointed, they say, of the lowest character, bitter partisans, ready to be informers against their private enemies.

THE FARM-BURNING.

One very interesting thing comes out very clearly from Mrs. Green's conversation—that is, that until the farm burning began the Boers were very much disposed to accept their defeat and make the best of it. The Boers were always wanting to go home to their wives and children. But when the new prisoners came in to tell of the farm-burning, everything was changed.

" 'Now we are beginning with a new spirit,' one of these new prisoners, a leading trader, said to me. 'I used to hear,' another newcomer said, 'that if you burn a man's house down you make a soldier of him. Now I have seen it all round me, and I know that if you burn a man's house down you make a coward into a hero.' Commandant Wolmarans took me into his tent, where a group of men was gathered, and told me, in

strong agitation, the news that had come. His wife had been long dead, and his house, when he went to fight, was shut up. His only son at home, a boy of fourteen, went to live with a sister near. Troops came; his house was blown up with dynamite, and his cattle driven off."

The Boers were positive that they had never burned a house, not even in Natal.

THE JAMESON RAID.

A foreign officer told Mrs. Green that he was lost in wonder at the temper of the camp, as he was at their fighting. "It is amazing," he used to say; "French or Germans or Russians would be cast down in the situation, in anxious humility hanging their heads." Mrs. Green never heard one word of criticism of Krüger, except in one respect. "If he had shot all the Jameson raiders there would have been no war now." But he did not do it, because the Boers thought the English would have punished the raiders. Nothing comes out more clearly in all Mrs. Green's conversation with the Boers than that the way in which the British Government dealt with the Jameson Raid was the cause of the whole mischief. She says:

"When I asked the reason of the present troubles the answer was always the same—the Jameson Raid. A trader in a very good position told me how till the raid he had respected the English; but had now completely changed his mind. Before the raid, race feeling had died down. 'All was going on wonderfully. There would have been no difference very soon.' A most experienced and excellent old Boer, who knew Kimberley and Johannesburg well, agreed. With all its faults, he said, the country was making progress in friendliness, wealth, and enlightenment, 'if only there had been a little more time.' 'The Jameson Raid!' another said, 'till then we felt we could trust England. But after that how could we trust her? You will never get it out of the minds of the people that the English Government knew of that raid. There were English officers and English soldiers in it. From that moment we mistrusted England. We said, if that is what England does, well, we have no choice!' One of the most respected Boers spoke with deep conviction. Up to the raid, English and Dutch were slowly learning to live together, and understand one another, and to feel they must settle down together; the raid broke up all that. Nothing could exceed the bitterness of a younger man. 'The English have taught us a lesson: they have shown us what they are!' I asked if he ever felt this before. 'Never till the Jameson Raid. I had many friends among them. But now they have taught us a lesson.'"

When they were called out for the raid the majority of them were unarmed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they got any ammunition. They universally ridiculed the idea that they had any ambition of turning the English out of Africa. They only felt that after the raid, and the way in which the British Government dealt with it, no confidence could be placed in the British.

"Till then we always trusted the English executive, but we saw that the English Government knew something was going on, and did not try to stop it; and they did not punish the men; and the governor did not send out proclamations warning people not to join until he was forced to do it. Then we could not trust the English Government. 'Are you all of this opinion?' 'Every one of us. All was going on very well. There was no race hatred: it was dying down. Some of our best friends were English. There would never have been war but for this.' Many of these men had been in the old war of independence. I asked if there was a single one of them who had voted for the annexation. They said not one."

Mr. Rhodes they regarded as a very clever man; but, as one of them wittily said, "Rhodesia is like a great pot of bean-soup. It is very good soup if you have pork with it, but it is no good without. Now the pork is Johannesburg."

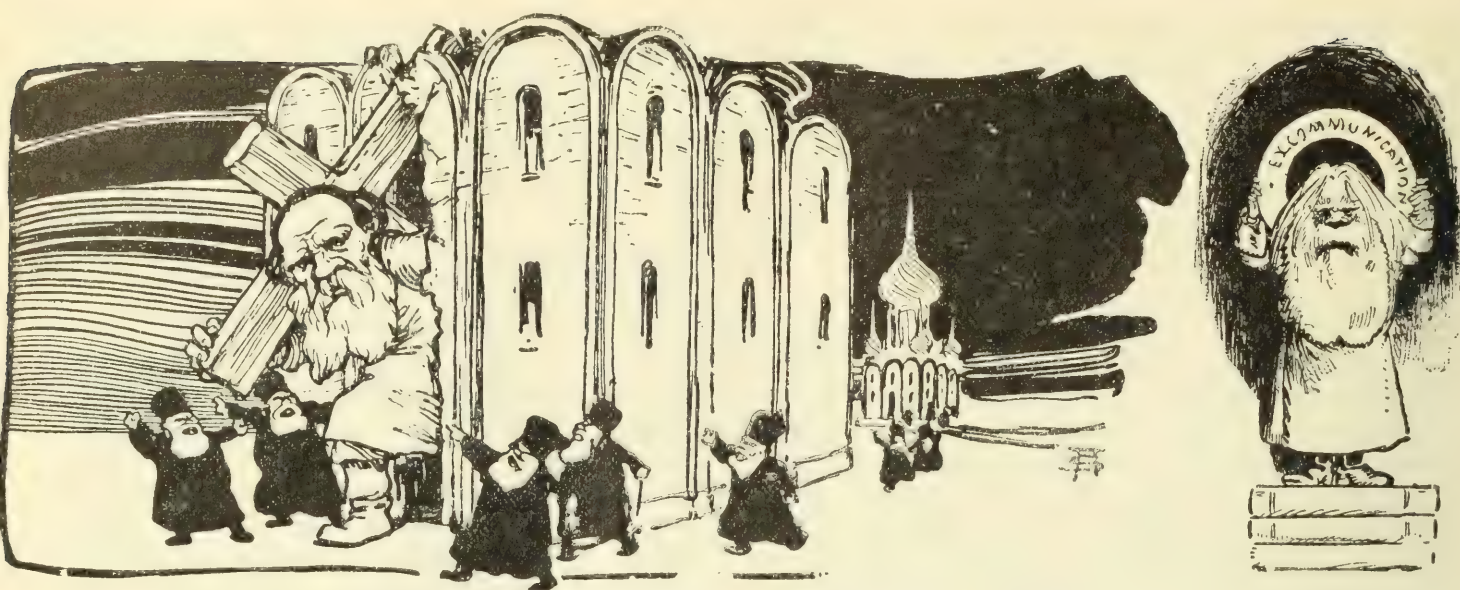
AN APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN.

Mrs. Green concludes her article by making a definite appeal to the British nation to rise to a sense of its responsibility to these unfortunate Boer captives who have been transported into a district in which no use can be made of their labor, and where they are being slowly tortured into insanity by sheer lack of employment. She asks whether, if they are to be British subjects in the future, something should not be done to show them the better side of English character, instead of leaving them to the tender mercies of a militia regiment.

"THE WRONG TOLSTOY."

TOLSTOY through his own eyes and through the eyes of his adherents is one thing. Tolstoy in the indictment of an *advocatus diaboli* is another. In a very witty article in the *Monthly Review*, Mr. G. L. Calderon plays this part.

Mr. Calderon does not actually say that Count Tolstoy is a fraud, but he declares that he is in no way consistent. In his own words, "Tolstoy is not a Tolstoyite." There is a right and a wrong Tolstoy, the wrong Tolstoy being the man who writes books, and the right Tolstoy "the squire of Yasnaya Polyana." Of "the wrong



THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF TOLSTOY AS VIEWED IN EUROPE.

THE PRIESTS: "Turn him out! His cross is much too large for our Church."
From *Jugend* (Munich).

TOLSTOY: "Ah! now with this I appear like a saint."
From *Le Rire* (Paris).

Tolstoy," Mr. Calderon draws a very witty picture:

"The wrong Tolstoy says that literature is a vice; but the right Tolstoy has the *cacoethes scribendi* in him and cannot keep away from the writing-table. One of Repin's drawings shows him in a modest attic of the great country-house, with his scythes and rakes about him, sitting uncomfortably at work on a little stool in his sheepskin, with an incongruous pair of silver candlesticks before him. In the afternoon he wanders about, says Fräulein Seuron, with a hatchet in the woods. There is something charmingly ingenuous in the picture she gives of Tolstoy, the

amateur Tolstoyite, coming back from the fields with a conscious smile of achievement and the smell of manure about him. 'I roared with laughter,' she says. Then, in spite of his convictions, he has his bicycle for exercise, and even joins the young people in the despised and immoral game of lawn-tennis. Altogether, it is a delightfully human picture, that of Tolstoy, the squire of Yasnaya Polyana, living in the great house with his countess, in his sheepskin-overcoat, playing at being a Tolstoyite."

A "HYDE-AND-JEKYLL EXISTENCE."

"The right Tolstoy" is the man who leads "his kindly, weak, lovable life at Yasnaya Polyana," living on a comfortable property. But his disciples have put the wrong Tolstoy into the museum of fame, and neglected the right Tolstoy.

"This duality has been a sore trial both to Tolstoy himself and to his disciples. The wrong Tolstoy has written a big book to show that he is really the same as the right Tolstoy; he has raised the contradiction of his Hyde-and-Jekyll existence into a religious dogma, which we may conveniently call the Parallelogram of Moral Forces. His disciples lay it down as a canon of taste for his critics, that they must not make the



THE POWERS PEERING THROUGH THE CRACKS OF THE DOOR, WHILE RUSSIA CLIPS TOLSTOY'S WINGS.

From *Il Papagallo* (Bologna).

inconsistency of his words and his acts a reproach to either."

Mr. Calderon concludes his amusing article as follows :

"Tolstoy is not a Tolstoyite ; he is an amiable character who has somehow strayed out into real life from the pages of 'Tristram Shandy' or 'The Caxtons.' And perhaps we, who are also not Tolstoyites, may consistently be sorry that the church of his native country—which, no doubt, he loves in his heart of hearts—should have declared war on him. For, separated from his 'system'—and the separation is easy—he is not more unorthodox than thousands in and out of his own country who live and die at peace with their established churches, to the comfort of their friends and relatives."

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

IN an article on Korea from the Japanese standpoint in the *Nineteenth Century* for May, Mr. H. N. G. Busby gives a very roseate account of the position which Japan has succeeded in establishing in Korea, notwithstanding the opposition of Russia since the Treaty of Shimonoseki.

"This treaty was signed in 1895, and since then the Japanese have spent much thought and money on Korea. Already in Seoul, the capital, 5 per cent. of the population are Japanese. At Chemulpho the proportion is probably higher. At Fusan there is a flourishing Japanese settlement, and the Japanese are rapidly increasing in other important towns. They have obtained by pressure or purchase the concessions for the Seoul-Chemulpho and Seoul-Fusan railways ; they have mining concessions at Chiksan, Changsan, Songhwa (gold), Cholwan (iron), Phyongyang (anthracite), and more at several other places. They have whaling rights connected with three provinces ; they conduct the post and telegraph services ; they maintain nearly twenty schools, and as many Buddhist missionaries ; they have undertaken and nearly completed the foreshore reclamations at Chemulpho, Mokpho, Kumsanpho, and Masanpho ; they own half the banking establishments, have built a mint, and keep the treasury funds, though the latter is not what a London banker would term a good account. It is needless to add, therefore, that their political and commercial stake in the country is very great, especially as the above list by no means exhausts the limits of their enterprise. Russia, on the other hand, has three almost worthless coal-mining concessions, a branch bank, a Greek Church priest who baptizes all and sundry, some whaling rights, the valuable privilege of felling trees in certain districts, some land privately acquired at Chinapho and a coal-

ing station at Masanpho in default of another to which Japan successfully raised objection last year. Her influence at court is considerable, but no case is on record of its having prevailed in opposition to that of the Japanese. So much for Japanese enterprise in Korea. The service Korea renders to Japan is proportionate."

THE OPENING UP OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE recent tariff differences between the United States and Russia lend additional importance to the article on engineering opportunities in Russia contributed by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford to the *Engineering Magazine* for April.

Mr. Ford begins by pointing out how greatly the foreign trade with Russia has been and still is in the hands of the Jews. These people, having been expelled by the government of the Czar, found it possible to uplift themselves to heights little dreamed of before, and through them the great Anglo-Saxon and Slavonic nations are being drawn into closer relationship to their own lasting advantage. The whole article speaks of the great awakening of Russia. Mr. Ford says :

"Russia seems to stand to-day where America



CALMLY WAITING - From *Fun* (London).

stood half a century ago, on the threshold of an industrial prosperity and development which must soon awe the world by its rapid and stupendous growth. It is here that the Goulds, Rockefellers, Huntingtons, Carnegies, and Flaglers of the future will spring up and become all-powerful."

RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIAL AMBITIONS.

By means of almost prohibitive tariffs the government compels foreign firms to establish works on Russian soil, to use Russian materials and Russian labor. The 90,000,000 peasants, idle for six months of the year, gladly work for a pittance, while the government guarantees that they shall not strike. It is in this way that the Czar is seeking to make Russia industrially independent of other nations. Mr. Ford concludes:

"Russia will make many sacrifices to avoid war, which would interfere with, if not put a complete stop to, her internal development. Least of all does she desire the ill-will of America. She much prefers Anglo-Saxon yellow gold to its cold lead. Her masterful diplomats may be trusted to make any concession likely to stimulate Anglo-Saxon activity in the way of investing in Russian industrial enterprises, so that her two greatest rivals, England and America, may become so deeply interested financially in the welfare of the Russian Empire that they will be compelled to force her development as a means of protecting their pockets. This seems to be the game Russia is forcing us to play with her, and as it is seemingly the only one at which all can win, it is not likely that she will find her associates backward in playing their hands."

THE PROSPECTS OF REFORM IN CHINA.

SIR ROBERT HART contributes another of his valuable and luminous articles to the *Fortnightly Review* for May. It is entitled, "China, Reform, and the Powers." He discusses in detail the various points at issue between China and the powers. He is very Chinese in his sympathies. He says, for instance, "When we try to diagnose China we find that it is a state which discourages militarism, and enthrones reasonableness, and which is not of a grasping nature. Its people are law-abiding and easily governed." He writes strongly in praise of Chinese education, which, he says, aims at the formation of character, rather than what we call the acquisition of knowledge, and maintains that education has been a success, as seen in the untiring industry, inviolable cheerfulness, intelligent procedure, general good conduct, and law-abiding nature of the

people of every province. As for Chinese literature, he says that foreigners who study the language become enamored of it, and wish for several times man's threescore years and ten to revel in the millions of books, and read what they have to say on every conceivable subject. Three thousand years ago, he says, the Chinese invented the phonograph.

THE RESULT OF CONFUCIANISM.

At the very foundation of Chinese thought is the dictum that man is originally good. The Confucian cult is admirable as a guide of conduct. Its result is a reasonable and intelligent people, a specially developed body of officials, and a tolerant and paternal government. In discussing the question as to whether reforms should begin from within or without, he inclines strongly to the view that the necessary changes can best be introduced from within. Chinese conditions, views, and requirements ought to be thoroughly studied, and no measure proposed to them for acceptance, much less forced upon them, which is not reasonable and right in itself and reciprocally advantageous. The Chinese is, after all, a man, and the best way to get on with him is to treat him as a man ought to be treated.

THE REFORM EDICT OF THE EMPRESS.

Sir Robert Hart brings his article to a conclusion by epitomizing the reform edict from Si-an:

"Principles shine like sun and star, and are immutable; practice is a lute-string, to be tuned and changed. Dynasties cancel one procedure and substitute another: succeeding reigns fall in line with the times and conform to their requirements. Laws, when antiquated, lose fitness and must be amended, to provide for the security of the state and the welfare of the people.

"For decades, things have gone from bad to worse in China, and what calamity has been the result! But, now that peace is on the eve of being reestablished, reform must be taken in hand. The Empress-Dowager sees that what China is deficient in can be best supplied from what the West is rich in, and bids us make the failures of the past our teachers for the conduct of the future.

"The so-called reforms of the Kang gang have not been less mischievous than the excesses of the hybrid Boxers, and beyond the seas he is still intriguing: he makes a show of protecting emperor and people, but in reality he is trying to create palace dissension!

"The fact is, such changes mean anarchy and not good government, and lucky it is that her majesty came to our rescue and in a twinkling arranged matters. If anarchy was thrust aside,

let it not be thought her majesty forbade reform. If we ourselves were intending changes, let it not be supposed we meant to sweep away all that was old! No—our common desire was to select the good which lay between; mother and son are of one mind—let officials and people fall in line!

“The Empress-Dowager has decided to push on reform and, as a preliminary, sets aside such hampering distinctions as ancient and modern, native and foreign: whatever is good for state or for people, no matter what its origin, is to be adopted—whatever is bad is to be cast out, no matter what be its antiquity.

“Our national fault is that we have got into a rut, hard to get out of, and are fettered by red tape, just as difficult to untie; bookworms are too numerous, practical men too scarce; incompetent red-tapists grow fat on mere forms, and officials think that to pen a neat dispatch is to dispose of business. Old fossils are continued too long in office, and openings are blocked for men possessing the talents and qualifications the times require. One word accounts for the weakness of the government—selfishness, and another for the decadence of the empire—precedence. All this must be changed!

“Those who have studied western methods have so far only mastered a smattering of language, something about manufacture, a little about armaments; but these things are merely the skin and hair—they do not touch the secret of western superiority—breadth of view in chiefs, concentration in subordinates, good faith in undertakings, and effectiveness in work. Our own sage’s fundamental teachings—these are at the bottom of western method. China has been neglecting this, and has only been acquiring a phrase, a word, a chip, a quality; how expect people to be prosperous and state to be powerful?

“Let the high officials at home and abroad report within two months on these points, and let each submit for our inspection what he really knows and what his experience really suggests! Let them compare native and foreign institutions and procedure, whether affecting court, administration, people, education, or military matters; let them say what is to be done away with, what is to be changed, what is to be added—what is to be adopted from others, what is to be developed from ourselves; let them advise how national reforms are to be made a success, how talent is to be encouraged and employed, how expenditure is to be provided for and controlled, how the soldiers are to be made what they ought to be!

“After perusing their reports, we shall lay them before her majesty, and then select the fittest proposals and give real effect to those that are selected.

“We have before now called for advice, but the responses were either concocted from newspaper sayings or the shallow suggestions of dry-asdusts; this one opposed to that, and none of them useful or to the point. What we call for now is something that shall be practical and practicable.

“But even more important than measures are men; let men of ability be sought out, brought forward and employed!

“What must be insisted on as a principle is that self shall be nothing, and public duty everything; and, as procedure, that the real requirements of real affairs shall be so dealt with as to recognize fact and secure practical result. Hereafter, let the right men be selected, and let high and low coöperate!

“We ourselves and the Empress-Dowager have long cherished these ideas, and now the time has come to put them in force. Whether the state is to be safe or insecure, powerful or feeble, depends on this. If officials continue to trifle, the statutes will be applied. Let all take note!”

We quote this in full because Sir Robert Hart evidently treats it as serious. He finishes his article with the following hopeful expression of opinion:

“The reform edict is forcible and promising. With the Emperor at the helm, and the Empress-Dowager supplying the motive power, prestige conserved, the ship of state will take a new departure, and the order of the day will be ‘full steam ahead.’”

EDUCATION IN THE DEPENDENCIES.

SUPERVISION of education in Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippines must remain, at least for many years to come, one of the duties of our Government at Washington. This necessity being generally admitted, various questions arise as to the nature of the administrative machinery required to perform so important a function. As one solution of the problem it has been suggested that the National Bureau of Education, so efficiently directed for many years by Dr. William T. Harris, be charged with administrative functions, in addition to its present duties as a bureau of information merely. This proposition is ably set forth in the *Educational Review* for May. Speaking of the educational situation in the dependencies, the editor says:

“In dealing with the people of those territories and islands, the nation is acting collectively, and the only agency at hand, or in any way competent, to represent the nation in the herculean task of founding and upholding a public educational system is the Bureau of Education. At

present, however, its hands are tied; it has neither the men, the money, nor the authority to do what the nation would be only too glad to have done."

In connection with the action of the National Educational Association at Charleston, S. C., in July, 1900, urging the reorganization of the Bureau of Education on broader lines, attention is directed to the provision in the law providing civil government for Porto Rico, which requires the commissioner of education for Porto Rico to report upon such facts as the United States commissioner of education shall prescribe, thus recognizing the existence and the authority of the latter officer. Administrative duties in connection with the schools in Alaska have also been put upon the Bureau of Education by Congress.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The *Educational Review* outlines a legislative programme for dealing with the situation as follows:

"It seems obvious enough that the task of building up an adequate system of schools in Porto Rico and in the Philippine Islands, without considering any aid that we may be called upon to give to the people of Cuba, will be long and arduous, and will tax heavily our resources and our administrative capacity. The local commissioners of education, Mr. Brumbaugh in Porto Rico and Mr. Atkinson at Manila, should feel able to rely with confidence upon the support and trained oversight of the Bureau of Education at Washington. To enable the bureau to perform these services, and to act for the nation in organizing education in the dependencies, need not involve any radical reorganization or a large increase of expenditure. There is little reason to doubt that an annual appropriation of \$200,000, instead of the \$100,000 now voted for the purposes of the bureau, would make proper provision for everything that is needed. Questions of erecting the Bureau of Education into an executive department, with a seat in the Cabinet, as was proposed by Senator Hansbrough's bill, introduced into the Fifty-sixth Congress, or of organizing it on the same plane as the Department of Labor, are not necessarily involved, and may wisely be postponed until public opinion on the subject is better informed and more clearly formulated.

"All immediate necessities could be met by an amendment of existing law that should provide for a bureau of education with two divisions: a division of statistics and reports, to do the work now done by the bureau; and a division of supervision and administration, to take up the oversight of the school systems of Alaska, of the white

residents in Indian Territory, of Porto Rico, and of the Philippine Islands. The commissioner of education should receive a salary of \$6,000, and he should have two assistants, one to be in immediate charge of each of the two divisions of the bureau, paid \$4,500 each. This reorganization, together with the proper staff of inspectors and clerks and the rental of a suitable building, could all be provided for without increasing the cost of the bureau beyond \$200,000 a year. We believe that this policy is the wisest one to be adopted at the moment, and that its accomplishment is entirely practicable. We hope that it may be debated and discussed widely during the next six months, so that a successful campaign for its adoption may be organized when the Fifty-seventh Congress meets, in December."

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.

IN the *Deutsche Revue* for May, Professor Baumgarten, of Tübingen, discusses the nature of infection and the means to counterbalance or escape it. Infection, he defines as "the entrance of minute living bodies, bacteria and similar microorganisms, into the bodies of more highly developed beings. If these microorganisms progressively increase in the living bodies of men or animals, the so-called infectious diseases arise. If the bacteria do not increase, the infection is innocuous." These bacteria have almost unlimited opportunities of entering our bodies,—in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, in the food we consume; but, fortunately, for our well-being they need a certain soil in which to thrive, and the majority that enter the body, being unable to live there, die within a very short time. Hence, Professor Baumgarten divides them into two large groups: the saprophagous or saprogenic, that live only in dead organic substances, producing by their growth and increase putrefaction, and the parasitic or specifically pathogenic organisms, that flourish only in living bodies of men and animals, producing by their growth and increase specific diseases, and the many species of this latter group, again, seek only those bodies specially adapted to their growth. Thus, certain tapeworm-bacteria are found only in the human body or in some animals; bacteria noxious to the ruminants do not affect chickens; many bacteria of infectious diseases of men are not found in animals, and *vice versa*. "It is certain that the healthy human body is absolutely immune against the overwhelming majority of existing microorganisms, but is specifically disposed toward a certain number."

Professor Baumgarten then discusses the causes of both these cases. As regards the case of im-

munity, he discusses several theories, finally giving the weight of his approval to the theory of assimilation, which "assumes that the far greater number of all bacteria species does not find the nourishment adapted to them in the substance of the living tissues and fluids, and cannot assimilate the foodstuffs there present; hence, they soon die and are dissolved in the cellular fluids, like any other dead organisms, while a smaller number of certain species, being parasitic, find proper sustenance in the living bodies of men or animals, and thrive, causing diseases."

ACQUIRED IMMUNITY.

In addition to this natural or innate immunity, there is also an acquired or artificial immunity—namely, by inoculation and vaccination. The discoveries of Jenner and Pasteur—both of whom receive their full meed of praise at the hands of Professor Baumgarten—being followed up by other scientists, have culminated in the modern "serumtherapy." It was left to Behring to ascertain that the acquired immunity against infectious diseases may be transmitted to other animals predisposed to such diseases, by means of the blood-serum of the animals previously rendered immune. This result happens so regularly in the different experimental infectious diseases that it has even been called a law—the law of Behring. This fact proves that agents form and are contained in the blood of animals rendered artificially immune, which are able to neutralize the infecting substances, the infectious bacteria, or their poison, or both at once. That this really is the case may be proved by a simple experiment, at least as regards certain bacterial poisons. If one adds to a certain quantity of tetanus or diphtheria poison, which is sufficient to kill with absolute sureness an animal of a certain weight, a specified quantity of the blood-serum of an animal rendered immune against tetanus or diphtheria, and injects this mixture into an animal predisposed to these diseases, the latter will in nowise be injured by the injection. Hence the poison, in being mixed with the immune serum, was neutralized and rendered harmless."

THE NATURE OF ANTITOXINS.

The question of the nature and genesis of these "anti-bodies," "antitoxins," "bacteriolysins," as they have been called, leads Professor Baumgarten into a highly technical discussion, addressed to the specialist rather than the layman. The opening sentence only may find place here: "It is generally believed now that the antitoxin is formed out of the substances of the body, being the product of a reaction of the living body against the action of the bacteria, it being assumed

that the latter is a toxic action, a poisoning either by the dissolved poisonous secretions (the toxin) of the bacteria, or by the poisonous bodies of the bacilli themselves (the bacterio-protein)." The modern serumtherapy has so far been successful chiefly in diphtheria, and to a less degree in human tetanus, with practically no results in other infectious diseases. "This may be due to the fact that in other infectious diseases the extreme increase of the bacteria themselves is the chief source of mischief, while in diphtheria and lock-jaw the toxin of the bacteria is the agent producing the disease. But it is evidently much more difficult for the body to get the upper hand over the infectious bacteria than over their poisonous secretions."

PRACTICAL SAFEGUARDS—TREATMENT OF FOODS.

In thoughtful remembrance of the "general reader," Professor Baumgarten closes his article with a rather more popular discussion on the safeguards against bacteria. It being impossible and even undesirable to exterminate these millions of microorganisms that still are of use to the world—keeping up, for instance, the circulation of nitrogen and carbon—it behooves us to guard against their entering the body. Public and private cleanliness are imperative. All drinking-water should be boiled, and also milk, which is even more susceptible of infection, not only because it is a better soil for bacteria, but because of the diseases transferred from cows to men, especially tuberculosis. Butter may also contain germs but in a less degree; the bacteria in cheese die after two weeks. Meat, like milk, should be thoroughly boiled. The generally harmless bacteria in dough are destroyed in baking. Fruit and vegetables are liable to be infected by bacteria from the air or water; living tuberculosis bacilli, for instance, having been found on grapes in a market; hence, vegetables should be thoroughly boiled, and fruit washed or peeled. The best protection against the bacteria in the air is scrupulous personal cleanliness. Here Professor Baumgarten goes a step beyond modern writers on hygiene by emphasizing the importance of cleansing the cavity of the mouth, the mucous, and bits of food lodging in the teeth, being especially a feeding-place for bacteria, "and without sufficient cleansing the cavity of the mouth becomes a perfect Augean stable for bacteria." Pneumonia is probably caused not by directly inhaling the bacteria in the air, but by those that have been living in the mouth, watching for the opportunity to get into the lungs. Hence Professor Baumgarten recommends as a mouth-wash the use of what he considers the only effective disinfectant—namely, chloroform water.

EFFECTS OF MECHANICAL LAWS UPON ORGANIC GROWTH.

THE last number of Virchow's *Archiv für Pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie* contains an article by Dr. Maass, of Berlin, in which he gives an account of experiments made to determine the rôle played by purely mechanical laws in the development of bone. For the experiments he used rapidly growing young dogs, which were kept under abnormal conditions for from three to six weeks, when their bones were compared with the bones of dogs of the same age that had not been experimented upon.

The forces acting upon any part of the body during its development are so varied that it is difficult to determine what results follow directly from the conditions imposed, and what results are due to the interaction of the parts to be studied, unless a part is chosen that has become specialized for a single function.

Bone is favorable for this purpose. Its only use is to give rigidity to the body and in this way to support and protect other parts. Apparently lifeless and devoid of plasticity, it is really full of living matter, growing as other tissues do, affected by disease like other tissues, becoming larger and stronger, or smaller and weaker, according to the general health of the body. It follows an indirect course of development in which bony tissue is first formed, then absorbed, first built up solid, then hollowed out, rearranged, and entirely made over before it attains its final perfection. A baby's bones, at first cartilaginous and solid, later become hollow and hard; during these changes something may occur to affect either their external form or the process of reconstruction going on within. Bone is composed of two kinds of material, living and lifeless. Particles of living, growing matter are scattered through it, each particle surrounded and imprisoned by lifeless mineral matter which gives rigidity to the structure.

There were, then, two things to be considered in making these experiments—the effects upon the formative power of the living matter, and the effects upon the disposal of the substance formed.

It was found that growth was affected by plaster-of-Paris bands placed around the extremities of growing bones, or by keeping a joint in some constrained position that would produce changes of pressure between adjoining surfaces. As a result of increased or decreased pressure applied in this way, there were abnormal thickenings, and the natural curve of the bone was changed, the curve produced being in the direction that would result from pressure applied in a similar

manner to inanimate bodies, while the organic processes of bone, expressed in the growth of new material, were neither increased nor diminished.

For every mechanical hindrance to the growth of bone in one direction there is a compensating growth in another direction where there is no pressure; and in structure bone responds to the general law of physics that every compressible molecule in a mass undergoes condensation as its volume diminishes under pressure, resulting in this instance in the change of spongy bone to hard, compact bone.

In the human skeleton similar changes are found as deformities such as congenital clubfoot, unsymmetrical skull or face, crooked toes caused by ill-fitting shoes, deformities caused by paralysis, and rachitis. Growth, resorption, and rearrangement of masses of bone tissue proceed in the normal manner, but the spatial arrangement of the material is affected according to purely mechanical laws.

In no case is the organic process of formation of bone disturbed—merely the disposition of what is formed.

THE INCUBATION OF ALLIGATOR EGGS.

THE “nest” of the Florida alligator is constructed of sticks, leaves, mud, and other materials on the bank of the pond or stream in which the mother alligator lives. The eggs, about thirty in number, are laid in the cavity of this nest, carefully covered, and permitted to incubate by the heat of the sun.

Last August Dr. Albert M. Reese, of the Johns Hopkins University, received by express two lots of alligator eggs from southern Georgia which he proceeded to incubate artificially. In the first lot, in spite of all precautions, the embryos within the eggs could be kept alive only a little more than a week. In the second lot the contained embryos were so far advanced that most of the eggs were opened and the young alligators preserved for anatomical study. A few of these eggs, however, were packed in a small box of damp *humus*, to prevent drying, and were kept in an incubator at a temperature of 37° C. What resulted is told by Dr. Reese in the *American Naturalist* for March.

“On opening the incubator a couple of weeks later, curious squeaking sounds were heard coming from the inside of the eggs, the sounds which, in nature, tell the mother that her young are about ready to hatch and should be helped out of the mass of earth and leaves in which they are buried. These sounds are audible at a distance of fifteen yards or more, so that even when the

eggs are buried in the nest the parent is probably able to hear the call of her young. The next day after the first sound was heard one of the alligators broke out of its shell, and a couple of days later two more hatched; the rest of the eggs proved to be infertile.

"During the act of hatching, the young alligators would snap at the fingers, or any small object, quite savagely; but after finally escaping from the egg they could not be induced to do so. The umbilical scar persisted for some time after hatching, but gradually disappeared. The alligator is about 20 ctm. in length when hatched, and that an animal of its bulk should have been contained in so small an egg is quite astonishing. These three artificially hatched alligators are now living, in apparent good health, in a glass-covered box in the laboratory. They are fed, about once a week, on small bits of raw meat which are thrown into the shallow pan of water in their box. It is probable that had the first lot of eggs been treated as was the second lot, the desired stages of development might have been obtained."

BROOK FARM: A RETROSPECT.

THE community founded at West Roxbury, near Boston, by George Ripley and others, in 1840, has possibly had more prominence in literature than its importance as a social experiment justified. The Brook Farmers were literary folk, and their experiences on the farm made excellent "copy." Besides, their contemporaries in the outside world were interested in what they had to tell. Even to this day a book or an article about Brook Farm attracts attention. People are still interested in the daily doings of the community, in its material surroundings, and in the practical attempts of Dana, Curtis, and Hawthorne to combine esthetics with agriculture.

In the course of an entertaining sketch of the Brook Farm life contributed to the *Catholic World Magazine* by Anna M. Mitchell, the community's school is described.

"There was fine material from which to draw a teaching corps, and the relations between teacher and pupil must have been quite ideal

in such an atmosphere of unity of thought and purpose. It needed no other advertising than that which was furnished by the names of those associated with it, and before long their limited accommodations were taxed to their utmost capacity, pupils coming from all parts of New England and New York. These teachers were like Chaucer's 'Parson'—while they taught they wrought.

"The hours between lessons were busily employed. The women had their various assignments in the domestic department. Mr. Ripley was a firm believer in scientific agriculture, and gave much of his attention to the improvement of the farm land, while the magnificent trees that now abound about the place gave evidence of how well Charles Dana must have attended to his hobby of tree-culture. The men and women dressed in the simplest manner, so that the family exchequer was not taxed by tailors' and dress-makers' bills. The men wore blue tunics with black leather belts and checked trousers, and the women wore a species of short skirt, very much like the bicycle costume of to-day. The table was simple in the extreme. An ordinary laborer to-day would have as many luxuries as were spread before the members of this little community. This simple life seemed to typify Wordsworth's idea of 'plain living and high thinking.' Mr. Ripley endeavored to impart to the assembly some of his intellectual enthusiasm. Evening classes were formed at which were given readings from Shakespeare, Goethe, and Carlyle."

Several of the members eventually embraced the Roman Catholic faith. Father Hecker was the first of these, and he was followed by Orestes Brownson, Mrs. Ripley, Buckley Hastings, and George Newcomb.



THE BUILDINGS OF BROOK FARM, WITH "THE HIVE" IN THE CENTER.

THE MODERN MAORI.

IN the *Imperial and Colonial Magazine*, Mr. Charles Rous-Marten discusses the modern Maori. The writer has little patience with the outcry against employing Maoris in South Africa. He says :

“The sole reason why the imperial government declined the offer of 100 Maori soldiers is simply that it was feared their employment against the Boers might give umbrage to the European powers, and might offer some excuses for a move in the direction of intervention. That is the true reason and the sole reason why the proffered services of the Queen’s loyal Maori subjects, some of the finest men and smartest soldiers and the best fighters in the world, were declined. I care not for any contradiction or official *dementi* on this head. I know that the fact is as I assert.

“The average Maori is infinitely less savage and more civilized than a London ‘Hooligan’ or an American ‘hoodlum’”—a view which most Colonials will heartily indorse. The writer continues :

“The Maori of 1901 is a loyal subject and a good citizen in all respects. He is certainly less addicted to cannibalism than the British ‘rough,’ if one may judge by the revolting stories one reads in the newspapers of the occasional practice on the part of these worthies—who are deemed too tender and delicate to bear flogging—of biting off a policeman’s nose or ear. The modern Maori does not do *that*.”

Mr. Rous-Marten cites as an instance of Maori civilization the fact that Maoris are frequently employers of white men, farming their estates by means of well-paid white labor. They are, as any lawyer with a native practice can testify, exceedingly shrewd business men.

“In politics, they take an active and most intelligent interest. Native members are returned to Parliament and several sit in each chamber. They are almost invariably eloquent and powerful speakers, often displaying notable aptitude in ‘spotting’ the true kernel of a question whose merits may have been considerably obscured by the cloud of ‘white’ oratory. Maoris have for many years held seats in the New Zealand cabinet as ministers of the crown, and have acquitted themselves very creditably. A number of Maoris have been admitted to holy orders as clergymen of the Anglican Church, and their conduct has always been irreproachable.”

A MODERN INSTANCE.

The following anecdote may seem incredible, but only to those not “in the know :”

“A few years ago I went into one of the principal restaurants in the main street of Wel-

lington, the New Zealand metropolis, for luncheon. I was late, and there was only one fellow-luncher. He was a gentleman of advanced middle age, slightly dark in complexion, grayish as to hair and beard, gravely polite as to manners, entirely up-to-date in his European dress. He sat opposite to me, and we exchanged the usual courtesies of the table. He was thoroughly at home with his knife and fork and serviette, and perused the *ménu* with interest, aided by a handsome gold-rim *pince-nez*. There were no symptoms by which he could be distinguished from an Englishman, save perhaps some slight bluish marks on his face, which my knowledge enabled me to detect as tattooing. To all practical intents and purposes he was a gentleman and an Englishman. Yet I knew him well by sight, and knew him to be now a most estimable citizen, but also to have been in his younger days a bitter foe of all Europeans, and also an open and notorious cannibal !”

CHINESE MAGIC.

IN the second April number of the *Nouvelle Revue M. Charpentier* gives a fascinating account of Chinese magic. Our Celestial brethren, while in theory the most unbelieving and agnostic of human beings, seem in practice to be the most superstitious of races. While utterly denying the existence of a God, they have a very real fear of the devil, or rather of a number of evil spirits styled by them the Malignant Powers.

In order to conjure the maleficent tricks of these demons each Chinaman, however cultivated and intelligent he may be, carries on his person one or more amulets ; generally this charm is of a bright red color, for what a red rag is to a bull so is anything red to a Chinese devil ! When a Chinese student has finished reading his book he puts a red marker between the leaves, and the careful Chinese mother ties wisps of red among her children’s hair. Travelers in China are often surprised to see pasted on their bed-curtains and on pieces of furniture yellow slips of paper inscribed with mysterious red or black characters ; these also are charms or talismans which have for object that of chasing evil spirits.

When studying the whole question of Chinese magic, the inquirer constantly comes across something which recalls in quite a startling manner a similar European superstition. Thus the Chinese gambler is as eager to purchase some object having played a direct part in a murder or a suicide as is the Monte Carlo fatalist, and when a China man sets out to build a house he has carefully placed in the foundations under the foundation-stone every kind of charm, such as amulet, lucky

coins, and scraps of papers covered with written prayers that he and his friends have accumulated at great trouble, and often great expense. This is supposed to bring good fortune to the dwelling. One rather ingenious amulet, also intimately concerned with the life of the people, consists of a concave mirror, which, hung outside a dwelling, is supposed to reflect and so expel any evil influence passing by on its way to the door.

When a Chinaman is expecting an addition to his family he calls on a hundred households, many of whom are unknown to him, and asks each for a small coin; this gift is rarely refused. Once the hundred are collected, he himself melts them down, making of the metal thus obtained a small padlock. Then he starts out again on his rounds and procures another hundred coins in the same fashion, the result being transformed into a chain, which is put round the newly born baby's neck, and finally fastened together with the padlock. Great good fortune is supposed to follow an infant so padlocked through life, and that this often comes true need surprise no one who considers how determined and intelligent the child's progenitor must have been before he was able to present his offspring with so hardly acquired an amulet.

It would be, however, a mistake to suppose that the Chinaman's only object is to benefit himself or others. When wishing to injure or destroy an enemy, he also has recourse to all sorts of magical proceedings. A very favorite way of disposing of one to whom ill-will is borne is that of taking a sheet of yellow paper and drawing on it either a dog or a bull's head, then simply burying it either on the threshold or in the pathway of the man on whom one wishes to call down a misfortune. The least that can happen to him is a grave illness, and should the devils prove propitious he may even die. Another and quicker way is that of burning the sheet of yellow paper and mixing the ashes with your enemy's food.

When a Chinese lady is in love she also procures a sheet of yellow paper, and draws on it a pretty little dog; she then burns the sheet, and mixes the ashes with the beverage of the loved one, and he instantly becomes as devoted and obedient as though he were her favorite Chow. The Chinese delight in symbols. A Celestial who is your friend wishes you "Happiness vast as the ocean," "Joy as steep and immovable as a mountain." A traveler, when in favor with the people of the town through which he is passing, will have offered him a lantern on which is inscribed the wish that he may have a hundred children and a thousand grandchildren!

Fortune-tellers do a splendid trade in the Celestial

Empire, for men and women of all ranks and conditions consult them before every important, and even every trifling, event. Fortunes are told by cards, by the jingling of money, by the aid of candles, and even by the stars. Perhaps the secret of the Chinese soothsayer's success is owing to the fact that they are not only believed in by their credulous clients, but that they also believe in their own power of foretelling the future.

THE CULTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE SCANDINAVIANS.

IN an address which the eminent Swedish historian, Prof. Oscar Montelius, recently delivered before the University of Christiania, he made some interesting and noteworthy remarks concerning "The Cultural Progress and Mission of the Scandinavian Peoples."

He began by reviewing the supposition maintained nearly two centuries ago by the Swedish savant, Olaf Rudbeck, that Magog, the grandchild of Noach, was the first king of the Gothic people; that his son, Sven, was the founder of Svea-land, and that Sven was followed by his brother Ubbe in about 246 after the Flood, who also built the ancient Swedish city Upsala, still one of the foremost commercial and educational centers of that country. According to Rudbeck, the foundation of the Svea dynasty would have been laid 2,000 years before Christ, as he was of the opinion that the Flood covered the earth in the year 2304, and that Ubbe lived about three centuries later.

In his address, which is reprinted in the last number of the Norwegian monthly, *Samtiden*, Professor Montelius examines in detail this supposition, which for long has been held in ridicule by historians, and he finds that it contains more truth than it is generally credited with. He refers to the fact that the Germanic forefathers of the present Scandinavian peoples already inhabited the Northern Peninsula at a time when they had no knowledge of metals, and when their weapons and tools were made of flint—i.e., in the age known as the Younger Stone Age, which ended at the beginning of the second thousand years B.C. and covered at least 2,000 years. Thus, the Scandinavian North would have had a Germanic population as far back as 6,000 years ago.

HOW NORTHERN CULTURE WAS INFLUENCED FROM THE SOUTH.

Referring to the early progress of culture in the North, the professor proceeds: "We know that the Scandinavian Peninsula thousands of years before the Christian era was influenced by the South, and that the intercourse between North and South began during the Younger Stone Age,

whereby our forefathers received a certain degree of culture. They were already at that early time no longer to be counted as savages, if by that word we denote peoples who live as nomads, moving from place to place and supporting themselves by hunting and fishing. From a time more than a thousand years before the end of the Stone Age we find the North evincing testimonials of fixed habitations, and of a life supported by agriculture and grazing, such as the enormous stone-graves and the discoveries of cities where those peoples lived. Bones of domestic animals excavated from the graves show how far advanced grazing at that time was; and impressions of grains in the earthen vessels prove to us not only that agriculture was one of the principal means of support, but also what species of corn were then in use.

"Through continuous intercourse with Middle Europe, and thereby with the Southern cultural centers, the metals became known to our forefathers. The first of these metals, gold and copper, were made use of some 2,000 years before our era. In the first half of the second thousand years B.C. bronze became common in the North, and relics made of this metal excel in workmanship and taste anything that the rest of Europe, with the possible exception of Greece, can show. This culture had to the same degree reached every part of the North, Norway as well as Sweden. About five centuries B.C. iron was introduced on a larger scale, and in this, the Iron Age, the culture of the Scandinavian peoples reached ever higher and higher.

"In the first centuries A.D., commerce with the Romans had a mighty influence on the furthering of Northern art and industry. The most important result was the art of writing; the Roman letters were altered by the Germans to *runes*, and these alterations were at first very insignificant.

THE PART PLAYED BY SCANDINAVIANS IN THE CIVILIZATION OF EUROPE.

"In the great movements within the Germanic world, which were alike the causes and the results of the fall of the Roman Empire, the peoples of the North took a more active part than has generally been supposed. From discoveries on the fields where the remains of the Barbarian invaders are to be found, it has been ascertained that among the hordes which at that time took possession of Middle Europe were many Northerners, just as we know that the Anglo-Saxons who simultaneously began to inhabit England came from the Southern parts of Scandinavia. The Northern peoples became still better known to the rest of Europe during the Viking Age,

and, shortly after, through the spread of Christianity northward.

"During the thousand years that have recently come to a close, the peoples of the North have developed a culture largely similar in all their lands. They have not only assimilated the Western European civilization; their mission has also been, and is still, to carry that civilization farther, to the countries east of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia. Already during the Stone Age inhabitants from Sweden settled down in Finland and carried thither that Western culture of which they had become familiar in their own country. From Finland it was carried still farther east and southward until, now more than one thousand years ago, Swedes founded the Russian Empire. In these countries east of the Baltic Sea, European and Asiatic principles met, and the Scandinavians have had during centuries, as they have to-day, the mission to be the outposts of European civilization: a mission as responsible as it is dangerous, since the boundaries of Asia in our days have advanced to the shores of the Baltic Sea. They are given a large share in protecting Western culture against Eastern barbarianism; and that mission they will be able to carry out only to the degree that their culture continues to be high and they retain their union."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH ABILITY.

MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS contributes to the *Monthly Review* a very interesting paper under this title. The result of his examination of the birthplaces of those who have added luster to the annals of the English race brings out some curious facts. The geographical distribution of eminent women, he says, for instance, is quite different from that of intellectual masculine ability. In women, Ireland comes out first, after England, and Scotland is but little ahead of Wales; while less than one-twentieth of eminent British men are Irish, not less than one-third of eminent British women are on one or both sides Irish. The Brontës and Mary Wolstonecraft are conspicuous in the Irish contingent. George Eliot is set down to the credit of Wales. The Scotch women are not only few in number, but are not of a very high order of eminence. The most eminent English women come from Norfolk and Suffolk. In his final survey, Mr. Ellis notes the districts in which various groups of eminent persons predominate when classified according to their activities. Politicians, divines, and men of letters seem to be pretty equally distributed among all parts of the kingdom.

"Great lawyers are also scattered over the whole kingdom with notable impartiality. Sol-

diers come from Ireland and Wales, and especially from Scotland, whence also explorers come. Sailors, on the other hand, are nearly all English, coming especially from our two great centers of genius, but also to some extent from Cornwall, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire. While poets are to be found everywhere, they are distinctly more predominant in the south of England, and to a less extent in Wales and the Welsh border counties; but when we consider the origins of the English poets who are unanimously recognized to stand first, we find them scattered over the whole country as widely apart as possible, Chaucer probably in Suffolk, Spencer in Lancashire, Shakespeare in Warwickshire, Milton in Oxfordshire, Wordsworth in Yorkshire, Shelley in Sussex, Keats in Devon or Cornwall. There seems to be an antagonism between the aptitude for poetry and the aptitude for science. In the counties along the south coast we find scarcely any names eminent in science (except Harvey in Kent and one or two names in Cornwall), but as we go northward, and especially as we reach Lancashire and Yorkshire, they rise in frequency, to reach a climax in the southern counties of Scotland. The distribution of philosophers seems on the whole to follow that of scientific men. Scholars are more widely diffused, but they have their chief center in Yorkshire, no fewer than one-sixth of British scholars, including the typical figure of Bentley, coming from this county. It must be added, however, that an even larger proportion, including Porson, belong to the group of counties included in our East Anglian district.

EAST ANGLIA THE HOME OF ART AND MUSIC.

"The aptitude for painting is very definitely located. Its great center is in our East Anglian district, its secondary center in our southwestern district. The tempers of these two schools are distinct, the eastern being naturalistic, with little regard for tradition, the western more enamored of tradition. If we extend the East Anglian group so as to include Yorkshire, it may be said that outside these two districts there are scarcely any English artists. Scotland is the chief home of British painters outside England, though Ireland has produced a fair proportion. Musical composers, like painters, come chiefly from East Anglia, but there is also an aptitude for music on the Welsh border. The greatest of British composers, Purcell, probably belongs to Shropshire. While actors come in largest proportion from Ireland, there is a small secondary center in our southwestern district, and also, it seems, in Wales and the Welsh border, while the varied abilities of East Anglian men and women include some dramatic aptitude."

THE GREAT ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

IN these days of dictionaries and encyclopedias, a few facts and figures relating to the compilation of the great Oxford English Dictionary, which appear in an interview with Dr. Murray, its editor, in the May number of the *Temple Magazine*, will not be wanting in fascination to the student of statistics. Dr. Murray thus describes the scope of the dictionary:

"It seeks not merely to record every word that has been used in the language for the last eight hundred years, with its written form and signification, and the pronunciation of the current words, but to furnish a biography of each word, giving as nearly as possible the date of its birth or first known appearance, and, in the case of an obsolete word or sense, of its last appearance, the source from which it was actually derived, the form and sense with which it entered the language or is first found in it, and the successive changes of form and developments of sense which it has since undergone. All these particulars are derived from historical research; they are an induction of facts gathered by the widest investigation of the written monuments of the language. For the purposes of this historical illustration more than five millions of extracts have been made, by two thousand volunteer readers, from innumerable books representing the English literature of all ages, and from numerous documentary records. From these, and the further researches for which they provide a starting-point, the history of each word is deduced and exhibited."

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

The quotations illustrating the distinctive uses of words average twelve against one in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. A student of the Oxford Dictionary has made the following ingenious calculations, based on the dimensions of the work, from "A" to "Infer," but excluding "Graded" to the end of "G":

"Allowing for short columns, it will be found that as many as 16,516 columns, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, have now appeared. If these columns, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, were set on end, the type would extend for upward of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles—4,645 yards, or say:

"Nearly four times as high as Snowdon.

"Only 602 yards short of the height of Mont Blanc.

"Over 38 times as high as the top of the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"Nearly 69 times the height of the Monument.

"More than 14 times as high as the Eiffel Tower.

"Upward of 15 times the length of London Bridge.

"Almost 100 times round the dome of the reading-room of the British Museum.

.. If a May-pole were made of the Monument, there would be sufficient type to provide 69 strings, each 202 feet long.

"A single column of type with the lines placed end to end would measure 7 yards 2 feet. The lines already in print, end to end, would reach for about 72 miles, or a little further than from Charing Cross to Folkestone. A single column, taken haphazard, contains 4,248 letters, punctuation marks, etc., and 746 words, including 59 abbreviated words; taking this column as a basis, the dictionary already contains about 70,161,384 letters and 12,321,181 words.

"Not the least remarkable feature of the dictionary is its price. For a penny a purchaser receives 1 yard 1 foot and 8 odd inches of solid printed matter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, on unexceptionable paper, turned out in the best manner of the University Press."

ANOTHER EDITION OF ST. LUKE'S WRITINGS.

PROF. THOMAS NICOL, D.D., writes in the *London Quarterly Review* for April on the "Lower Criticism of the New Testament," or more specifically, the textual criticism. Special attention is paid to the discovery by two Cambridge women of a palimpsest of the four Gospels in Syriac, which Professor Harnack pronounces to be "probably the most important of witnesses for our Gospels." It is "superior in antiquity to anything yet known." The paper closes with a discussion of Codex Bezae, generally cited as D, and in possession of Cambridge University. Its many variations from the received text have caused it hitherto to be regarded as "a kind of monstrosity among manuscripts;" they have been most numerous in St. Luke's Gospel and above all in the Acts. Here are one or two specimens:

"To Matthew xx. 28, 'The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many,' D adds, 'But seek ye to grow up from little and from greater to be less.' In John vi. 56, there is a remarkable addition: 'He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him: even as the Father is in Me and I in the Father. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Unless ye receive the body of the Son of Man as the bread of life, ye have not life in Him.' . . . To St. Luke's account of our Lord's vindication of His disciples when they walked through the cornfields and plucked the ears of corn (Luke vi. 1-4), D adds, 'The same day seeing a man working on the Sabbath He said to him, Man, if thou know-

est what thou doest, happy art thou; but if thou dost not know, cursed art thou and a transgressor of the law.'"

DID ST. LUKE HIMSELF WRITE THE "D" TEXT?

These and a host of other variations were formerly explained as glosses from the Latin. But a mere copyist "could scarcely have always preserved the diction and vocabulary of St. Luke as is done by the expansions in D." So we are offered a much more bold and interesting suggestion:

"It was left to Professor Blass, of Halle, to suggest the explanation, which, whatever its absolute truth, offers by far the completest solution yet proposed of the questions raised by these remarkable readings. Blass' theory, in short, is that both the common text, as we have called it, and the text of which D is the leading representative (for it is not alone as we have now learned in these readings) are from the hand of St. Luke himself—the Western text with its diffuse and expanded readings being descended from the rough draft first made by St. Luke, and the common text with its terse and smoother readings from the finished copy which St. Luke sent to his friend Theophilus."

Dr. Salmon, of Dublin, agrees that the changes are due to editorial revision, and that the reviser was most probably Luke himself.

WOMEN AND STATE EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

TO the first April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Lamy contributes a well-informed paper on this important subject.

The Third Republic, he says, is assured in history an undying fame for having reformed the education of man and for having founded the education of women. But he does not praise the present at the expense of the past. The position of France as the least cruel, the most ingenious, the most *spirituel*, the most civilized country in Europe furnishes, at any rate, some justification for the old methods of educating her people. It is remarkable that up to the end of the Middle Ages women in France were, on the whole, better educated than men, as is well known to all students of family papers and records of forgotten ancestors. These French women of old time, whether middle class or *grandes dames*, spoke their language with precision, often knew Latin, and sometimes Greek. They were acquainted with philosophical speculation, and were familiar with the sciences. If they spelled badly, it was no disgrace at a time when orthography was much less conventionally fixed than it is nowadays.

Knowledge—even learning—widely diffused is no new thing, but the interest of the state in it is comparatively new. The state began, after the Revolution, to provide education for the male sex, and twenty years ago it began to do for women what the Church, the educator of the people, did continuously from the very beginning of the French nation. M. Lamy does justice to the work which the state has accomplished already, the special value of which seems, in his opinion, to lie in its system of classification. Elementary education has been munificently endowed; in the domain of secondary education what it is necessary to teach an ordinary man has been successfully disentangled from the needful equipment of a scholar; and higher education has been quickened into renewed activity. In all this work the sphere of woman has been freely recognized, the state being seemingly anxious to atone for long neglect. It has organized all over France the primary education of girls, created a secondary education, and enticed the curiosity of the sex with the allurements of higher education. Unfortunately, a considerable part of the nation refuses to take advantage of these opportunities; the Catholics persist in preferring to keep the education of their children in their own hands. In the country village, the free school stands in silent protest against the public elementary school; in the smaller country towns, religious foundations compete with the *lycées* and the colleges; and in the great cities Catholic faculties have been established side by side with the state-endowed professorial chairs.

CHURCH OPPOSITION.

The causes of this antagonism may be traced in the modern history of France. The iron system of Napoleon, in which the divinity of God and the immortality of the soul formed the basis of the educational system, was followed by no apparent decrease of political stability and religious unity under the Bourbons; but the Revolution of July shattered the confidence of France, and thenceforward a certain process of disintegration set in. It was then that the Catholics obtained the right of bringing up their children according to their own principles. Some twenty years ago this situation was suddenly changed. M. Lamy considers that the republican enthusiasm for the reform of education was largely hypocritical, though undoubtedly the desire to diminish popular ignorance was to some extent sincere.

It is needless to trace in detail the struggles between the State and the Church for control of the schools. The results, in M. Lamy's opinion, have not been good. The advocates of secular

education perceived the importance of obtaining control of female education; but they did not perceive the connection between the civilization of which they approve and the doctrines of Christianity.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCES OF THE BIBLICAL FLOOD.

IN the June *McClure's* there is a readable article, "Geology and the Deluge," by Dr. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College. Dr. Wright describes some remarkable geological discoveries in Central Asia and Southern Russia, showing that the Noachian flood was a scientific possibility. Dr. Wright begins with citing the curious fact that there is no sign of glacial work in Central Asia and Siberia. After an extensive research he found in these vast regions geological conditions only to be explained by an extensive submergence of the country in which the Scriptures and tradition locate the Flood which destroyed the whole human race except Noah and his family. The evidences of such a deluge are not one, but several, and extend from Mongolia to the western borders of Russia.

Dr. Wright has made a first-hand study of this region, starting from Peking, and going west in a zigzag journey across the great Mongolian plateau. Although the disposition of the mountains and the plains is similar to those of Switzerland and Northern Italy, there is a total absence of evidences of glacial action, such as is present everywhere in Europe under like circumstances.

EVIDENCES OF A GREAT SEA AROUND MT. ARARAT.

"On the contrary, throughout this entire region we were confronted with the evidence of a great subsidence of the land which had taken place in recent geological time, and which, in date, would correspond roughly with that of the glacial period in North America. For several hundred miles, while driving through the region south of Lake Balkash and the Aral Sea, we were evidently upon a terrace of the fine loam which is called loess, about 2,500 feet above sea-level. Indeed, at different elevations this loess extends continuously in a broad shelf along the base of the mountains, from the Irtysh River to the Caspian Sea, and is found in extensive level areas over various portions of the Caucasus and Northern Persia around the base of Mount Ararat; while the so-called 'black earth' of Southern Russia is a deposit of the same material, and probably of the same age, 100 or more feet in thickness. The distribution of this loess is the key to the whole situation.

* Persons living in the valley of the Missouri

River are familiar with the deposit in such bluffs as border the valley at Sioux City, Omaha, and Kansas City, where perpendicular sections 100 feet or more in thickness may often be seen which have stood for many years without crumbling down. It is not clay, but a very fine sand through which the water percolates freely, but which always retains some moisture through the effect of capillary attraction. Wells penetrating the loess never obtain water until reaching the bottom of the deposit. It can be easily cut with the spade, and caverns excavated in it make comfortable and permanent dwelling-places. The bluffs at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, consist of this deposit, and during the celebrated siege of that city the people found safety in caverns excavated along its side. In China millions of people live comfortably in such excavations.

"Our trip through Eastern China took us through innumerable villages thus constructed. In some places in China the loess is 1,000 feet in thickness, and houses may be seen on the slopes one above another, the roof of one row of houses serving as the playground for the children who live at a higher level. All Northeastern China proper is enveloped in this deposit. It is the sediment gathered from the loess which renders the great rivers of China so turbid and gives appropriateness to the name of the Yellow Sea. When forty miles out from land, the traveler upon this sea will meet a sharply defined line, on one side of which is the clear ocean water, and on the other side water which is fairly opaque with the heavy load of sediment brought in by the streams, and which is constantly increasing the shoals along the border of the continent, and adding to the margin of dry land which is rapidly encroaching upon the sea. So rapid is this process that it has effected great changes upon the Chinese coast since the beginning of the historic period. In the year 220 B.C. Putai was a seaport; now it is fifty miles inland. During the Han dynasty (about 200 A.D.) Tientsin was a seaport; now it is forty miles inland."

Dr. Wright examines into the theory that this loam deposit is caused by the great winds that sweep over Asia, and rejects it. He adduces, too, the further evidence of the presence of Arctic Ocean seals in the Asiatic lakes to prove that on some occasion Central Asia must have suffered from a vast flood, which brought the ocean water into these inland seas.

The crucial point in the estimation of this evidence is reached in the discovery of flint implements and burnt stones in connection with the bones of extinct animals 57 feet below the undisturbed surface of this loam. Thus, there must have been men in the world before this district

was submerged. The discovery was made in a bluff of loess, bordering the river Dnipa, whose general surface is 633 feet above the sea and 340 feet above the present stream, and totally unconnected with any deposits that may have been made by it. With the historical narrative and the scientific evidences both at hand, Dr. Wright would reconstruct the story of the Flood as follows:

HARMONY OF BIBLICAL STORY AND THE GEOLOGICAL FACTS.

"Some time during the prevalence of glacial ice over Northern America and Northwestern Europe, man came into existence in Central Asia, where the climate was still congenial. From this point he spread as far west as the Atlantic seaboard in Europe, and eastward to the Pacific Coast, whence he succeeded in reaching, by way of the Bering Sea and Alaska, the western coast of North America, and thence migrated to the Atlantic Coast, where his remains are found in the glacial gravels of Trenton, N. J. But the extreme and rapid changes incident to the closing stages of the glacial period naturally, and very likely, exterminated man in company with many of the animals accompanying him both in America and in Europe. The destruction of many of the species of animals accompanying man at the close of the glacial period is a well-known fact. It also seems probable, from scientific evidence, that man shared largely in the destruction. There is everywhere a sharp line of distinction between Palæolithic and Neolithic man,—*i.e.*, between the men who were limited to the use of flaked or rough stone implements and those who used smoothed stone implements. It is Palæolithic implements only which are found in the glacial gravels of America and Northwestern Europe, and beneath the loess at Kief and at three or four other localities in Southern Russia. The Palæolithic man of science may well be the Antediluvian man of Genesis.

"In Asia the rapidity of the subsidence spoken of, though so great that man could not adjust himself to it, might still have been so slow as to be almost imperceptible. But toward the close of this period there were 120 years (specially mentioned in the Bible as a time of warning) in which the movement was accelerated to such a degree that the rising waters gave point to the preaching of Noah. During the last 371 days of this period the catastrophe culminated in the facts specifically related in the Book of Genesis, when the reverse movement began and cleared a space near Mount Ararat on which the ark could rest, and where the race could make a new start under more favorable conditions."

THE AURORA AUSTRALIS (SOUTHERN LIGHTS).

PRIOR to the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1898, very little was definitely known of the southern aurora. Scientists have always enjoyed facilities for observing the brilliant *aurora borealis* which in the antarctic regions are entirely lacking. The "northern lights"—phenomena of common observation in the north temperate zone—have been studied for many years, but there is seldom anything to remind us of the existence of their counterparts at the southern pole.

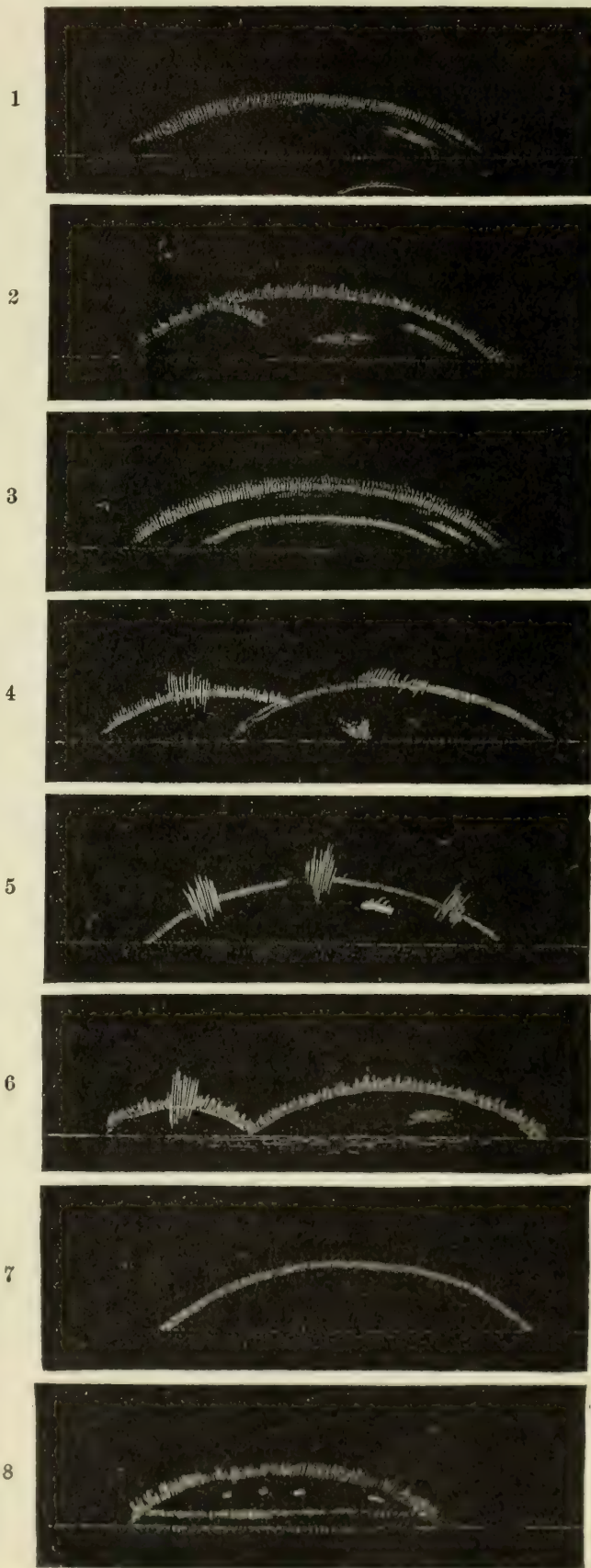
Dr. Frederick A. Cook, writing in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May, tells us what the *Belgica* saw of the *aurora australis* during her antarctic cruise three years ago. Following is his account of one of these phenomena as observed in the month of March :

"At about 10 o'clock we saw an aurora. It began as a ragged arc, spread easterly and westerly across the southern sky, with a straight line running under it close to the horizon. The space under the arc was noticeably darker than the surrounding sky, and in this space, also a straight line, were four luminous spots. The color of the aurora was a bright cream with an occasional suggestion of pink. There was no noticeable reflection of light on the snow. A quick and constant transformation took place in the form of the phenomena. A wave of light ran through the luminous bands and spots from east to west. Some parts brightened and enlarged, others darkened and faded away. The arcs were generally of a steady rayless brightness; the apparent movement and wavy effect of light were in a series of sharp rays on a film-like display before the arc.

SUCCESSIVE DISPLAYS.

"I found it difficult in the low temperature to remain outside for periods sufficiently prolonged to catch the minute changes in force and character, but I made a series of eight sketches at intervals of about twenty minutes apart, which illustrate the most striking changes. The second form was a homogeneous arc with a fragment of a second arc under it. This hung for some time, with a steady nebulous glow between it and the one previous, as well as between the intervening periods of all. The following typical forms then were rapid and almost imperceptible gradations. The third sketch represents the same position on the heavens; but under it are portions of two other arcs and a suggestion of a luminous horizontal line. At times a wave of rays, converging to the pole of the circle described, ran over the main arc. In the fourth sketch there are

two arcs and a portion of a third, which were seen persistently in all the exhibits to be present. In the fifth, there is a second arc crossing the first. This was suggested by the third, and it reappeared in the seventh. The sixth form was



DISPLAYS OF A TYPICAL AUSTRAL AURORA, SEEN FROM THE
"BELGICA," MARCH 19, 1898.

an arc with three ribbons of luminous beams waving from side to side. The exhibit ended with a plain arc aglow with a steady light.

"For a week following we had faint auroral displays every night, but we seldom saw a brilliant or extensive exhibit. The usual form it took at this time was that of a fragment of one or several arches. On the night of the 26th, we saw the usual auroral patches in the southeast which we had seen so often before. These disappeared entirely at 10 o'clock, but reappeared shortly after in a manner and vividness worthy of note. There was a steady luminous bow somewhat brighter than the Magellanic clouds, and over this there were bunches of brighter rays with a rapid motion from east to west. These rays centered to a point below the horizon. Under this main arc there was from time to time a suggestion of a second, and also a continuation of the same rays which played over the main arc; above there were also occasional fragments of an arc and a prolongation of horizontal rays. This display continued until about 3 o'clock in the morning.

"The color of this aurora, as of all those which preceded and followed, with but one exception, was a faint flesh color edged with a pale greenish-yellow. We saw no prismatic colors. The exception was a fragment of an arc in the southeast early in the evening of April 10. This was for a few moments noticeably green, but it quickly faded and vanished. Later in the evening, it reappeared in the same form and place, but the color was nearly white."

THE BATTLE AGAINST CONSUMPTION IN PARIS.

DR. BARTH contributes to the second April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article in which he describes the progress which has been made in combating the terrible scourge of tuberculosis in Paris. The mortality from this class of disease is astounding. At least four out of every ten children who die between the ages of thirteen and fifteen are carried off by some form of tuberculosis, while among adults of from twenty to thirty years the death-rate from lung disease is as much as six out of ten. Tuberculosis, in fact, is responsible for a fourth of the whole mortality of Paris.

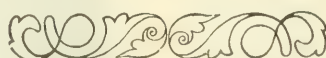
The malady is contagious, and though no absolute specific against it has been discovered, yet hygiene places at our service a number of means which, if taken in time, suffice to cure the majority of cases.

FOUNDING OF SANATORIA.

Dr. Barth complains sadly of the popular indifference to this grave national peril. After describing the epoch-making discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis by Dr. Koch, Dr. Barth goes on to explain how much has been done to give patients the special treatment which the malady requires. His plan is the establishment of popular sanatoria in the country in localities where the climate is specially favorable for the treatment of the disease; and as a considerable number of the patients are of limited means, somebody else will have to pay. Dr. Barth estimates that to provide accommodation for the 12,000 consumptives who die in Paris every year, it would be necessary to spend annually about \$1,000,000. These sanatoria are working successfully in Switzerland, Belgium, and above all in Germany. In France the first town to establish a sanatorium was Lyons, but that was done by private generosity. Its success led other important towns, such as Bordeaux, Lille, Orleans, and Nancy to start similar establishments.

AN APPEAL TO PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY.

The various bodies in France designed to combat tuberculosis have been united into a common league which publishes a quarterly magazine. Moreover, the Society of Popular Sanatoria of Paris has been founded, which is the owner of the domain of Bligny, about an hour from Paris, where a large sanatorium accommodating about one hundred men patients is about to be built, and as soon as possible a second sanatorium for women will also be constructed. Further than that, another society has been formed to assist the families of poor patients whose means of livelihood is stopped when they enter a sanatorium. Of course, the great want is money, and Dr. Barth perceives that the state, already overburdened with claims, cannot furnish it, and in this article he appeals to all good citizens to help in this national work.



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the June *Harper's* Dr. John D. Quackenbos writes on the peculiar "Reciprocal Influence in Hypnotism." He explains his subject adequately by answering his friends' questions as to how the author himself can engage in his work as a hypnotic suggestionist from 9 A.M. to midnight without breaking down: "Because I get something back from my patients; otherwise I should be a nervous bankrupt." In other words, Dr. Quackenbos says that when the hypnotist throws his whole being into the task of influencing the mind of his subject, the patient, too, is active in his subliminal consciousness, and there is a giving back of nervous force varying with the individual patient. "Some patients are more exhausting than others; some mysteriously exalt; many are seemingly negative; all who in sincerity and faith seek moral or intellectual aid through hypnotic channels in some way immediately or remotely stimulate the man that offers it."

In the Editor's Study Mr. Henry M. Alden takes occasion to answer a correspondent who writes deprecatingly of *Harper's Magazine's* adherence to old writers, and in the course of his answer traces the development of the business of publishing books in America.

UPS AND DOWNS OF PUBLISHING.

"Fifty years ago the public appreciation of good literature in this country insured a safe and reasonably profitable market for our publishers, who, in their turn, maintained a high standard of excellence in their publications. Fewer books were published; the publishers dealt more directly with their customers; booksellers had better literary taste and discrimination. There was, moreover, a stronger bond of union among American publishers, strong enough to establish what was known as 'trade courtesy,' which for many years served as a substitute for an international copyright law. In these circumstances the publishing business rested upon a stable foundation.

"With the growth of the business in another generation complications arose, and that body of reputable publishers which had been held together by a common interest—which was also one with the best interests of literature—found itself no longer in the commanding position it had hitherto occupied. A new class of publishers, not recognizing the 'trade courtesy,' flooded the market with cheap books by foreign authors. The distribution of publications became a distinct branch of commerce, so far dominating the market as to disturb the hitherto secure control of it by the publisher. Book-selling became a trade like any other, except that in any other it was necessary that the trader should know the essential quality, the intrinsic value of his wares. Finally, when large department-stores were established, the trade in books became an inviting feature of their business—so inviting that they could afford to reduce rates to such an extent as to drive the small bookseller to the wall. Concurrently with all these disturbing influences, and encouraged by them, the restless craving of readers for novelty grew into an insatiable appetite, and with the confusion of commercial values came also a confusion of standards, so that the books of least

literary worth often obtained the greatest prosperity. It is a matter of wonder that, in these changed conditions, our publishers have so far succeeded in maintaining their old standards."

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE June *Century* opens with Alice K. Fallows' discussion of "Working One's Way Through College." She tells of one Harvard student who acts as a butcher's clerk, and another man who sells eggs, butter, sugar, codfish, and other groceries to earn his way through Cambridge. These are extreme examples, but she mentions dozens of other occupations to which students in the North and East resort to earn money they need for a college education. Harvard, of all the colleges in the country, has the longest roll of undergraduate industries, and it is said that in the past ten years almost every branch of business in Boston has had its Harvard undergraduate representative.

STEEL-MAKING.

Mr. Waldon Fawcett describes the huge metal-working industries about Pittsburg, "The Center of the World of Steel." A radius of a hundred miles about Pittsburg takes in most of the territory where the iron-maker is supreme. Mr. Fawcett thinks that Pittsburg is secure in her position as the capital of the domain of iron and steel. Coal crops out of the hills at her back; great engineering projects are making of the river that passes her gates an improved highway of commerce; her railroads are multiplying; and, finally, her metal-manufacturers, reaching out for foreign markets, have discovered that they can utilize the very cars which bring iron ore to carry back to the lakes the finished product, and there ship it through the St. Lawrence River direct to ports on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Fawcett says that the Homestead works are probably the largest single iron and steel making establishment in the world. "It was the historical labor struggle at this plant—which, by the way, gives employment to over 7,000 men—that a few years ago sounded the knell of high-priced labor in the iron and steel industry. Prior to that disastrous strife the ironworkers of exceptional skill were receiving fabulous wages, some of them earning from \$25 to \$40 a day. Now the best-paid artisans do not receive more than \$20 a day, and it is few indeed whose daily wage exceeds \$10. Moreover, the necessity for skilled labor is disappearing. The machine, seemingly endowed with human intelligence, is doing the work better and cheaper than its prototype of flesh and blood."

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON VENEZUELA.

In this number of the *Century* ex-President Grover Cleveland appears in the first of the two lectures delivered at Princeton University on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. This first chapter is occupied with clearing the ground by giving the history of the incidents leading to the situation in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain in 1893. The second chapter, published next month, will deal with the famous interposition of the United States in the controversy.

There appears in this number, too, the prize essay in the *Century's* competition for college graduates in 1899—"Tolstoy's Moral Theory of Art," by John Albert Macy, of Harvard University.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's for June begins with a sixth article from Mr. Henry Norman in his series on "Russia of To-day," occupied this month with Finland. Finland has its frontier within two hours of St. Petersburg, and its pine-clad hills and dashing streams have attracted the great men of Russia's capital who want country homes in a region which makes a pleasant contrast to the flat and uninteresting districts of Russia. Mr. Norman says that neatness and modest self-respect are the prevailing characteristics in both town and country communities of Finland. The hardness of his struggle with nature has made the Finn one of the sturdiest specimens of humanity, for only the sturdy could survive. He has developed a civilization in this dark, wintry corner of Europe. He has a natural bent for science, and his country is the richest of the world in natural poetry. Mr. Norman describes Finland as a land of schools; about a fourth of the entire population are attending school. Although Finland has a smaller number of inhabitants per kilometer than any other European country, and the land is poor as inhabited land gets to be, and the climate atrocious, the people are so thrifty that in 1898 no less than 180,000,000 francs' worth of natural and manufactured produce were exported,—nearly \$15 worth per head of the total population. Mr. Norman may well say, "There need be few bounds to one's admiration and respect for the Finnish race."

Mr. John La Farge gives a delightful bit of an artist's travel-sketching in his "Passages from a Diary in the Pacific," in which he describes a feast day in the South Sea, with illustrations from his own sketches of Samoan types.

Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," under the title "A Section-Hand on the Union Pacific Railway," describes his experiences as a wage-earner in the West in 1892; Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson gives the epic history of "Krag, The Kootenay Ram," being the life study of that shy and romantic animal, the bighorn sheep; and Mr. John Grier Hibben writes on "The Scottish University," which is, of course, the University of Edinburgh.

THE ESSENTIALS OF GOOD ORATORY.

Senator George F. Hoar contributes an essay on "Oratory," and gives some rules for the management of the voice and gestures, after hearing most of the great public speakers of his time. He advises the adoption in public speaking of the easy, conversational tone that one would use in talking with a dozen friends at table. He cautions against straining the vocal chords by attempting to fill spaces too large for the voice. Never use falsetto or imitate the tricks of speech of other orators, however famous and successful they are. Never make a gesture for the sake of making one. As to the matter of substance of the orator's speech, Senator Hoar says the great orator must be a man of absolute sincerity, who never advocates a cause he does not believe, or affects any emotion he does not feel. As to preparation for oratory, Senator Hoar says that he considers the two most important things a

young man can do to make himself a good public speaker are, first, constant and carefully written translations from Latin or Greek into English, and, second, practice in a good debating society.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

IN the June *McClure's* Dr. G. Frederick Wright gives an account of the scientific evidences of the story of Noah and the Flood in an article entitled "Geology and the Deluge," from which we have quoted in another department.

Mr. Josiah Flynt, whose stories of the "Under World" of the great cities have aroused so much comment, especially of the police authorities, gives in this number an analysis of "The World of Graft" in Boston. Mr. Flynt describes Boston as a plain-clothes man's town, because the vicious elements are kept on the *qui vive* by the presence of detectives representing the reform movement. He says that vice certainly does not flourish so openly in Boston as in New York or Chicago. Organized gambling has been quite done away with. Mr. Flynt, who supports his statements with a voluminous amount of naïve evidence, says, too, that there is decidedly less disposition on the part of the police in Boston to accept bribes for protecting vice. Still, he shows the presence of a certain number of illegal joints in that city, and gives it credit for "a fair amount of crookedness in the police department."

This number opens with a light and pleasant essay by Mr. E. S. Martin on the inspiring subject of "Women;" there is a chapter of recollections of Comedian John E. Owens, by Clara Morris, and the rest of the magazine is taken up with stories by Robert Barr, Sarah Orne Jewett, Rudyard Kipling, David Gray, and others.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

MR. GUSTAV KOBBE begins the June *Cosmopolitan* with a readable article on "The Artist and His Model." He says that intelligence and temperament as well as physical perfection are required from the model, and that there are probably less than a hundred women in New York City who go into this work seriously. It is believed that the children of foreigners brought up in this country furnish the best types, the better care, better surroundings, and better nourishment they receive in America perfecting their physical development.

Lavinia Hart describes "A Girl's College Life" to-day, and says that the difference between the life at girls' and at men's colleges is just the difference between girls and young men. There is not the spirit of restlessness in a girls' college that one notices among men students. With all the enthusiasm for athletics, there is not the riotous excitement of a football game, and hazing is unknown.

BOY FIGHTERS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Under the title, "The Youngest Soldiers in the World," Allen Sangree tells of some mere boys who fought in the Boer war. He says that in the artillery duel at the Vet River, the Boer cannon were manned by boys, some of them but fourteen or fifteen years of age. He describes a Creusot battery under a raking fire from British shrapnel, managed by a force in which the lieutenant alone was a grown man. Mr. Sangree says that one-third of the Boer troops were mere children. "The Transvaal

youngsters partake of all the qualities that make their fathers such efficient fighters. Although not so good in marksmanship at the beginning, they have now learned by constant practice to make allowance for wind and shoot accurately at 1,500 or 2,000 yards with a Mauser." Mr. Sangree says that in courage and ready wit these boys are not one whit behind the men.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the June *Munsey's* there is an interesting description of the great game preserves of the United States, by Maximilian Foster. The chief of these is the Blue Mountain Park, established by the late Mr. Austin Corbin. Blue Mountain Park, in the mountains of New Hampshire, is one of the largest preserves in area in the world, and is quite the largest in scope. No less than twenty-five thousand acres are fenced in, and there is the most complete and scientific system of protection by forest ranges. More than twenty-five hundred deer are in the park and these live in perfectly wild state, as do, indeed, all the wild animals. Besides the common Virginia deer, buffalo, elk, black-tailed deer, wild boars, moose, wild cats, black bear, and all manner of small game are doing well. The buffaloes have increased from fourteen head to a hundred, and all the big game is doing well except the woodland caribou, which does not thrive. Mr. Foster says this park has cost about one million dollars. Dr. Webb's preserve in the Adirondacks consists of about forty thousand acres of rugged mountain land, of which eight thousand acres are fenced in; Dr. Webb is greatly interested in restocking the Adirondack region with moose, which became extinct a generation ago, but so far the ruthless pot-hunter has defeated his purpose by slaughtering the animals as soon as they were let out. Mr. Vanderbilt's estate near Asheville in North Carolina has no less than one hundred and sixty thousand acres of mountain land protected, and there are a number of other great refuges for game established by wealthy men which show in the aggregate a surprising amount of effort in this praiseworthy work.

Mr. Gebhard Napier, writing on "Bridges and Bridge Building," calls attention to the curious fact that "in nearly every branch of engineering, except those which deal with steam and electricity, we find a prototype of modern forms in the most ancient structures. The plate girder a hundred feet long is the same thing as the beam of the primeval savage." The arch, too, was used by the first and crudest bridge builders.

Mr. A. N. Benjamin writes on "Russia in the East." He thinks Russia will certainly have Manchuria, and that the Korean problem may be solved by an international agreement to guarantee the kingdom's independence against both Russia and Japan.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

MR. EDWARD BOK, the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, in the June number, gives the average American woman a very poor reputation for paying her bills. He says that this phenomenon is not restricted by any means to women who find it hard to make both ends meet, and that in fact tradesmen find the wealthiest women the slowest pay. Mr. Bok cites various examples of the effect on a presumably honest dressmaker's life that should certainly start a reform.

"A woman in New York has a small shop devoted to needlework and feminine fineries. She has what is called 'a good trade among good people.' On January 1 last she sent out \$4,000 worth of bills; on March 1 she had received \$602 in return.

"A woman who keeps a 'fashionable' millinery shop in Boston mailed, on July 1 of last year, bills aggregating \$2,100. On December 1, or five months after, she had received \$1,042, or a little less than one-half of the amount of her bills. Another woman in the same town sent out \$1,600 worth of bills on October 1 last; on March 1, or five months after, she had received \$420—about one-fourth of her bills.

"Not so very long ago a woman threw herself before a New York elevated train, and was instantly killed. Her sister testified afterward that she was a 'fashionable' dressmaker, and had over \$15,000 worth of outstanding accounts which she could not collect. The people from whom she bought her goods were persistently asking for their money, but she could not pay them because her customers did not pay her for her work. It so preyed upon her mind that after weeks of sleepless nights she determined to kill herself. And she did."

Mr. Bok thinks that this is a matter which should enter into a girl's studies at school, college, and even at home, and that such a practical phase of a woman's life as the realization of meeting honest obligations is at least as important an end for education as the study of "useless ologies and isms."

One of the best of Mr. William Perrine's stories of beautiful women is the ninth and last, published in this number, concerning "The Dashing Kate Chase and Her Great Ambition." Kate Chase was the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's cabinet, and later Chief Justice of the United States. This daughter of his began to exhibit a masterful spirit and to study politics at an early age, and she came very near capturing the Republican Presidential Convention in 1868 for her father. Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's magnetism and beauty, her collision with Mrs. Lincoln, and her later misfortunes make a fascinating story.

In "Love Stories of the Zoo," Mr. Clifford Howard describes some tragic courtships of tigers, elephants, leopards, wolves, and chimpanzees, which show that the savage animals can exhibit an almost human affection for each other.

OUTING.

THE June *Outing* opens with an article on "Theodore Roosevelt" by Owen Wister, who considers the Vice-President from the point of view of a brother sportsman and a brother man. Mr. Wister tells of Mr. Roosevelt's sportsmanship in Harvard sparring bouts and in Rocky Mountain hunts for the cougar, and comes to the conclusion that the Rough Rider's popularity and success are due to the fact that he is an "all around gentleman." To illustrate the approbation that Mr. Roosevelt has gained in the wild west, Mr. Wister relates how he himself was almost forced to take a fur coat from an utter stranger on a cold day in the Rockies, when the stranger found that the Easterner knew Theodore Roosevelt. Among the many very readable contributions to this number of *Outing* are articles by Mr. F. R. N. Findlay on "Tracking Buffaloes in Africa;" by Frank M. Chapman, "The Camera Hunter;" by James

S. Mitchel, "Athletic Giants of the Past;" by W. H. Rowe on "The English Turf;" and W. O. Owen on "The Ascent of the Grand Teton."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the June *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected Mr. Charles J. Bullock's discussion of "Trusts and Public Policy" for quotation in the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. Herbert W. Horwill cites the growing and general opinion that the small college is doomed; Mr. Horwill thinks that this is a misfortune, and that the small college approximates more nearly than the large to the true type of a place of liberal culture. Mr. Horwill thinks the advantage the large college is supposed to possess in the variety of its subjects is to a great extent illusory; that as a social organism the small college is distinctly to be preferred, the personality of the teachers having a much greater opportunity for wholesome influence: and that the small college of the best type will make much of the study of the humanities, and will emphasize the value of intellectual discipline.

Mr. S. W. McCall, writing on "Washington During Reconstruction," discusses the reconstruction plans of Lincoln and Johnson, and gives as his opinion that while some great evils resulted from the plan ultimately adopted, it by no means follows that any other programme would have obviated these evils.

Mr. Maximilian Foster contributes under the title, "At the End of the Trail," a fascinating study of moose life and moose hunting on the Tobique River, and another pleasant essay is Paul Elmer More's, "A Hermit's Notes on Thoreau."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE greater part of the *North American Review* for May is occupied by six articles dealing with industrial and railroad consolidations, which we have reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." Of the remaining articles in this number, one of the most important is that contributed by the Rev. Judson Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on "The Missionaries and Their Critics." In this article, Dr. Smith has especial reference to the now famous charges of looting and unauthorized exaction of indemnities brought by Mark Twain in the February number of the *North American*. Dr. Ament, the missionary chiefly involved in these charges, is now in this country and has made frequent and full public denials of the most serious allegations of Mark Twain's article. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to review Dr. Smith's treatment of the same statements. Dr. Smith arrives at the following conclusions regarding the conduct of missionaries in China:

"1. The efforts of the missionaries have saved the lives of hundreds of the Chinese refugees, who with them went through the siege of Peking and helped to save the legations, and thus placed the Allied Powers in their debt.

"2. The utterly abnormal conditions which have prevailed since the siege have demanded exceptional treatment, and in dealing with them the missionaries have shown great caution, courage, and wisdom.

"3. The indemnities secured were wholly for the Chi-

nese whom the Boxers had robbed and outraged; not a penny has been asked or used for missionary losses of any kind.

"4. The 'amounts and method of settling' these indemnities, the additional third as well as the rest, were decided by the deputy of Li Hung Chang, the governor of the province; they are declared 'satisfactory and fair both to Chinese and foreigners' by Mr. Rockhill, and they were acceptable to the village officials."

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

In his article in this number of the *North American* on "The Present Crisis in Russia," Prince Kropotkin reiterates the ideas recently expressed by him and quoted by us in our May number relative to the prospects of constitutional government in Russia. He declares that Russia has outgrown the autocratic form of government, and only internal complications can prevent the speedy realization of those constitutional reforms which are now finding vigorous support in the universities and throughout the country.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland contributes the second of his valuable statistical papers on "The Victorian Era of British Expansion." The present article is devoted to statistics of immigration, exports, and imports of the colonies and India. In nearly all the colonies the value of exports for the past half-century has increased enormously, having doubled in the West Indian colonies and increased in the Australasian colonies nineteen-fold. In all the statistics of commerce given by Mr. Ireland, the West Indian colonies appear as the most unsatisfactory of the British dependencies.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF AMERICAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. John Ford, whose experience in the New York Legislature has brought to view some of the obstacles to "home rule" that exist at Albany, contributes an article on "Municipal Government in the United States." After reviewing some of the provisions of the New York constitution which tend to hamper the free development of the metropolis, Mr. Ford outlines several changes needed in New York's political conditions, both State and municipal, including primarily the overthrow of the modern political boss. Mr. Ford points out the real seat of municipal corruption in the power now possessed by the machine to make continuous exactions from the corporations through the control of country members of the State legislature.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Ernest Renan contributes a paper on the subject: "How Science Has Served the People;" John Paul Boock describes "Dinners in Bohemia and Elsewhere;" the Rev. M. Gasler writes on "The Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century," and Mr. W. D. Howells criticises "The New Poetic Drama."

THE FORUM.

IN his article in the May *Forum* on "Aguinaldo's Capture and the Philippine Commission," Mr. Marion Wilcox expresses the opinion that much credit for recent successes in the Philippines is due to the work of the Taft Commission. The lesson that Mr. Wilcox draws from the whole course of events in the Philip-

pires is that this Government should in the future place more reliance upon its civilian representatives in the conduct of affairs in its colonial possessions.

WILL RUSSIA PROFIT FROM MANCHURIA?

In his article on "The Russians in Manchuria," Prince Kropotkin appears in his character as geographer and traveler, rather than as social philosopher. In weighing the advantages and disadvantages of Russia's territorial acquisitions, the Prince falls back on his own researches made many years since in the country traversed by the Russian line of railroad. In his opinion, Russian expansion in Manchuria has been a misfortune to the government. If even now Russia should abandon her possessions on the Pacific, she would at least be saved great sacrifices, to say nothing of the prospect of military complications with other powers and the difficulty of maintaining her Pacific frontier against possible invasion.

ADVICE TO AMERICAN INVESTORS IN FOREIGN BONDS.

From the point of view of a student of international law, Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, of Yale, contributes a suggestive article on "Foreign Bonds as American Investments." In the matter of Russian and British securities, Professor Woolsey holds that if one believes in a coming conflict of interests between Russia and Great Britain, he should not invest in the bonds of both governments at once. One should refuse both, or else pick the one whose success would, on the whole, make for civilization and progress and our own trade expansion. The bonds of such a country as Sweden, Professor Woolsey regards as safe. In case of a possible separation of Sweden from Norway, when the political position of both countries would undoubtedly be weakened, Sweden would doubtless be exposed to Russian aggressiveness. Still, Professor Woolsey thinks that the credit of Swedish bonds would be maintained, since, by international law, if one country takes over another, it must take it subject to its liens. Professor Woolsey regards the bonds of Germany as good, subject to slight discount because of her exposed position between France and Russia, to say nothing of the heavy military burden which is a common drawback to all of the great European powers, and also because of the possibility of commercial war between Germany and the United States. The American investor hardly needs to be told that several of the Central and South American republics are unstable, and that risks with them should be limited.

ABUSES OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Prof. Arlo Bates finds the most serious effect of the modern devotion to athletics in our colleges to consist in the revolution, or rather displacement, of ideals held up before the student body. While he does not contend that the intellectual ideal has been abandoned or degraded in our colleges, he does hold that it has been obscured. "Instead of being four years in an atmosphere of learning and of mind, the youth is during his college course constantly impressed through his surroundings with the idea that success is to be won rather by the body than the mind; that popularity is of more effect than culture; and that learning may be disregarded for more showy and ephemeral accomplishments." In concluding his article, Professor Bates expresses the conviction that athletics is in education to-day the most serious obstacle to the advancement of intellectual growth.

THE REFORM OF LONDON.

For the encouragement of American municipal reformers, Mr. John Martin recalls the fact that not many years ago the government of the City of London was the worst in Great Britain—"unrepresentative, backward, dishonest—a subject of scorn and scoffing, a by-word among provincial rulers." The era of London's rejuvenation began, of course, in 1889, with the institution of the County Council. Mr. Martin's account of the successive steps of reform since that date is most interesting. Although the water companies insist upon 10 per cent. above the market price as a compensation for compulsory purchase,—a claim which the Council will not admit,—the service has been greatly improved, the systems of the different companies have been connected, and the likelihood of water famines has been diminished. In the municipal agitation against the telephone monopoly it was the County Council that led, and as a result of the Parliamentary inquiry that overthrew the monopoly, a government system has been established in London in connection with the post-office.

BRYAN AND JEFFERSON.

In a discussion of "Bryanism and Jeffersonian Democracy," Mr. Albert Watkins declares that there is more of the spirit of Jeffersonian democracy in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms than in any other platform of the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan, he says, has always been a consistent apostle of Jefferson, and it is the quality of Jeffersonianism in him and his platforms that is most offensive to the conservative old-school Democrats. "It was left to Bryanism to illustrate the fact, which the Bourbon Democracy does not even yet comprehend, that Jeffersonian Democracy is quite out of joint with the times. If Jefferson should come back now to the country whose political institutions and polity he so largely shaped and inspired, he would meet the same sort of a reception as, in Mr. Stead's opinion, would be given in Chicago to his great forerunner as a social leveler."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. George D. Shepardson writes on "The Lighting of Railway Cars," Gustav Kobbé on "Events of the Dramatic Season," Earley Vernon Wilcox on "Sheep and the Forests," Wilbur Larremore on "The Spoiled Parent," Ernest I. Antrim on "The Latest Stage of Library Development," Prof. W. S. Scarborough on "The Negro and Our New Possessions," ex-Minister Charles Denby on "Some Chinese Traits," and Prof. William H. Hobbs on "Art as the Handmaid of Literature." In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month," we have quoted at some length from Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis' article on "A New Class of Labor in the South."

THE ARENA.

ATTEMPTING in the May *Arena* an answer to the question, "Will the Philippines Pay?" Mr. Frank Doster assumes that the profits on the Philippine trade are now about \$3,000,000 a year, and that the development of the country for some time to come will not be rapid enough to increase these profits to any appreciable extent. Assuming that the expenditure thus far incurred in the Philippines has amounted to \$200,000,000, the trade profits each year would about equal one half of the annual interest charge on this expenditure.

RUSSIA'S "SACRED FUND."

Mr. Malcolm J. Talbot tells what is known of the remarkable fund of \$4,000,000,000, hoarded by the Russian Government as a "Sacred Fund." All official reports are silent as to the existence of such a fund, but it is vouched for by an attaché of the late Czar and affirmed by one of the highest church functionaries of St. Petersburg. This fund was founded at the close of the Napoleonic wars, and has been built up to its present figure by the Russian Church. Every year for almost a century an average amount of \$50,000,000 has been added to this fund, which has never been intrenched upon to the extent of a single ruble. Every subject of the Czar makes a regular contribution to the Church, and this is one source of increment to the "Sacred Fund," while from the product of the gold mines worked by the government many millions of dollars of which no public record has been made have been directed in this same channel.

WANTED: AN ARMY OF WEALTH CREATORS.

Several writers contribute to a symposium, led by Editor Flower, on the possibility of employing an army of men in developing irrigation works in the arid parts of the West, building a levee along the Mississippi River, and engaging in other activities for the promotion of our industrial welfare as a nation, as contrasted with the present employment of troops in the Philippines. All agree that the proposition is reasonable and that the taxpayers of the country would prefer to see their money devoted to some such beneficent object, rather than to warfare.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. W. T. Brown writes about "George D. Herron: the Tragedy of Conscience," while "The New Social Apostolate" is described in an interview with Dr. Herron, conducted by Editor Patterson, who also contributes an article on the Christian Church of to-day.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

TO the May number of the *International Monthly* (Burlington, Vt.), Mr. H. F. J. Porter, of the steel works at South Bethlehem, Pa., contributes a valuable paper on the evolution of the iron and steel industry in this country, which, however, like most of the articles in this periodical, must be read in its entirety to be of real service. At the close of his introspect of the steel industry, Mr. Porter hints at a possible twentieth-century discovery of some wholly new process of manufacture through which the quality of the product may be improved simultaneously with a cheapening of the cost. The Bessemer process, the great achievement of the nineteenth century, is by no means a perfect method.

A GREAT FRENCH ACTOR MANAGER.

The story of the efforts and struggles of M. Antoine, which have resulted in the revolutionizing of the French theater, is well told by A. Ferdinand Herold, one of Antoine's collaborators. As a manager, M. Antoine represents the "naturalist" tendency on the Parisian stage. It is generally understood that the art of staging plays, even down to the minutest details, has undergone many changes in the direction of greater fidelity to truth. Even in little matters of scene-setting, many innovations have been introduced in the Parisian theaters during the past ten years, as well as in our own.

"Formerly, for an interior, they painted the pictures, with their frames, the curtains, hangings, and even the furniture, upon the walls; to-day they fasten real pictures with real frames upon the paneling; they hang real curtains at windows that often have real glass panes, and they put real locks on the doors. To be sure, such little exactitudes will not secure the interest of the spectator for a tiresome play; but they help to enliven a play that is endowed with observation and movement.

"Almost all these innovations are due to M. Antoine. He was the first to use actual locks on the doors; and to-day there is not a manager, however careless he may be about the staging, who would dare to leave them off. He was the first to seat some of the guests at a stage-dinner with their backs to the audience; and to-day no manager would dare to make all the guests face the public."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The concluding portion of Prof. F. B. Jevons' elaborate essay on "The Science of Religion: Its History and Methods," appears in this number, together with uncompleted articles on "German Criticism," by Richard M. Meyer, and "The Principles of Modern Dietetics," by Carl von Noorden.

In addition to the regular complement of contributed articles, the May number contains three book reviews written by specialists.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE leading contributed article in *Guntton's* for May is a survey of present-day coöperation in England by the Rev. Nicholas Paine Gilman, the author of "Profit-Sharing," etc. One of Mr. Gilman's discoveries was the English "coöperative man," a personage nearly or quite unknown as yet in the United States.

"The 'coöperative man,' able to lead, will work for a small salary, and he will stay with his society as a rule, when offered higher pay in the outside, competitive world. Judging from the progress made in the last ten years in England, we may wisely expect to see co-operative production become a much larger factor in the national life than it has been, or now is."

POSSIBILITIES OF THE STEEL TRUST.

The editor sees in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation a great potential influence on the industrial development of the new century, but he is not blind to the portents of disaster revealed in the scheme as considered from stock-gamblers' point of view. Nevertheless, the character of the men in control seems to him to warrant faith in the enterprise as a legitimate business reorganization with a sound economic basis. Professor Guntton thinks that, on the whole, the steel trust ought to exert a steadying influence on the market, and that it will make possible a far better distribution of managerial and administrative ability than was possible under the old conditions.

RUSSIA'S COMMERCIAL DESIGNS ON CHINA.

In an article entitled "Russia's Blow at American Commerce," Mr. Romney Wheelock treats not of recent retaliatory trade regulations, but of the indirect influence which the construction of the Siberian Railway may be deemed likely to have on American commercial prospects in China. Notwithstanding Russia's recent

guarantees of an "open door" to American products in all Chinese territory, Russia does not undertake to perpetuate such a grant of privilege once the territory is acquired by Russia herself! In other words, what this writer fears is the complete Russianizing of all Manchuria.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

TO the current number of the *American Historical Review* (April) Prof. Charles H. Levermore contributes an exceedingly interesting account of the rise of New York City journalism. In glancing back at the newspapers of the eighteenth century, it is seen at once that the press of that day was in no sense a framer or leader of public opinion. The newspapers served as the channels of that opinion, it is true, but in a very humble capacity. They were not *news*-papers as we understand the term. Professor Levermore describes them as "bulletin boards, on which were plastered the political arguments or purposes of factions and parties." Until well into the nineteenth century the New York newspapers were little better than their colonial origins. The era of the modern cheap newspaper began in the thirties, and of the newspapers founded in that decade the *Sun* and the *Herald* still survive. Mr. William Cullen Bryant became the responsible editor of the *Evening Post* in 1836, and under his direction the *Post* perfected its literary flavor; but in Professor Levermore's opinion its force as a newspaper was small, and its political influence limited. Even in that early day, it is said that the *Post* had a way of irritating its professional rivals, who were often angered by its didactic tone, and made unkind allusions to "the phylacteries of the Pharisees."

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Mr. James Ford Rhodes, the historian, gives us an installment of his uncompleted history of the Civil War in the form of an excellent brief account of Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. Rhodes' estimate of this movement in its military bearings is set forth in the following paragraph:

"The march to the sea, the advance northward from Savannah, and the operations of Thomas in Tennessee, are a combination of bold and effective strategy, only possible after the Chattanooga-Atlanta campaign and a fit sequel to it. A hundred persons may have conceived the design of marching to the ocean, but the genius of the general lay in foreseeing the possible moves of his adversary, in guarding against them, and in his estimate of the physical and moral result of cutting the Confederacy in twain. Not underrating the venture, wise in precaution, Sherman showed the same boldness and tenacity as Grant in his Vicksburg campaign in sticking to his purpose when others shook their heads. No general, who lacked qualities of daring and resolution, would have persisted in his determination to advance through Georgia after Hood had crossed the Tennessee River, especially when Grant for a time doubted the wisdom of the movement. As he was the commander, knew his men, and comprehended the conditions, he could lay no claim to success unless Thomas should defeat Hood. Therein, as the affair turned out, lay the risk. Sherman knew Thomas through and through. Classmates at West Point, they had ever since been friends, and this friendship was cemented during the vicissitudes of the Civil War despite their differences of opinion proceeding from their diverse temperaments.

Sherman had implicit confidence in Thomas, thought that he had furnished him a sufficient force for all emergencies, and that the defense of Tennessee was not left to chance."

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

"French Experience with Representative Government in the West Indies" is the subject of a paper by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch. Not only are these islands the best field for the study of the political capacity of the negro race, but they have been made virtually the model of all French colonial organization and legislation up to the present time. The French theory of colonial assimilation has here been more fully exemplified than in any other French possession. The fact is frequently overlooked in this country that through representation in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies these West Indian dependencies participate in the national legislation of France, although general colonial legislation is settled almost entirely by the national executive, much of it having its origin in the local colonial assemblies. The colonial civil service is recruited chiefly by appointment through the governor, who is himself dependent upon a majority in the general council.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are also scholarly papers in this number by Prof. Geo. L. Burr on "The Year 1000 and the Antecedents of the Crusades;" and by Prof. Charles Gross, on "The Political Influence of the University of Paris in the Middle Ages." There is a full account of the meeting of the American Historical Association at Detroit and Ann Arbor in December of last year. In the department of "Documents," there is published considerable material relating to the Society of Dissenters founded at New York in 1769. The usual complement of book reviews and notes rounds out the number.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE author of "Drifting" has an article in the *Contemporary* for May on "The Economic Decay of Great Britain," the gist of which is that Britain is on the down grade to destruction, and that her drift to perdition is going at such an accelerating ratio that she will be bankrupt within ten years, both economically and politically, unless she pulls up and sets about retrieving her fortunes with much more energy and genius than she has yet displayed. The note of the article is struck in the first sentence:

"It is perhaps the grandest, and at the same time the saddest, spectacle in the world to watch the decay of a mighty empire. This spectacle is at present afforded by Great Britain, with the whole world as spectators."

SHERMAN AND KITCHENER.

Mr. W. H. Sands, in an article entitled "The American and African Civil Wars," draws an interesting parallel between the course of the war of the Northern and Southern States in America and the war between Britain and the Transvaal. Of course, the cases are not in any way similar, but the incidents show a curious parallelism. In nothing is this more notable than in the fact that Sherman, who, like Kitchener, had a reputation for devastating ruthlessness, got into trouble just as Kitchener did, because he was willing to make peace on terms which the politicians at headquarters considered to be too lenient. Mr. Sands does not draw the

parallel between Kitchener and Sherman; he draws it between Buller and Sherman; but the case of Kitchener is more in point.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

M. Jules Legrand, deputy and formerly Under-Secretary of State in France, contributes a very important and interesting article, which describes the relations between Church and State in France from the Revolution down to the present day. M. Legrand is a moderate republican, who is sharply opposed to the policy that regards the Catholic Church as the enemy of the republic. Speaking of the Associations bill, which is now before the Senate, he says:

"The text finally voted by the Chamber is rather more liberal than the original text. Nevertheless, were the Senate to adopt it in its present form, some of its articles would yet retain an aggressive character, notably the article which states that all congregations—even those whose aim is more especially philanthropic or missionary—must obtain a license, as well as the article forbidding members of non-authorized congregations the right of teaching, even if they are provided with the regular state diplomas."

So far from regarding this law of associations as a mere opening of a campaign against the Church, he is all for a policy of peace and conciliation.

A WORD FOR THE HALFPENNY NOVELETTE.

Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet has been pursuing an investigation into the halfpenny novelettes which English boys and girls read, and the result of her investigations is distinctly reassuring. She says:

"I am confident that any impartial judge would agree with me that for neatness of workmanship, directness of purpose, and absence of bad taste, some of these penny stories are far superior to many which are sold for shillings. On the other hand, they never rise to any marked degree of originality, and may fall very low."

She is much impressed by the conventional character of all the stories read by the girls. Types hardly ever differ, and they invariably end at the church door.

CHRIST AND THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL.

Mr. Richard Heath has a very touching and eloquent article concerning "Early Christianity and the Democratic Ideal." At the close of the paper he ventures to touch upon the question of the atonement. After describing the crucifixion, he says:

"Do the poor suffer simply for their own sins? Are they not rather the vicarious sufferers for the sins of society? So *the Poor Man* died because of the universal iniquity. Men were so bad, injustice so deeply rooted in human society, the canker so deep and far-reaching, that a being like Jesus coming into the world must inevitably become its victim. He died for the sin of the world.

"By the earthly ruin of the poor and the outcast society lives: and so by this spiritual ruin—the pouring out of the soul of Christ unto death—humanity spiritually lives."

AN UNNOTICED REVOLUTION IN TAXATION.

Mr. Joseph Acland has a very brief statistical paper, the gist of which is that in the last twenty-five years the proportion between direct and indirect taxation in England has been entirely revolutionized. In 1875, the income-tax represented 6.74 per cent.; other direct taxes, 25.80 per cent. This year the proportion contributed by

income-tax payers is 27.66, and other direct taxes 20.46. Intoxicants, which, in 1875, paid 47.84 per cent. of the total taxation, now only pay 33.22 per cent. The other indirect taxes remain almost stationary, with a slight decrease, having fallen from 19.64 to 18.66. It is a very notable fact that the net result of the triumph of the publican, which may be said to date from the introduction of Mr. Bruce's bill in 1871, has been followed by a shifting of 15 per cent. of the total revenue from the shoulders of the consumers of drink to the limited class which pays income-tax. From one point of view, this is good. It may give the well-to-do class more interest in temperance reform than it has hitherto displayed.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for May the Hon. J. W. Fortescue gives a brief description of the immense improvement which has been made in one or two regiments of the British army by running the canteen upon profit-sharing principles. In one cavalry regiment a captain, by taking pains, was able to return to his men 2d. a day. If this system were applied generally throughout the army of 240,000 men, it would be equivalent to an increment of £730,000 (\$3,650,000) a year to the soldier's pocket-money.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Canon Barnett writes a somewhat depressing article upon "The Housing Problem," the burden of which is that nothing can be done very rapidly, and that the private builder will do a great deal more than the municipality. Canon Barnett says:

"The truth is that municipal building is too easy and too cheap a remedy. The evil is too great to be met by a vote of millions of money. The neglect of individuals, the apathy of public opinion through many years, can only be made up by the activity of individuals and the lively interest of public opinion.

"There are, as I have said, some definite things to be done, some changes in the law to be made; but the chief thing wanted is the individual consciousness of duty. A restless anxiety to be doing something, or pity for the sorrows of others, is not enough. A thought, an idea, a belief in order—in, to use the old phrase, the Kingdom of Heaven—is the only inspiration which makes action continuous and helpful.

"It has been my privilege to be engaged in practical measures for help of the poor during the last thirty years, and at the end my conclusion is that practice fails for want of knowledge and of faith. The housing problem cannot be solved by itself; it is bound up with the industrial problem, with the education problem, with the social problem, and with the religious problem. When each individual or more individuals take pains to get knowledge—to know their neighbors, to know their condition—then something may be done, but not till then."

LORD HALIFAX ON EPISCOPAL PASTORALS.

Lord Halifax has an article entitled "The Recent Anglo-Roman Pastoral." He thinks the discussion which he opens "may be at least a step toward indicating some of the obstacles which at present hinder that reunion of Christendom so imperatively demanded by the needs of the Church of Christ."

Lord Halifax seems to like the Roman pastoral almost as little as that of the British archbishops.

"Both episcopates seem in some danger of giving themselves away by the issue of excited and ill-considered utterances, and the result bids fair to be disastrous to that very confidence which it is their aim to secure."

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Sir Samuel Wilks, writing on "The Relationship of Hospitals to Medical Schools," insists strongly upon the importance of the connection between these two institutions. At the close of his paper he pleads for the removal of some of the restrictions on medical science. He says it is not generally known that "the complete study of anatomy is also hampered by acts of Parliament. If England were isolated and had no connection with the Continent, it would be impossible for the medical student to learn his profession. No skeleton has been made in this country for many years. Those found in our museums are either old or have been imported from abroad."

IDEALS TO BE REALIZED.

Mr. F. R. Benson indulges in a courageous day-dream concerning the coming creation of a national theater, which is to play a great part in the regeneration of the world. He thinks that there is an opportunity for starting a theater which would become a school for actors, audiences, and authors in one or more of our big cities. It would be subventioned by a syndicate or an individual, either by a guarantee or a subsidy.

Mr. A. R. Hinks, of the Cambridge Observatory, pleads for the multiplication of astronomical laboratories which will make use of photography for the purpose of increasing our knowledge of the stars.

Mr. Harold E. Gorst, writing on "The Blunder of Modern Education," has an idea of his own of a very radical nature. He says:

"Not only must this method of teaching *en bloc* be abolished altogether, but teaching in itself, as we understand the term, should be rigorously avoided. Every encouragement ought to be given to pupils to think. There should be less reading and more reflection. The pernicious custom of learning by rote ought to be inscribed upon the penal code."

A PLEA FOR AN ENGLISH CODE.

Judge Emden, in an article entitled "Is Law for the People or the Lawyers?" pleads strongly in favor of a codification of English law. He says:

"It would be a great historical and a particularly appropriate monument at this time, if the descendant of the first of the Kings Edward, 'the great law-giver,' could build up the long-looked-for code, the great Edward the Seventh Code. It is easy to understand why Napoleon entertained greater feelings of pride for his code than for his victorious battles. Much has been forgotten, but that code stands, and will continue to stand, as a monument of the great mind that conferred such an inestimable legacy upon the French nation."

OUR RACE AS PIONEERS.

There is a little sermon by Mr. G. F. Watts, under the title "Our Race as Pioneers." It is a sermon upon the text supplied by the twofold question, "What is Our Position?" and "What Our Interests?" He thinks that the English people are the agents of a great law, movement, progress, evolution. The law of expansion is a law of vitality.

Mr. W. F. Lord appreciatively criticises the novels of Anthony Trollope as the works of a first-class social

photographer. Mr. J. D. Rees, describing the native Indian press, makes the somewhat surprising statement that no Indian paper was pro-Boer. Mr. Gilbert Parker combats the cry of "Australia for the White Man," and insists that Queensland cannot possibly be cultivated without coolie labor.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE are several excellent articles in the May *Fortnightly*. One is by Sir Robert Hart on reform in China, another by Mr. T. W. Russell on "The Government, the House of Commons, and the Country." As a literary supplement is published a curious play by Björnstjerne Björnson entitled "Laboremus," which is very original.

MR. GLADSTONE AS CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Sydney Buxton gives us the second and concluding installment of his review of Mr. Gladstone's work as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the thirty years between 1852 and 1882, which he regards as the Gladstone period, taxation to the amount of £53,000,000 was imposed, while taxation to the amount of £72,500,000 was remitted. Mr. Gladstone's failures were three: The scheme for the reduction of the interest on the debt was a costly and embarrassing failure. The succession duty failed to realize his expectations, and the seven-years scheme for the extinction of the income tax came to naught. He was defeated when he proposed to levy a license duty on clubs, to simplify the railway duty, and to tax charities and corporations.

CHARLOTTE YONGE.

Mr. E. H. Cooper devotes half a dozen pages to a eulogy of Miss Yonge. He says that her power of describing family life in an interesting fashion and great detail is unapproached by any other writer in England or France. Tennyson was so absorbed in reading her "Young Stepmother" that he read it for hours when traveling in Cornwall in the daytime, and went on reading it when he went to bed, and would not put out the candle and go to sleep until he saw daylight as to how the story was going to end. Dr. Whewell described "The Clever Woman of the Family" as the best novel in the English language. "The Heir of Redclyffe" had a great influence on William Morris and Burne Jones, and the rest of her novels are read and re-read by children to-day as when they first appeared. Therefore, Mr. Cooper claims for her immense power in the past and in the present, and long life in the years to come.

MR. G. M. SMITH AND NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. W. E. Garrett Fisher describes the munificent part taken by the late Mr. Smith in founding and financing the "Dictionary of National Biography." Mr. Fisher does not state the amount of money which Mr. Smith sank in the enterprise, but it is currently reported that the sum amounted to \$500,000. It was one of those pious works for which no financial return is hoped. It is said that Mr. Smith made enough out of the profits of the Apollinaris Water Company to be able to publish ten dictionaries of national biography, but it is well that due credit should be paid to him for the public spirit which led him to devote even a tithe of his Apollinaris profits to the creation of a monument of English literature. Mr. Fisher gives special praise to the bibliography attached to each article.

THE CITIES OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. H. D. Wells continues his "Anticipations" of what is to happen in the twentieth century, dealing this month with the conversion of almost the whole of Great Britain south of the Highlands into a vast urban region. He points out that the size of cities has always been dominated by the fact that the dweller on the outskirts must be able to reach his place of business in an hour. When he only walked, the maximum distance from the center to the circumference was four miles. When horses were introduced, a radius of six to eight miles from the center became possible. The railway and the steamer brought all territory inside a radius of thirty miles within the possible suburbs of a great city. In the year 2000 the citizen of London will find Nottingham within an hour's ride from the Mansion House. Hence he thinks that London will have a population of twenty millions. But in reality all England will become a great suburban district with penny telephones, and pneumatic tubes delivering everything at a minimum cost of money and time. Mr. Wells' speculations are very interesting, and he is frank enough to admit that on the vital point his present prophecies are in diametrical opposition to the conclusions which he had previously published.

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY COPYRIGHT.

Mr. G. Herbert Thring suggests that a universal law of literary copyright should be drafted by the Berne Bureau, which should be printed as a model to which all nations should strive. If this were adopted, he thinks that a universal law would soon become an accomplished fact. On the crucial question of the duration of copyright, he thinks that it ought to be the aim of all concerned to prolong copyright to the life of 80 years at least, instead of, as in England, 42 years. It is curious that Italy and Spain are the only European countries in which copyright runs for 80 years, although in Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela copyright is perpetual.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward writes upon "Newman and Sabatier;" Mr. Hamilton Fyfe suggests the steps which should be taken toward the foundation of a national theater; M. René Doumic writes on "The Literary Movement in France;" Mr. Maurice Hewlett enlightens the pages of the *Fortnightly* by one of those lurid Italian tragedies which he delights in writing.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* for May the editor indulges in some severe strictures on General Buller and the class whom he describes as "Bullerites." He approves of the coal-tax, which he thinks will be the most popular tax imposed in recent years, and only disapproves of the sugar-tax because it was not imposed as a Protectionist measure.

HOW TO PROLONG THE BOER WAR.

A wiseacre, who calls himself "An Englishman," gives us the complete theory of "How to End the War." The chief measure which he recommends is more severe pressure upon the Boer population, in other words, ill-treatment of the women and children, for he regrets that the distinction between the treatment of the families of those in the field and those who have sur-

rendered is not serious enough. He recommends that the people whom he calls "pauper women" should be worse treated than they are. Greater mobility and a stream of reinforcements he mentions merely as secondary *desiderata*.

THE AUSTRIAN ANXIETY.

'Sir Rowland Blennerhassett has an interesting paper under this title. He says that in order to preserve Austria England must reconsider her attitude to Russia, abandoning the policy which she has pursued since the Crimean War. If England and Russia thoroughly understood each other, it would be easy to reconcile Russian and Austrian interests in southeastern Europe, thus relieving Austria of external pressure. In regard to internal questions, he says that Austrian statesmen must be emancipated from the ideas of the German middle-class. He suggests a new federation as follows:

"The Kingdom of Bohemia, including Moravia and Silesia, might be one division; and then German Austria, including the Italian Tyrol, Trieste, and the south Slav provinces, might be another; Galicia and the Bukovina another. A federation of this kind would be complicated, of course, but it would be more workable than the present system; and if it were accompanied by a well-considered and fairly uniform scheme of local government on the English model, and supplemented by a central council of a more or less representative kind at Vienna to advise the crown and to decide such questions as might arise between the different countries, the dominion of the house of Austria might play a great, and in some questions even a leading, part in the century now opening."

INSANITY CURABLE.

Dr. Ford Robertson's paper asking "Is Insanity Incurable?" is equally interesting. He says that by far the greater part is preventable, and, in its earlier stages, remediable. But he thinks that England takes a small part in the necessary work of research, and pleads for the founding of laboratories to be attached to great asylums.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOXY.

A Russian writer who signs himself "Prince E." contributes a remarkable paper entitled "Sidelights on Russian Orthodoxy," the object of which is to show that the unifying movement between the English and Russian churches can never be a success, as the educated Russians regard orthodoxy with contempt. Even the mass of the people, he says, are really not orthodox. The orthodox faith is the negation of everything really Russian. It is a matter of political etiquette, and, says the writer, "if M. Pobyedonostseff to-morrow found it more convenient for us to be Anglicans, Mussulmans, or Buddhists, we should conform without protest and without regret."

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

Placed appropriately after Prince E.'s article is one by Mr. Conybeare, entitled "The French Republic *versus* the Monk," in which he deals with the Associations bill. Of the bill, he says:

"The sting of it lies not so much in the clauses which insist that every association claiming civil personality must have been authorized by the government of the day, as (1) in those which decree the dissolution of unauthorized congregations and the returning of their property to the heirs to whom it would naturally have gone, had testators not preferred to leave it to the monk-

ish societies ; and (2) in those which forbid any member of an unauthorized congregation to teach or to control schools."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Reginald Lucas, M.P., asks, "What Shall We Do With Our Irish Members?" but he might have found the answer in Mr. T. W. Russell's paper in the *Fortnightly*, which is chiefly devoted to the question, "What Will Our Irish Members Do With Us?" However, Mr. Lucas has faith in the power of Parliament, and he suggests that each ejected member might be made liable to a fine of £500 ; if he refuses to pay, the money to be recoverable from his constituents. Landlords and Unionists, Mr. Lucas says, should be exempted.

The Hon. Mrs. Ivor Maxse writes "On Governesses," suggesting, among other things, that a governess should have a greater variety of pleasures and interests outside her work.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for June is interesting and more actual in its selection of subjects than usual. We have dealt elsewhere with Mr. G. L. Calderon's article on "The Wrong Tolstoy."

TRADE AND EDUCATION.

Sir Henry Roscoe continues his paper on "The Outlook for British Trade," dealing at some length with the lack of expert training from which England suffers at present. In comparison with Germany and America, England is badly off, and Sir Henry Roscoe says that during the last ten years the number of students at the German technical universities has doubled, there being now 11,447 of such students. In speaking of America, he gives a long list of endowments made by private individuals with the object of fostering technical training.

CHARLOTTE YONGE.

Edith Sichel pays a tribute to the late Charlotte Yonge, who is also dealt with in the *Fortnightly*. Miss Sichel says :

"The secret of Charlotte Yonge's strength lies in this : She plucks the heart out of the obvious—she evokes the familiar. No one can more potently stir the associations that recall our childhood's excitements ; the emotions of lessons ; the dual life of inner visions and walks with the governess ; the very smell of a school-treat at Christmas ; the hissing of the tea-urn which brought us our evening liberty. 'The Daisy Chain' is an epic—the 'Iliad' of the schoolroom—and should hold its place as a moral classic. . . .

"The reason why Miss Yonge wears is not far to seek. Her experience is limited, but it is deep, it is first-hand. She has chosen a narrow path, but all that she describes on that path is described from her own observation. She is herself : unconscious, spontaneous, and human. The people she evokes are no sudden creations : they have always been in her affections. Nevertheless, it is natural that in spite of her virtues she should be neglected, while the novels of Mrs. Ward are devoured by an audience whose needs she represents, whose dialect she talks."

CHRIST A PROTESTANT.

The author of "Pro Christo et Ecclesia" writes on the Protestantism of Christ. He says :

"This quality of protesting, found both in God and man, must, if Jesus Christ be the divine man, be seen in him in its earthly perfection ; and one striking feature of his protest against evil is that it is not directed first and chiefly against irreligion but, like that of later Protestants, against the Church of his day. The argument of this article is that in this protest of Jesus we shall find the perfect manifestation of that part of the divine which corresponds to all true religious reform, which has ever, may ever vibrate in the heart of man ; that he expressed an ideal Protestantism which must be essential to the perfection of the Church in every time and place, and to the completeness of every religious character ; that the nature of right Protestantism, as distinguished from wrong, can be discovered only by an analysis of his attitude toward the sins and errors of the noblest religious system of his time."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. C. Waldstein describes "Recently Discovered Greek Masterpieces," his article being admirably illustrated from photographs. The chief editorial deals with "Investment, Trade, and Gambling."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh* has a belated tribute to Queen Victoria, whose reign it sums up as follows :

"The reign will take its place among the most prosperous in our annals—a time, on the whole, of peace and of steady progress ; of increasing plenty and diminished hardships, especially among the poorer members of the community. In so long a period of our history it was inevitable that the nation should experience some sharp trials and some heavy disasters—the Irish Famine, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the South African War, whose end, alas ! the Queen was not to see. Her grandfather's reign, only three or four years shorter than her own, covered far greater extremes of national reverse and of national glory—from the loss of the American Colonies to the triumph over Napoleon."

CANADA AND A MORAL.

The article on Canada is chiefly notable for its concluding protests against jingoism and racial intolerance. The writer points out that British immigration tends not to increase, while Canada is now absorbing large numbers of foreigners, which will end by giving it a conglomerate racial composition similar to that of the United States. "We must put aside our possessive pride," says the reviewer, and beware of "that spirit of imperialism which ruined the Roman Republic."

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPETITION.

There is a long article on "American and English Working People," from which we quote the conclusion : "For a considerable time to come much the larger part of American manufacturing production in many departments will be required to meet the demands of the vast and ever-growing home market. British manufacturers, therefore, and British artisans have time, not to waste, indeed, in the vain hope that the industrialism of the States will wear itself out before setting itself to capture all our markets, but to prepare themselves for such a struggle as neither they nor their fathers have ever known. It is surely conceivable that in view of the approaching danger British employers should recognize the urgent need of welcoming all suggestions of

improvement in methods and processes, from whatever quarter, and especially from their own workmen, and should abandon the short-sighted selfishness involved in cutting piece-rates in such fashion as actually to discourage activity and devotion in their employees. There can be no doubt, in view of the testimony of eminent British engineers, that this kind of folly has been practised here to an extent which in America would be absolutely impossible. Let our artisans, on the other hand, recognize that it is only by throwing themselves, with some approach to the American intensity of zest, into coöperation with the most improved mechanical appliances, that they can give the trades on which they depend any chance of holding their own in presence of an ever-advancing competition."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The writer of the article on "Our Naval Position" compares the British navy with that of France, and evidently thinks the alarm as to the superior numbers of the French *personnel* to be unfounded. Another paper deals with M. Maeterlinck, moralist and artist. There is an article on "The Irish Catholic Clergy," another on "The Harley Papers," and another dealing with some "Unimaginary Love Letters."

CORNHILL.

CORNHILL for May keeps well to its tradition of being one of the most readable of English periodicals. Mr. Sidney Lee discusses, with quotations, Shakespeare's idea of patriotism. His *résumé* is worth reproducing:

"The Shakespearean drama thus finally enjoins those who love their country wisely to neglect no advantage

that nature offers in the way of resistance to unjust demands upon it; to remember that her prosperity largely depends on her command of the sea; to hold firm in the memory 'the dear souls' who have made 'her reputation through the world;' to subject at need her faults and frailties to searching criticism and stern rebuke; and finally to treat with disdain those in places of power who make of no account their responsibilities to the past as well as to the present and the future. The political conditions—the physical conditions—of his country have altered since Shakespeare lived, and England has ceased to be an island-power. But the essential verity of his teaching has undergone no change."

Dr. Fitchett recounts with unconcealed pain the dreadful story of the Cawnpore massacres in his "Tale of the Great Mutiny:" the one relief from the succession of horrors being the descriptions of Havelock's men and their ever-victorious charge.

Mr. Basil Worsfold considers proposals to form irrigation settlements for military settlers and to establish English yeomen on farms side by side with Dutch farmers in the new South African territories. Four thousand military settlers would, he reckons, cost \$15,000,000. An advance of \$20,000 to each of 2,000 yeomen would mean another \$40,000,000, or, including cost of administration, \$60,000,000 in all. He works this out to mean an annual expenditure of \$3,400,000. This, he suggests, might be levied exclusively on the gold industry. He sees that the future lies with those who hold the land.

Dr. Garnett, under the title of "Alms for Oblivion," revives the memory of a pagan conventicle held in Constantinople so late as the rise of Islam under the very nose of Heraclius. This is his interpretation of "Propatris," a dialogue sometimes though wrongly, attributed to Lucian.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have mentioned elsewhere the article of M. Lamy on "Women and State Education in France." The remainder of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April is not perhaps of conspicuous merit, though there are one or two noticeable articles.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.

It is always interesting to read the opinions of a cultivated foreigner, even upon the oldest and stalest of literary questions. M. Filon, in discussing this, the eternal problem of Shakespeare's sonnets, summarizes his conclusions by observing that, beginning in the heyday of youth under the influence of Petrarch and of Sidney, Shakespeare is left at the end in possession of himself, and already turning prematurely toward the gloomy prospect of his decline. They bring us from *Biron* to *Romeo*, from *Romeo* to *Hamlet*, and they make us have a presentiment of *Prospero* in "The Tempest." They illuminate the mental life rather than the real life of the poet, and if they are read in this light the sonnets become a confession.

FRENCH CRITICS ON ENGLAND.

The Vicomte de Vogüé reviews a little parcel of books written by French observers on England and the English people. He begins with the paradox that while in

some of her actions England outrages the sentiments of justice and of pity which are innate in all hearts, in others she increases one's pride in belonging to the human race; but he perceives a new metamorphosis of the old England—an irresistible impulse toward democratic imperialism is carrying the country. M. de Vogüé approves most of the study of English psychology in the nineteenth century, written by M. Boutmy: in his view the influence of race is a secondary factor.

ETHIOPIA.

In two articles, "The Ethiopia of History" and "The Ethiopia of To-Day," M. Pinon describes the resurrection of an African state. M. Pinon goes on to say that the independence of Ethiopia is necessary for the safety of the French colonies and the maintenance of the French possessions in Africa. The French writer points out that the Abyssinian tablelands command the valley of the Nile much as might do a gigantic castle. There is a question of the Nile which is not exclusively African, but which concerns the balance of power in the Mediterranean and the freedom of commerce of the whole world. Great Britain, he says, would dominate the whole of Eastern Africa, and inclose in her stifling embrace the whole basin of the Indian Ocean and bring her weight to bear upon the destinies of the Eastern Mediterranean. This was long ago anticipated by Rus-

sian diplomacy, which realized that if England became mistress of all the valley of the Nile, she would exercise a decisive influence on the future of the Ottoman Empire and of Persia. Consequently, the Russian Government has endeavored for a long period to maintain the best relations with the Negus, and in this it has been assisted by the religious tie which links the two empires. To a Frenchman, of course, the fact that Russian and French interests in regard to Ethiopia absolutely coincide is full of significance, and M. Pinon goes on to show that Germany, now that she has become a great commercial and colonizing power, is equally interested in the independence of Ethiopia, the neutrality of the Nile, and the freedom of the Red Sea.

What, then, of Ethiopia itself? "Ethiopia only holds out its hand to God," is the proud motto which appears on Menelek's new coinage.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE two April numbers of the *Revue de Paris*, while keeping up a high level of general interest, have yet no article calling for separate notice.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

M. Belliot continues his very elaborate analysis of the causes which led to the formation of the Triple Alliance. He considers that the death of William I. practically loosened the Russo-German *entente* and thus paved the way for the Franco-Russian Alliance; and he devotes much space to the causes which led to the slackening of the traditional friendship which had existed so long between France and Italy. The writer admits that he knows very little of the preliminaries of the Franco-Russian Alliance. "What," he asks, "are the clauses of the pact evidently entered into between the two great nations? For how long does the agreement hold good? The secret has been marvelously kept." M. Belliot also discusses the rumored Anglo-Italian agreement of 1887, but he does not believe that any definite agreement was arrived at; in proof of this he quotes from a speech by Lord Salisbury at a lord mayor's banquet. It is, of course, the object of the French writer to prove that the Triple Alliance has injured, far more than it has benefited, Italy, and in the May numbers of the *Revue* he hopes to show the truth of this.

THE FIRST BERNADOTTE.

Of great historical interest is M. Penguad's account of the middle and old age of the French soldier who became, by grace of Napoleon, King of Sweden, and was the only one of the great conqueror's sovereigns who knew how to keep the guerdon due to his valor. Overshadowed by his great chief, the first Bernadotte had yet one of the most interesting and romantic careers of the century. The son of a Pau shopkeeper, he began life as a soldier of the revolutionary forces; then he worked his way up until he became one of Napoleon's marshals, and he ended by being not only the ruler, but the popular sovereign of the stern little northern race whose language he never really mastered. With extreme intelligence, and in this imitating Napoleon himself, he surrounded himself with a kind of royal mediæval atmosphere. When presiding over his parliament he sat impassible on a gorgeous silver throne studded with gems; his aim and object in life appear to have been to pose as a benevolent despot. He always remained a Frenchman at heart; and though he soon ceased to be

on even friendly terms with the man to whom he owed everything, the news of Waterloo filled him with grief. He was then still only Prince of Sweden, and did not proclaim himself King until the February of 1818, when Louis XVIII. actually found himself compelled to send an envoy to bear his congratulations to a brother sovereign who had begun life as one of the humblest of Louis XVI.'s subjects.

Bernadotte is said to have foreseen the death of Napoleon during a prophetic dream, and while the news excited in him no surprise, it affected him greatly. He is said to have observed, "He was not vanquished by man, for he was the greatest of us, but God punished him because he believed too much in himself, in his own intelligence and power." It is stated that he feared Napoleon's posthumous resentment, and that he managed to purchase the silence of one or more of those who might have testified as to the Emperor's opinion of his late lieutenant. Charles XIV. lived long enough to see the remains of Napoleon brought back in triumph from St. Helena, and it was then that he exclaimed, "To think that I was once a Marshal of France, and that I am now only King of Sweden!" He died four years later, the only one of his generation who lived to extreme old age, and the *doyen*, at the time of his death, of European sovereigns. He was deeply regretted by the Swedish people, who saw in him a ruler who had insured thirty years of complete peace for their country.

A GERMAN TRADES-UNION.

Those interested in trades-unionism in its varying phases should read M. Russai's interesting account of a trades-union formed by the workmen whose life-work lies in Hamburg. The Hamburg dockers, in spite of the many difficulties put in their way by their employers, and even by the law of the country, have managed to form a very strong union, which has been able, at any rate, to effect certain modifications in the conditions of labor. In 1896 there was a strike which ended disastrously for the men, but notwithstanding this fact the ship-owners and those concerned with the administration of the great seaport made up their minds that it should not occur again, and in 1898 they substantially granted the terms asked by the dockers of 1896. The most important union, which goes by the name of "Verband der Hafenarbeiter," requires each of its members to pay 15 cents a month, and in return not only looks after his interests, but also supplies him with a quarterly paper, which is soon to be published monthly. With so small a pecuniary support, the "Verband der Hafenarbeiter" cannot put by much, and a strike fund is, of course, out of the question. Still, the union made a gallant attempt to supply its members with funds during 1896, but at the end of a week the funds were exhausted and the strikers had to appeal to public charity. Even in spite of its poverty it must be admitted that the union plays its part in binding the Hamburg port-workers together; and so it is almost impossible to measure the moral force of such an association.

THE ROMANCE OF DEAD CITIES.

M. Diehl contributes to the second April number a curiously fascinating account of the dead cities of the East—Famagouste and Rhodes, formerly the capitals of Cyprus, once, strange as it seems to recall it now, as French as Marseilles itself. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, though nominally Venetian, Cyprus was full of French families, and several modern French

historians have reconstructed with infinite pains the splendid, if somewhat somber, history of these mediæval towns. Lovers of Shakespeare will recall that "Othello" is thought to take place at Famagouste, but long before Shakespeare's day the town was one of the great commercial cities of the East. On the highway to the Holy Land, it was two days' sail from Egypt; and only a few hours removed from Syria and Asia Minor. In 1571 the town underwent a terrible siege, which unhappily ended disastrously, the island and town passing into the hands of the Grand Turk. Now for over four hundred years Famagouste has been a dead city, but the ruins which remain show what a splendid place it must once have been, and there are few more impressive sights in the world of travel than that of the city with so splendid a past and so sordid a present. Since the British occupation of the island a corner of the town is inhabited, and amid the ruins of the Palace of Lusignan is laid out a lawn-tennis court.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Charpentier's article on Chinese magic. The remainder of the *Nouvelle Revue* for April fully maintains its high standard.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES IN CRETE.

M. Lechat describes the remarkable excavations of the palace of Minos in Crete which have been made by Mr. Arthur Evans. The mysterious personality of Minos has now been brought out of the domain of legend, in which he was said to share with Æacus and Rhadamanthus the judicial offices of hell, into the clearer light of history. It would be tedious to trace in detail all that has been found in the remains of the magnificent palace of Minos, but it may be stated that the wall paintings were perhaps what most astonished the explorers. The walls were covered with a kind of earthenware glaze, and then with a mortar on which the pictures were painted. Now this mortar, instead of crumbling away, broke off from the walls in large pieces, many of which have been discovered; and although there are, of course, numerous gaps which cannot be filled up, still the subjects of the paintings can easily be recognized. They are principally of the ordinary decorative kind—processions of young people and other figures, no doubt, portraits. A common subject is a bull; but all the pictures give a much higher idea of Mycenæan art than had before been entertained.

THE NEW STAR.

In a third article on the new star, Perseus, M. Lacour discusses the puzzling phenomena presented by the sudden appearance, and sometimes the sudden extinction, of new stars. There have been various hypotheses, but on the whole M. Lacour prefers that of Sir Norman Lockyer. He attributes the appearance of a new star to the meeting of two streams of cosmic matter. If we imagine a group of asteroids crossing with immense speed some gaseous mass, such as, for example, one of the comets which from time to time approach the sun, the friction which they would undergo in crossing the gaseous mass would produce a considerable elevation of

temperature, and a bright light would result, which would go out as soon as the asteroids had crossed the gaseous mass.

CATHOLICISM AND AMERICANISM.

M. Firman Roz deals in a brief paper with that remarkable movement which the spread of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has produced. Father Hecker, the founder of the American Paulists, was the author of a remarkable book called "The Church and the Republic," in which he not only maintained that there was nothing inherently opposed to the religious and social system of Catholicism in the American Republic, but actually that that particular form of government was best suited to Catholicism; and he went on to maintain that the teaching of Protestantism on virtue and on original sin conflicted with the very fundamental basis of the American nation, which obviously rests on the proposition that every man is naturally virtuous enough to be capable of self-government. In summing up, M. Roz explains that nothing is changed, either in the doctrine or the dogmas, or the ethical system, or the discipline of the Catholic Church, but the spirit of those who are attached to the system, and who teach and propagate it, is animating with a new vigor the secular body which surrounds it. This principle can be defined in a word which inspires all the thoughts and all the actions of the young American Republic; it is in *confidence*—confidence in one's self first of all, confidence in one's age next, and confidence in life, and, more generally, in everything.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

A CURIOUS point in English history is raised by the Italian Senator, Costantino Negri, in the *Nuova Antologia* (April 1). It appears that in 1877 a French professor, M. A. Germain, discovered in the episcopal archives of Maguelone, under the date 1368, the copy of a letter professing to be addressed to Edward III. by Manuel del Fiesco, Bishop of Vercelli, and sometime Canon of York. The letter relates the escape of Edward II. from Berkeley Castle, his subsequent wanderings through Europe, including a visit to the Pope at Avignon, and his final adoption of a life of prayer, penance, in a hermitage first at Melazzo and then at Cecima, in Lombardy. The question, of course, is whether this letter is genuine or not. Against its authenticity is the fact that it receives no confirmation from any contemporary records; in its favor are the facts that the writer, M. del Fiesco, was a well-known member of a distinguished family with many relations with England, who was a most likely person for the unhappy Edward II. to have revealed himself to; that the letter is obviously written by some one with an intimate knowledge of English affairs, and contains no glaring inconsistencies, neither is any motive for a forgery apparent. Mr. J. A. Froude, however, writing to Professor Gallenga, in 1890, declined to accept the letter as genuine, and the discovery excited little interest among English historians. It is in the hope of prompting them to a fuller sifting of all the evidence concerned that Professor Negri brings the matter once more before the public.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORICAL WORKS.

The Old New York Frontier: Its Wars with Indians and Tories, Its Missionary Schools, Pioneers, and Land Titles, 1614-1800. By Francis Whiting Halsey. 8vo, pp. 432. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The region with which Mr. Halsey's book has to do was really the frontier of New York at the time of the Revolution. It includes the country along the upper Susquehanna River and its tributaries, embracing much of the most picturesque scenery of the present Empire State. Mr. Halsey, who is himself a native of this region, has for many years been an enthusiastic student of the border wars which harried the whole country south of the Mohawk and west of the Hudson. Much space is naturally given to an account of the Indians who occupied these lands at the time of the first white settlements, and in the illustration of the volume portraits of Indian chiefs have an important part. After the romantic tales of the border, many of which are grouped about Otsego Lake, the home of James Fenimore Cooper, comes the story of the Revolution, of which the battle of Oriskany and the Sullivan expedition were among the most important episodes. The peculiar charm of this region and the importance of the deeds enacted there combine to give the subject-matter of this book far more than ordinary interest.

The Thirteen Colonies. By Helen Ainslie Smith. (The Story of the Nations Series.) Two vols. 12mo, pp. 442, 510. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

The author's method in this work is to give separately the record of each of the thirteen colonies from its first settlement to the Declaration of Independence. The first volume includes the history of Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York, the other nine colonies being treated in the second volume. The book is intended to meet the requirements of the general reader rather than of the special student. No lack of material was at the disposal of the author, and she has evolved from it an interesting tale. Both volumes are illustrated on the generous plan followed in the entire series of "The Story of the Nations," to which these volumes form the latest addition.

The Children of the Nations: A Study of Colonization and Its Problems. 8vo, pp. 365. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$2.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who has recently traveled extensively in the colonial regions of the world and has made a close study of the methods of colonial administration adopted by the various European governments, presents in this volume the results of his observations, attempting to explain, as he says, "the influence which the mother-country exerts upon colonies, and which colonies in turn exert upon the mother-country for good or for evil." It is to be hoped that Mr. Bigelow's work may stimulate further research on these lines, and that his suggestion of a national university for the study of all subjects in which a colonial official ought to be efficient—a sort of colonial West Point—may some day bear fruit.

The Spanish People: Their Origin, Growth, and Influence. By Martin A. S. Hume. (The Great Peoples Series.) 12mo, pp. 535. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Under the editorship of Dr. York Powell, of Oxford, a series of books dealing with "The Great Peoples" is to be

published in this country by the Appletons. The first volume in the series, "The Spanish People: Their Origin, Growth, and Influence," by Martin A. S. Hume, is of especial interest to Americans, owing to the fact that recent events have brought the United States into close relations with several peoples whose history has for centuries been modified, if not molded, by relations with the Spanish civilization. As its title imports, this book is less a political than a social history. It deals very largely with the religious faith and educational ideals of the people, and discusses the underlying causes of the failure of Spain as a colonizing power, at the same time not neglecting the elements of national strength, some of which have come more fully into prominence since the war of 1898.

Annals of Politics and Culture (1492-1899). By G. P. Gooch. 8vo, pp. 530. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

A reference book on a novel plan has been compiled by Mr. G. P. Gooch, of Cambridge. In this work an attempt is made to present the essential facts of modern history from 1492 to 1899, inclusive, in the form of a chronological outline supplemented by a full alphabetical index. Each left-hand page deals with political events, while each right-hand page is devoted to what the author, for the sake of brevity, terms "culture," including virtually the whole contents of the history of civilization. From the necessity of the case the author has resorted to extreme condensation, each paragraph being numbered, and the references in the index at the end being made to the paragraphs rather than to the pages.

War's Brighter Side: The Story of "The Friend" Newspaper, edited by the Correspondents with Lord Roberts' Forces, March—April, 1900. By Julian Ralph. 12mo, pp. 471. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Whatever else may be charged up to the Boer war, the literary product is not wholly disappointing. First-rate ability has been employed in depicting the scenes and reporting the incidents of the past eighteen months in South Africa, and the best of the newspaper letters and magazine articles are rapidly getting into a more permanent dress. One of the noteworthy achievements of the war, on the literary side, was the publication of *The Friend* during the occupation of Bloemfontein by the British troops under Lord Roberts, before the capture of Pretoria. The leading members of *The Friend's* staff were Rudyard Kipling, Conan Doyle, and Julian Ralph—an editorial triumvirate in which any journal might have a pardonable pride. The choicest of the contributions that have appeared in *The Friend* have been preserved and brought together in a book edited by Julian Ralph, the American member of the illustrious trio. These sprightly papers throw much light on certain phases of the British campaign. We should not omit to state that one number of the periodical was entirely the work of Mr. James Barnes, another American correspondent.

The Progress of the Century. By Eminent Specialists. 8vo, pp. 583. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

The remarkable articles on the nineteenth century published by the New York *Sun* have been collected and issued in book form by the Harpers. Merely to mention the names of the specialists who have contributed to this series is to describe the literary quality of the work. The subject of "Evolution," for example, is treated by Alfred Russell Wallace; "Archæology," by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie; "As-

tronomy," by Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer; "Philosophy," by Edward Caird; "Medicine," by Prof. William Osler; "Surgery," by Dr. W. W. Keen; "Naval Ships," by Captain Mahan; "Literature," by Andrew Lang, and "Religion," by Cardinal Gibbons, Prof. A. V. G. Allen, Richard J. H. Gottheil, and Goldwin Smith, while the department of "Chemistry"—which for some curious reason was altogether omitted from a work of similar scope which we noticed last month—is covered by Prof. William Ramsay. Prof. Elihu Thomson writes on "Electricity;" President T. C. Mendenhall on "Physics;" Thomas C. Clarke on "Engineering," and Sir Charles Dilke on "War." If any record of the nineteenth century's achievements in these various lines of effort can be called authoritative, surely this volume is worthy of such characterization.

A History of Rome for High Schools and Academies.

By George Willis Botsford. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10.

Dr. Botsford, whose history of Greece has met with much favor among teachers in high schools and academies, has prepared on a similar plan a history of Rome. This book aims to present briefly the growth of Rome, the expansion of its power, the decline of the imperial system, and the transformation of the ancient pagan empire of the Romans to the mediæval Christian empire of the Germans. Dr. Botsford brings the narrative down to the time of Charlemagne. The maps and illustrations are valuable features of the volume.

An Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England.

By Edward P. Cheyney. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.40.

This is a well-equipped text-book for college and high-school classes. To each chapter is subjoined a bibliographical paragraph with the titles of some of the more important secondary authorities. The book will be found exceedingly suggestive and helpful for such readers as cannot give the time required for the mastery of such works as those of Cunningham, Ashley, Traill, and Rogers.

A Narrative of the Mutiny on Board the Ship "Globe," of Nantucket, in the Pacific Ocean, January, 1824.

By William Lay and Cyrus M. Hussey. 12mo, pp. 163. New York: The Abbey Press. 75 cents.

This book is an exact reprint of a narrative of two survivors of a real mutiny in 1824. Aside from the dramatic interest of the story, the book throws much light on the whaling industry of Nantucket as carried on in the early years of the nineteenth century. The introduction states that at the time when the book was written *i.e.*, about 1828, the number of ships employed in the whale fishery from Nantucket was about 70, averaging about 350 tons each, and manned by about 1,500 seamen. The authors append to the story of the mutiny their journal of a residence of two years on the Mulgrave Islands, with observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

A Sailor's Log: Recollections of Forty Years of Naval Life.

By Robley D. Evans, Rear-Admiral, U.S.N. 12mo, pp. 467. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

This is the story of an American naval officer who entered the service before the days of steam-propelled steel-clads, who, as a young midshipman from Virginia, fought heroically under the Stars and Stripes at Fort Fisher, and who lived to participate in one of the great naval fights of recent history, commanding a modern battleship in action—a distinction such as few naval commanders of any nationality have as yet attained. Admiral (then Captain) Evans commanded the *Yorktown* at Valparaiso, when we were on the verge of war with Chile. Later he engaged in an exciting chase of seal poachers in Alaskan waters. From first to last, in his forty years of service, he has had more varied adventures than fall to the lot of most officers, even in active

service. The admiral's story is well worth telling, and no one could improve upon his way of telling it. Directness and simplicity—those prime qualities of the narrative style—are never absent from his pages. Here is "a plain, blunt man," with a contempt for every form of word-juggling. His is an individuality that can never be muffled in literary formalism. From the first chapter to the last it is "Bob" Evans, and none other, who addresses us, and we are not permitted to forget it.

Lewis and Clark.

By William R. Lighton. (Riverside Biographical Series.) 16mo, pp. 159. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

It is not strange that the names of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark should be associated on the title page of this book, since the fame of the two men in American history has been common and undivided. The famous expedition in Jefferson's time which explored the wilderness between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean was commanded by these two men, and authentic history for the greater part of the Northwest dates from the time of Lewis and Clark. So little was the work of these explorers appreciated by their contemporaries that only the most meager record of their private lives has been handed down to posterity, and even so small a book as a volume in the "Riverside Biographical Series" more than suffices to contain all the authentic facts in the lives of both men. What they did, however, is abundantly set forth in the journals of the expedition.

John Marshall.

By James Bradley Thayer. (Riverside Biographical Series.) 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. James B. Thayer has written an excellent short life of John Marshall, describing the personal characteristics of the chief justice, his arguments and speeches, his literary work, his relations with Jefferson, and his qualities as a citizen and a neighbor. In this anniversary year, prolific in essays and monographs concerning Marshall, nothing has appeared more acceptable to the general reader than this personal sketch of the great jurist by Mr. Thayer.

Orations and Essays of Edward John Phelps, Diplomat and Statesman.

Edited by J. G. McCullough, with a Memoir by John W. Stewart. 8vo, pp. xv-476. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.50.

A selection of the orations and essays of the Hon. E. J. Phelps has been made from a large number of his posthumous works. Professional, literary, and biographical subjects are covered by these selections, which well illustrate the clear and forceful style which distinguished Mr. Phelps as a diplomat and statesman. A memoir of Mr. Phelps is contributed by ex-Governor John W. Stewart, of Vermont.

General Meade.

By Isaac R. Pennypacker. (Great Commanders Series.) 12mo, pp. 402. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

It is one of the curious facts in the history of Civil War reputations that the personality of the man who commanded the Union troops at Gettysburg, and who was longer in command of the Army of the Potomac than either of its earlier leaders, has never been known to more than a comparatively small portion of the American public. Mr. Pennypacker has done good service in describing for this generation the qualities that caused General Meade to be regarded by friend and foe alike as one of the ablest and most invincible of the Union generals. Mr. Pennypacker's sympathy with his subject is so intense and mastering that it has been difficult for him to write calmly regarding matters of controversy connected with General Meade's military career. It is well known that General Meade was respected by General Grant, who in his official reports gave Meade due credit for his achievements. Our military historians, however, have never ranked Meade as Mr. Pennypacker would rank him—among the four great commanders on the Union side, the other three being Grant, Sherman, and Thomas. As one military

critic has put it, "General Meade commanded a great army, but was never a great commander." This, however, is a question for experts, and we are grateful to Mr. Pennypacker for depicting the gracious personality of his hero.

Correspondence of John C. Calhoun. (Fourth Annual Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association.) Edited by J. Franklin Jameson. 8vo, pp. 1128. Washington: Government Printing Office.

In the fourth annual report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association is presented the correspondence of John C. Calhoun, edited by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, the chairman of the commission. It is a remarkable fact that only a very few of the private and personal letters of Calhoun have ever before been published. Calhoun's public career has been known only from his speeches and other papers published in his works, from the American State Papers, and from the records of Congress. The Manuscripts Commission have performed an important task, therefore, in bringing to light the entire mass of Calhoun's correspondence as preserved at Fort Hill, S. C., ever since Calhoun's death. The collection placed at the disposal of the commission embraced about 430 letters written by Calhoun, a certain amount of miscellaneous manuscripts, and 2,300 letters written to him. Efforts to increase the collection of the letters written by Calhoun met with so much success that about 800 letters, illustrating all periods of Calhoun's career and all aspects of his life, were gathered together, and of these somewhat more than 500 are printed in the present volume.

Life and Letters of John Albert Broadus. By Archibald Thomas Robertson. 12mo, pp. 462. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.50.

The story of the long and useful life of the Rev. Dr. John Albert Broadus, the eminent Southern theologian, has been told by Prof. A. T. Robertson, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. The biographer has chosen to draw freely on the letters of Dr. Broadus himself, and the book has thus taken on very largely the character of autobiography.

The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Vol. X. 4to, pp. 512. New York: James T. White & Co.

We have once before called attention to the value of this work, especially in its treatment of contemporary biography. Each volume contains a large number of sketches of Americans eminent in every profession, many of whom are especially prominent at the present time. It is understood that unusual precautions are taken by the publishers to secure authentic sketches. The American artists of today, who have been but poorly represented in other works of this class, receive full and adequate treatment in the "National Cyclopaedia," particularly in the tenth volume, which has just been issued. The same is true of literary men and women, physicians, lawyers, educators, journalists, and statesmen. An attempt has been made to secure biographies of the Colonial governors of the original thirteen States, and this has resulted in a fairly complete series of sketches. Many other Americans of Revolutionary and of pre-Revolutionary times are represented in the pages of this cyclopaedia. The arrangement of the material is not alphabetic, but follows a scheme of class-grouping, each volume being supplemented by a complete consolidated index of the entire set.

Who's Who, 1901. 12mo, pp. 1234. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

In the fifty-third annual issue of this biographical dictionary, "Men and Women of the Time," a publication of similar scope, is incorporated, causing an addition of about 175 pages of biographical sketches, chiefly of prominent English men and women, but including not a few eminent Americans and representatives of other nationalities. One of the new features of the present issue is the attempt to record the relationships of persons whose biographical notices are given.

The Love Letters of Bismarck. By Charlton T. Lewis. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

The letters of Prince Bismarck to his fiancée and wife during the years 1846-89 form a revelation of the character of the "Man of Blood and Iron." Prince Bismarck's married life was a long and happy one, as it appears from these letters, which give no hint of the sterner aspects of the great chancellor's character. Nothing from Bismarck heretofore published so well sets forth his views on religious questions. Bismarck appears in these pages as a devout Bible student and as something of a theologian. The book furnishes a picture of the man himself as distinguished from the politician.

The Love Letters of Victor Hugo, 1820-1822. With comment by Paul Meurice. Translated by Elizabeth W. Latimer. 8vo, pp. 247. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.

The publication of Victor Hugo's love letters seems to have caused disappointment in some quarters, since it is felt that they add but little to the author's literary fame. The reader will search them in vain for anything that by any stretch of imagination could be regarded as a literary masterpiece, but as bits of unconscious autobiography they undoubtedly have a unique value. The period of the letters included only three years, and Victor Hugo was only twenty years old when the last of the letters was written and when Mademoiselle Foucher, to whom they were addressed, became Madame Hugo.

Empresses of France. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

Of the three empresses that France has had—one of whom is still living—Miss H. A. Guerber presents interesting memorials in the present volume. The lives of these three women, Josephine, Marie Louise, and Eugénie, have extended over more than a century, and they were all participants in some of the most stirring scenes of modern French history.

Saint Louis (Louis IX. of France), the Most Christian King. (Heroes of the Nations Series.) By Frederick Perry. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In the "Heroes of the Nations" series Mr. Frederick Perry, of Oxford, contributes a volume on "Saint Louis," Louis IX. of France, known as the "Most Christian King." This volume includes a scholarly account of the crusades of 1248 and 1270, and is noteworthy in the variety and profuseness of its illustration.

Queen Victoria, 1819-1901. By Richard R. Holmes. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

The authorized biography of Queen Victoria, prepared in 1897 by the Librarian of Windsor Castle, is now issued in a new edition, with a portrait and a supplementary chapter, bringing the narrative to the end of the Queen's reign. For an authorized life of so eminent a personage, this volume seems remarkably compact and free from any suggestion of "padding." It would probably be impossible to obtain elsewhere in 300 pages so good a sketch of the Queen's life.

NATURE STUDY.

Bird-Life: A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

This standard authority on our common birds is rendered the more attractive, in its new edition, by the colored lithograph reproductions of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's drawings. While seventy-five of our native birds are thus pictured for us by Mr. Seton-Thompson, Mr. Chapman describes the migrations, voices, and habits of these and many

other varieties, presenting altogether a fund of information not duplicated in any other work, and only to be acquired through long-continued, patient observation.

Bird Portraits. By Ernest Seton-Thompson. With Descriptive Text by Ralph Hoffmann. 4to, pp. 40. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's drawings of birds in black-and-white are presented in this volume on a page of generous size. The common birds of northeastern America are represented here by twenty species. The accompanying text, by Mr. Ralph Hoffmann, gives a brief account of each bird's life-history.

Everyday Birds: Elementary Studies. By Bradford Torrey. 12mo, pp. 106. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Young and old alike will be interested in Mr. Torrey's simple studies in bird-life. Mr. Torrey has described birds in his earlier books, as many of our readers may recall, but not in so elementary a way as in the present volume. The kinglet, the chickadee, the brown creeper, the brown thrasher, the scarlet tanager, the sparrow, the blue jay, the chimney-swift, the flicker, and the bittern are some of Mr. Torrey's "everyday birds." The illustrations include a dozen colored plates from Audubon.

The Chronicle of a Cornish Garden. By Harry Roberts. Illustrations of an Ideal Garden by F. L. B. Griggs. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: John Lane. \$1.50.

The most cursory reading of this little book shows us that the Cornish climate differs from any that America has to offer, but the plants described by Mr. Roberts grow in both countries, and the American gardener can follow this account of English gardening with profit and interest. The flowers described as belonging to a Cornish winter bloom with us at a different season, but that need not interfere with our enjoyment or appreciation of this English gardener's experiences.

First Studies of Plant Life. By George Francis Atkinson. 12mo, pp. 266. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

This book has very little to say about the external form and structure of plants, and a great deal to say about the processes by which they grow, are nourished, breathe, and reproduce their kind; that is to say, it includes studies of plant life rather than of plant structure. The life stories of plants are given in the form of biographies. Pupils are encouraged to read the biographies from the plants themselves, and this is the main theme of the book.

One Thousand American Fungi: How to Select and Cook the Edible; How to Distinguish and Avoid the Poisonous. By Charles McIlvaine, assisted by Robert K. Macadam. 4to, pp. 704. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. \$12.

Captain McIlvaine began his studies of mushrooms and toadstools twenty years ago in West Virginia, and his work in this department of research entitles him to a place in the first rank of American botanists. Captain McIlvaine has been urged by specialists to put his vast store of knowledge in a serviceable form for the benefit of students and of the larger public interested in the subject. It will surprise many readers to be told that more than 700 varieties of edible fungi are known to be native to this country. Each of these species is fully described by Captain McIlvaine, who has not only seen and analyzed, but actually *tasted* them all. Furthermore, the known poisonous varieties are described with equal care, and explicit directions are given for distinguishing the poisonous from the edible. Captain McIlvaine's book is not only a valuable contribution to science; it has distinctly practical and eminently useful features—such, for example, as the directions for cooking mushrooms and for the treatment of cases of poisoning.

The illustrations of the volume include 38 full-page color plates, 25 full-page engravings, and 300 etchings from pen-and-ink drawings. This is by far the most ambitious treatise on American fungi ever compiled, and it is not likely to be superseded for many a year.

With the Wild Flowers from Pussey Willow to Thistle-down. By "Maud Going" (E. M. Hardinge). 16mo, pp. 271. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.

This book is to be commended for its avoidance of technical terms. The flowers are described under their common English names, and an attempt is made to present the facts of botany, irrespective of terminology. In this respect, Miss Going's work is a departure from the standard botanical treatise—and not an unwelcome departure. Several statements in the first edition, published seven years ago, have been modified so as to harmonize with recent discoveries in the plant world, and the illustration of the volume has been distinctly improved.

The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide: A Guide to the Study of the Seaweeds and the Lower Animal Life Found Between Tide Marks. By Augusta F. Arnold. 12mo, pp. 490. New York: The Century Company. \$2.40.

We have in this volume a practical guide to the study of both vegetable and animal organisms which are found on North American beaches. The amateur collector will find the book especially helpful, and it will doubtless stimulate interest in the forms of life which it describes among all who frequent our sea beaches. It has been found impossible to avoid the use of scientific terminology in this book, since many of the plants and animals described are without common names. In the use of technical phraseology, however, the author has endeavored to explain the terms so that their meaning will be clear to every one. All the technical terms used have been indexed. The 600 or more illustrations are remarkably clear and faithful to detail.

ASTRONOMY.

Pleasures of the Telescope: An Illustrated Guide for Amateur Astronomers and a Popular Description of the Chief Wonders of the Heavens for General Readers. By Garrett P. Serviss. 8vo, pp. 200. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, who has done so much to popularize the study of astronomy in this country, has written a book intended to serve as a guide for amateur astronomers and at the same time as a description of the stars for general readers. To further this purpose Mr. Serviss has introduced into his book a complete series of star maps drawn especially for the use of the amateur. These maps show all the stars visible to the naked eye in the regions of sky represented, and in addition some stars that can be seen only with the aid of instruments. Throughout the work, however, the author is careful to confine his description to those features that can be observed through a small telescope.

A Text-Book of Astronomy. By G. C. Comstock. 12mo, pp. 391. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.30.

In this volume attention is concentrated upon those branches of the subject that have special educational value, prominence being given to matter which permits of experimental treatment with simple apparatus, and comparatively little space is given to such topics as the results of spectrum analysis, which depend upon elaborate apparatus. The work is thus strictly a text-book rather than a compendium of the science of astronomy. The illustrations are worthy of special attention, many of them being intended as an aid to experimental work and to accurate measurement.

OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE.

The Woman's Book of Sports: A Practical Guide to Physical Development and Outdoor Recreation. By

J. Parmly Paret. 12mo, pp. 167. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

In this volume Mr. Paret offers a practical guide for the amateur sportswoman, giving suggestions on golf, lawn-tennis, sailing, swimming, cycling, and basket-ball. Each of these games is treated from the elementary point of view, the teachings of the best professional instructors being given in condensed form. As an additional feature of the book, several men's sports, such as football, baseball, yachting, and rowing are treated from the feminine point of view, the design being to initiate the spectator in the main points of each of these games, so that after a half-hour's reading either of these sports can be appreciated.

Practical Golf. By Walter J. Travis. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

Mr. Travis, who is the amateur golf champion of the United States, gives in this volume a full discussion of the principles of the game, taking up and analyzing in succession the various strokes and supplementing the text by a series of instantaneous photographs. The sole aim of the book is to diffuse a practical knowledge of golf and thereby to aid in bringing about a general improvement in the play.

Golf Don'ts: Admonitions that Will Help the Novice to Play Well, and Scratch Men to Play Better. By H. L. Fitzpatrick. 16mo, pp. 114. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.

Mr. H. L. Fitzpatrick, golf editor of the *New York Sun*, moved by a charitable impulse to help every golf player cut down his score, has written a little book of advice, which he addresses alike to beginners and experts, under the title of "Golf Don'ts." Mr. Fitzpatrick has thoroughly studied the game as played by the best amateurs and professionals as well as by the unskilled, and what he has to say should be suggestive and helpful to many of the latter class.

Fly Rods and Fly Tackle: Suggestions as to their Manufacture and Use. By Henry P. Wells. 12mo, pp. 448. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.75.

Some years ago Mr. Henry P. Wells wrote a book about fly rods and fly tackle, that soon became the standard authority and in the course of time went out of print. Mr. Wells has been induced by his publishers to revise and in part rewrite the book, and the result is a new edition even better fitted than the old to answer the questions of the amateur angler, for it is to the beginner in fly-fishing that Mr. Wells addresses himself; and the information that he offers is such, he says, as he would himself have welcomed in the days of his novitiate. It covers the mysteries of fish-hooks, lines, leaders, reels, rods, casting the fly, and many other matters concerning which the disciple of Walton has serious thoughts at this time of the year.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.

The Historical Novel, and Other Essays. By Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

This volume contains a dozen of Professor Matthews' recent critical studies, including, besides the title essay, papers on "Romance against Romanticism," "The Study of Fiction," "Alphonse Daudet," "Literature as a Profession," "The Relation of the Drama to Literature," and "The Art and Mystery of Collaboration," together with a charming appreciation of the author's friend, the late H. C. Bunner.

A Short History of French Literature. By L. E. Kastner. 12mo, pp. xvi—312. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

In this brief sketch, French authors of the first rank are dealt with at considerable length, while writers of lesser importance are treated in smaller type, which serves the double purpose of indicating their relative position and of economizing space. Biographies of the principal authors,

and brief summaries of the contents of the more important works, are likewise given in smaller type. The history is brought down to the present day.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The History of Medicine in the United States. By Francis Randolph Packard, M.D. 8vo, pp. 542. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$4.

This history of the practice of medicine in America is of the greatest importance not only to the medical profession, but as a contribution to our knowledge of the social life and conditions of the colonies. Dr. Packard has brought his work down to the year 1800, adding a separate chapter on the discovery of anæsthesia. He has given special attention to the medical events connected with our early history, discussing the epidemics that visited our shores in Colonial times, and describing with much detail the earliest hospitals established here, medical schools, medical societies, and other institutions connected with our medical history.

Hypnotism and Suggestion in Therapeutics, Education, and Reform. By R. Osgood Mason, A.M., M.D. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

This is a physician's discussion of "The Subjective Element in the Newer Therapeutics," "The Relation of Hypnotism to the Subconscious Mind," "Cases in General Practice Treated by Hypnotism and Suggestion," "Educational Uses of Hypnotism," and other topics related to the general subject, such as "Forms of Suggestion Useful in the Treatment of Inebriety," and "The Ethics of Hypnotism." Dr. Mason is a close student of the phenomena of hypnotism, and his work on "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," while of popular character, has been generally accepted by scientists as accurate and entirely trustworthy.

Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses, and How to Combat It. Prize Essay by S. A. Knopf, M.D. 8vo, pp. 86. New York: M. Firestack, 200 West 96th Street. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

The prize offered by the International Congress for the Study of the Best Way to Combat Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses, which convened at Berlin in May, 1899, was awarded to Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, for a valuable essay which has been published in German, Dutch, French, Italian, and Russian, and has recently been translated into English. This essay contains a full exposition of the germ theory of tuberculosis as accepted by the leading authorities, together with practical directions for the treatment of tuberculosis, in the form of answers to such questions as "What protects the healthy individual from contracting tuberculosis?" "How may one successfully overcome a hereditary disposition to consumption?" "How may an acquired predisposition be overcome, and seemingly unhealthy occupations made relatively harmless?" "What can well-meaning and conscientious employers in city and country do to help combat tuberculosis?" "What can the farmer and dairyman do to diminish the frequency of tuberculosis among animals, and thus indirectly stop the propagation of the disease among men?" "What are the occupations in which tuberculous invalids, even in the first stages of the disease, should not be employed?" "How can children be protected from scrofula and other forms of tuberculosis?" "What is a modern sanatorium for consumptives, and can such a sanatorium become a danger to the neighborhood?" "Can the treatment of consumption be carried out with satisfactory results outside of an institution?" "What can philanthropists and other men and women of good will do to help combat tuberculosis as a disease of the masses?" Dr. Knopf declares that he is optimistic enough to believe even in the ultimate eradication of the disease. In his opinion, all that is required to successfully combat tuberculosis as a disease of the masses is the combined action of a wise government, well-trained physicians, and an intelligent people. Dr. Knopf's essay may be obtained in quantities at a reduced price. It should be widely circulated.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the May numbers of periodicals.

For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Acts: The Present Status of Criticism, A. Bumstead, Bib.
Agriculture, British, in the Nineteenth Century, QR, April.
Alaska, General Geography of, H. Gannett, NatGM.
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, Bibliography of the Works of, E. D. North, BB.
Alexander the Great, A Recovered City of, A. L. Frothingham, Jr., Cent.
Alliance, Triple, RPar, April 1 and 15.
Animals: When They Escape From the Zoo, C. Phillips, LHJ.
Antarctic Continent, First on the, R. McLeod, LQ, April.
Anthologist, Plea for the, W. G. Horder, LQ, April.
Antoine, André, and the Théâtre Libre, A. F. Herold, IntM.
Appalachians, Southern, Among the, F. Waldo, NEng.
Archangel, Russia, A. M. Brice, Pear.
Architecture:
Architects, Younger, Work of the, R. C. Spencer, Jr., BP.
Criticism That Counts, H. D. Croly, Arch, April.
Domestic Architecture, Recent, P. C. Stuart, Arch, April.
Dutch Colonial House for \$5,000, A. D. Pickering, LHJ.
Italian Architecture, Modern, A. Melani, Arch, April.
Nouveautés de Paris, M. Schuyler, Arch, April.
Plaster Farmhouse for \$2,600, R. C. Spencer, Jr., LHJ.
Army, Discipline in an, E. M. Lewis, JMSI.
Army, Training of an, USM.
Art:
Art Before Socialism, C. Maclair, RRP, April 15.
Benjamin-Constant, J. J., Portraits by, Harp.
Bookbindings, Sutherland, K. Parkes, Art.
Boscovale, Newly Discovered Frescoes of, MA.
Cazin and the Future of French Art, C. W. Draper, AngA.
French, Daniel Chester, Sculptor, J. P. Coughlan, MA.
Frieze and Its Origin, H. A. Bone, AJ.
Hayes, Edwin, Work of, W. L. Woodroffe, MA.
Lace, Nottingham, with Designs, W. R. Webb, Art.
Literature, Art as the Handmaid of, W. H. Hobbs, Forum.
Machine, Art and Craft of the, F. L. Wright, BP.
Martin, John, Works of, E. W. Cook, Art.
Metal Trades, Applied Art in the, G. E. Walsh, AI.
Modeling in Clay, AA, April.
Normand, Ernest, Art of, F. Rinder, AJ.
Painting in Water-Colors, AA, April.
Pen-Drawing, Few Words on, A. L. Seager, AI.
Pope, Alexander, Painter of Animals, H. J. Cave, BP.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, In Defense of, T. S. Moore, MonR.
Sauter, George, Count de Soissons, Art.
Sculptors, Some American, N. H. Moore, Mod.
Silver Plate at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, G. F. Laking, MA.
Steamship Decoration, Modern, W. S. Sparrow, MA.
Stenciling, Modern, L. F. Day, AJ.
Turner's First Patron, Clara E. Coode, AJ.
Venice, International Exhibition at, M. Moresso, RPL, April.
Woodcuts and the Illustration of Books, Edin, April.
Ashtanti Campaign, 1900, USM.
Asia: A Visit to Nepal, Mrs. L. de Forest, Cent.
Astronomer's Pole, H. Jacoby, PopA, April.
Astronomical Books for the Use of Students, H. A. Howe, PopA.
Astronomical Laboratories, A. R. Hinks, NineC.
Astronomy: Measuring Space, Black.
Astronomy, Modern, Problem of, Dr. Bruhns, Deut.
Athletics, Modern, Negative Side of, A. Bates, Forum.
Atmosphere, Fumes and Gases of the, A. Dastre, RDM, May 1.
Aurora Australis, F. A. Cook, PopS.
"Australia for the White Man," Again, G. Parker, NineC.
Australia, Western, J. S. Battye, RRM, March.
Australian Commonwealth, Inauguration of the, LeisH.
Austria-Hungary, Status of, S. Brooks, WW.
Austrian Anxiety, R. Blennerhasset, NatR.
Author and the Publisher at Peace, Mary B. Mullett, WW.
Author as the Printer Sees Him, J. H. McFarland, WW.
Automobile, Amazing, J. D. Davis, Pear.
Automobile, From New York to Washington by, W. J. Lampton, Home.
Automobiles, Touring in, H. R. Sutphen, O.
Baldwin, Joseph G., and the "Flush Times," G. F. Mellen, SR, April.
Balkans, Western, Railroad of the, C. Loiseau, RPar, May 1.
Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet," W. P. Trent, Chaut.
Banking, Gilbert Lectures on—IV., J. N. Paget, BankL.
Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1900, BankL.
Baptism, Archæology of, A. W. Patten, MRNY.
Basketry, Indian, G. W. James, O.
Bees, My First Colony of, W. E. Cram, LHJ.
Belgium and Her International Obligations, A. Delbeke, RGen, April.
Bernadotte, Last Years of, L. Pingaud, RPar, April 1.
Bible, Music of the, H. G. Simpson, MRNY.
Biblical Law: The Case of Adam and Eve, D. W. Amram, GBag, April.
Bicycle, Future of the, E. W. Ballard, Mod.
Bicycles: Past and Present, F. J. Byrne, Ains.
Billiards, Game of, QR, April.
Bird-Paradise—Laysan Island, T. Morton, Pear.
Bird-Study and Photography, New Method of, F. H. Herrick, Crit.
Birds: Courting and Nesting Days, N. H. Moore, Chaut.
Birds in Literature, C. A. Urann, Mod.
Birds, Love and the Family in the World of, M. d'Aubusson, RRP, April 15 and May 1.
Birth-Rate, Ethical, Frances Swiney, West.
Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, E. Phillpotts, Crit.
Blaine, James G.: Presidential Campaign of 1884, E. G. Mason, NEng.
Boilers, Steam, at the Paris Exposition, W. D. Wansbrough, CasM.
Boilers, Navy, QR, April.
Bolotoff, Prof. Basil B., N. Orloff, RRL.
Bonds of Foreign Governments as American Investments, T. S. Woolsey, Forum.
Books, World's Rarest, Anne O'Hagan, Mun.
Boone, Daniel, in Missouri, D. Gardyne, Mod.
Borneo, Wild Mountain Tribes of, H. M. Hiller, Harp.
Brigands and Their Ways, G. F. Abbott, WWM.
Brontë Sisters, J. B. Henneman, SR, April.
Bryanism and Jeffersonian Democracy, A. Watkins, Forum.
Budgets, Personal, of Unmarried Persons, W. B. Bailey, Yale.
Buffalo, Passing of the, G. E. Walsh, Str.
Bull, Ole, Commemoration: A Salute to Norway, May 17, 1901, RRL.
Calendar, Project for the Reform of the, C. Flammarion, RRP, May 1.
Calhoun, John C., Courtship of, G. W. Symonds, LHJ.
California: The Sacramento Valley, N. P. Chipman, Over, April.
Calvin's Traducers, J. W. Stagg, PQ, April.
Canada, Edin, April.
Canada, Coalfields of, J. Cassidy, Cham.
Canada Under British Rule, R. W. Grant, AngA.
Canal, Isthmian, from a Military Point of View, P. C. Hains, JMSI.
Card-Playing Age, C. Bruce-Angier, Long.
Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, W. J. Holland, PopS.
Cattle Breeding for Gentlemen Farmers, F. S. Peer, O.
Cavalry, Evolution of, F. N. Maude, USM.
Cavalry Training, H. T. Allen, JMSI.
Celebrations and Gatherings of 1901: A Forecast, AMRR.
Champlain Valley, French in the, W. H. Crockett, NEng.
Charities: Board of Control in Minnesota, S. G. Smith, AJS.
Charities: Relief of the Poor in Indiana, A. Johnson, AJS.
Charity-Organization and Relief Societies, C. M. Hubbard, AJS.
Charles de Bourbon, W. B. Wallace, USM.
Chicago Our Newest Seaport, W. D. Hulbert, FrL.
Child, Lydia Maria, Maria S. Porter, NatM.
Children, Facetious Attitude Toward, May H. Prentice, KindR.
Children's Aid Society of New York, H. H. Cahoon, Home.
Chillicothe—the Cradle of a Commonwealth, Jane W. Guthrie, Mod.
China:
China, Reform, and the Powers, R. Hart, Fort; Deut.
China? Were We Cruel in, E. Wildman, Mun.
Chinese Traits, Some, C. Denby, Forum.
Finances, Chinese, R.-G. Lévy, RDM, May 1.
Hart, Sir Robert, on China, F. E. Younghusband, MonR.
Industrial Civilization, Primitive, G. M. Walker, Chaut.
Literature, Chinese, I. T. Headland, Crit.
Manchuria Before the War, A.-O. Sibirakov, BU.
Micawberism in Manchuria, E. J. Dillon, Contem.
Missionaries and Their Critics, J. Smith, NAR.
Missionary Journey in China, Fanny C. Hays, Cent.
Railroads in China, Cath.
Reforms and the Powers, R. Hart, RPar, May 1.
Russians in Manchuria, P. Kropotkin, Forum.
Christ and Modern Criticism, W. T. Davison, LQ, April.
Christ, the Model Preacher, T. W. Hooper, PQ, April.

- Christianity, Early, and the Democratic Ideal, R. Heath, Contem.
- Christianity, Humanism and, QR, April.
- Church of England: Anglo-Roman Pastoral, Viscount Halifax, NineC.
- Church of England: Oxford Conference on Priesthood and Sacrifice, J. S. Banks, LQ, April.
- Clergue, Francis H., D. E. Woodbridge, WW.
- Colonies, Lesson in the Government of, R. T. Hill, Cent.
- Color Vision, Primitive, W. H. R. Rivers, PopS.
- Confucian Propaganda, Minister Wu's, R. E. Speer, MisR.
- Constantinople, Christian, Last Days of, F. X. McGowan, Cath.
- Consuls, Our, and Our Trade, F. Emory, WW.
- Consumers' League, Work and Problems of the, F. L. McVey, AJS.
- Consumption: Can It Be Cured? Mrs. R. P. Williams, NEng.
- Coöperation, Experiments in, R. E. Phillips, WW.
- Coöperation in England, N. P. Gilman, Gunt.
- Copyright, International Literary, G. H. Thring, Fort.
- Coriolanus on the Stage, G. Crosse, Mac.
- Corsica for the Bicyclist, C. Edwardes, O.
- Covent-Garden Journal, A. Dobson, NatR.
- Cowper, William, Unpublished Poems of, T. Wright, LeisH.
- Crabs, Land, C. W. Andrews, Pear.
- Craigie, Mrs., Conversation with, W. Archer, Crit; PMM.
- Crete, Excavations in, H. Lechat, Nou, April 1.
- Creighton, Mandell, Bishop of London, E. Gosse, Atlant; QR, April.
- Cricket: Modern Wicket-Keepers, H. Gordon, Bad.
- Cricketer, Oldest Living, H. Jenner-Fust, Bad.
- Crime, Education in Respect to, Frances A. Kellar, Cons, March.
- Crime, Retrospective Glance at, J. A. Shearwood, Gent.
- Criticism, Ancient and Modern, QR, April.
- Criticism, German, R. M. Meyer, IntM.
- Crocker, Richard, and Thomas C. Platt, Ains.
- Crossley, Frank, of Manchester, England, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
- Crusaders, Temporal Privileges of, Edith C. Bramhall, AJT, April.
- Cuban Problem, Solution of the, O. H. Platt, WW.
- Cupola Practice, Modern, R. Moldenke, CasM.
- Dancing, Educational Value of, Naoma Alfrey, Wern.
- Darwin, Science and Belief in the Thought of, L. Luzzatti, RefS, April 16.
- Davis, Cushman K., a Patriot Senator, S. H. Church, Cent.
- Deer, The, W. D. Hulbert, McCl.
- Democracy and National Authority, Gunt.
- De Wet, Gen. Christian, T. F. Millard, Scrib.
- Diaz, President, and His Successor, J. D. Whelpley, WW.
- Dietetics, Modern, Principles of, C. von Noorden, IntM.
- Dinners in Bohemia and Elsewhere, J. P. Bocock, NAR.
- Doctrinal Soundness in Teaching, N. M. Steffens, PQ, April.
- Dogs, Sledge, of the North, T. Adney, O.
- Drama, New Poetic, W. D. Howells, NAR.
- Dramatic Season, Events of the, G. Kobbé, Forum.
- Dunvegan Castle, A. H. Malan, PMM.
- Duty and Self-Love, C. C. Dove, West.
- Earth's Earliest Inhabitants, G. A. J. Cole, PMM.
- East, Dead Cities of the, C. Diehl, RPar, April 15.
- Eclipse, Total Solar, May 17-18, 1901, H. C. Wilson, PopA.
- Eclipses, Three, Pen Pictures of, C. G. Horne, Mod.
- Education: see also Kindergarten.
- Blunder of Modern Education, H. E. Gorst, NineC.
- Chemistry, More Profitable High-School, L. C. Newell, School.
- Egoism and Altruism, A. Tompkins, KindR.
- Election, Doctrine of, H. Sabin, Ed.
- English in the High School, Frances G. N. Van Slyck, School.
- English, Points in Teaching, Minnie C. Clark, EdR.
- English, Teaching of, A. S. Cook, Atlant.
- Essay Subjects, Assignment of, Louise Bacorn, School.
- Ethical Training, Lack of, H. Schiller, Deut.
- Gardens, School, H. L. Clapp, Ed.
- Geography, Organization of, R. E. Dodge, EdR.
- History of Education, D. L. Kiehle, School.
- Kitchen-Garden, The, Laura Winnington, Out.
- People, The, and the Schools, Katharine H. Shute, W. B. Jacobs, J. Dewey, and S. M. Crothers, EdR.
- Public School, First American, W. A. Mowry, Ed.
- Public School Music, Helen M. Place, J. M. Thompson, Theodosia Harrison, Mus, April.
- Secondary Education at the Paris Exposition, H. L. Taylor, School.
- Secondary Schools, Inspection of, M. E. Sadler, EdR.
- Song Method of Sight Singing, F. E. Howard, Ed.
- Switzerland, Education of Children in, A. Baumgartner, Chaut.
- Teachers of Philosophy Among Yale Graduates, E. F. Buchner, Ed.
- Vacation Schools and Playgrounds, Kind.
- Young Men's Christian Association an Essential Factor in American Education, E. L. Shuey, Ed.
- Edward VII., King, at Play, M. R. Roberts, Cass.
- Edwards, Jonathan, Life and Theology of, PQ, April.
- Egypt: English Waxing and French Waning, H. Knollys, Black.
- Electric Distribution for Street Railways, C. F. Bancroft, CasM.
- Electric Trolley, New Province of the, W. Fawcett, Mod.
- "Eliot, George," Love Story of, Flora McD. Williams, Mod.
- Eliot, George, the Essayist, E. D. Dargan, Cons, March.
- England: see Great Britain.
- England: A Hamlet in Old Hampshire, Anna L. Merritt, Cent.
- English, Teaching of, A. S. Cook, Atlant.
- Englishman, Evolution of the, H. Hutchinson, MonR.
- Entertaining, Art of, Cos.
- Envoys at Washington, W. Fawcett, Cos.
- Ethiopia of To-day, R. Pinon, RDM, April 15.
- Etiquette, Countess of Cork and Orrery, PMM.
- Evolution Theory, Present Aspect of the, J. A. Thomson, LQ, April.
- Eye, The, and the Human Power-House, C. Prentice, Cons, March.
- Faith, Scientific, C. C. Bonney, OC.
- Fall River, Massachusetts, P. W. Lyman, NEng.
- Fiction, Popular, Origins of, A. Le Breton, RPar, April 15.
- Finland, Question of, RPL, April.
- Fliegende Blätter*, the German *Punch*, Str.
- Flowers, Spring, as They Grow, O. von Engeln, Out.
- France:
- Army, Pedagogy in the, A. Veuglaire, BU.
- Church and State since the Concordat, J. Legrand, Contem.
- Colonial Forest Domain, Decadence of the, L. Girod-Genet, RRP, May 1.
- Country Life in France, G. W. Carryl, O.
- Foureaux-Lamy Mission and the Trans-Sahara, RefS, April 1.
- French Protectorate in the Far East and the Power of the Latin Race, J. J. de Reza y Estevez, EM, April.
- Impressions of France—IV., G. Hanotaux, RDM, May 1.
- Religious Orders in France, Countess de Courson, Ros.
- Republic vs. the Monk, F. C. Conybeare, NatR.
- Secondary Education, Reform of, T. Ferneuil, RPP, April.
- Social Peace and the Right of Association, F. Escard, RefS, April 16.
- Frederick the Great—IX., W. O'C. Morris, USM.
- Frog as Parent, E. A. Andrews, PopS.
- Fuel, Liquid, E. L. Orde, CasM.
- Funston, Brig.-Gen. Frederick, J. H. Canfield, AMRR; WW.
- Funston, Frederick, and the Capture of Aguinaldo, C. Ritter, NatM.
- Furniture, Good, How to Know, F. Lincoln, Mod.
- Gael, The: Shall He Survive? T. O'Donnell, RRL.
- Gaming Instinct, W. I. Thomas, AJS.
- Gardens and the Joy of Them, BB.
- Gardens, Water, and How to Make Them, H. J. Shepstone, Cass.
- Garibaldi in Popular Literature, G. Stiavelli, RPL, April.
- Genesis, Legends of, H. Gunkel, OC.
- Genius, British, Study of—V., H. Ellis, PopS.
- German Anglophobia, H. W. Wolff, MonR.
- German Colonization, Beginnings of, A. G. Keller, Yale.
- Germany, Modern, Mediæval Life in, Katherine M. Hewett, Mod.
- Gilbert Islands, Life on the, A. Inkersley, NatM.
- Gladstone, William E., as Chancellor of the Exchequer, S. Buxton, Fort.
- Glasgow Exhibition, Scope and Significance of the, B. Taylor, Eng.
- Glasgow International Exhibition, A. McGibbon, AJ.
- Gloucester: the Fishing City, Lillian W. Betts, Out.
- God, Old Testament Teaching Concerning, G. R. Berry, AJT, April.
- God's Existence and Character, Proofs of, J. A. Quarles, PQ, April.
- Gold: Is It a Chimera?—II., E. Tallichet, BU.
- Gold-Mining in Western Australia—IV., A. G. Charlton, Eng.
- Golf, Theory and Practice in, J. A. Tyng, O.
- Governesses, On, Mary Maxse, NatR.
- Great Britain: see also Transvaal.
- Ability, British, Distribution of, H. Ellis, MonR.
- Army Reform, W. H. James, Contem; Deut; Edin, April; A. Griffiths, and G. Fiennes, Fort; R. Yerburch, NineC; C. W. Dilke, RPar, April 1; USM.
- Beers, Treaty Relations with the, E. B. Rose, West.
- Budget and the Transvaal War, W. T. Stead, RRL.
- Cavalry, British, Future of, Black.
- Civil Service and Reform, E. F. Du Cane, MonR.
- Competition in Iron and Steel Making, E. Phillips, Eng.
- Crisis in Great Britain, P. Carus, OC.
- Economic Decay of Great Britain, Contem.
- Education, National System of, C. Brereton, Fort.
- Educational Opportunity, QR, April.
- English Race as Pioneers, G. F. Watts, NineC.
- Foreign Office, British, and Its Chief, A. Mee, Str.
- Government, the House, and the Country, T. W. Russell, Fort.

- Home Defense, R. F. Sorsbie, USM.
 Irish Members of Parliament, R. Lucas, NatR.
 Irish Volunteers, T. E. Naughten, West.
 Land Ownership, F. Thomasson, West.
 Liberal Party, J. A. M. Macdonald, Contem.
 Native Forces of the British Army, H. Wyndham, Mun.
 Native Problem in New Colonies, E. S. Hartland, MonR.
 Naval Position of Great Britain, Edin, April.
 Patriotic Funds, Administration of, MonR.
 Transvaal War, Costs of the, Earl of Camperdown, NineC.
 Transvaal War, How to End the, NatR.
 Victorian Era of British Expansion—II., A. Ireland, NAR.
 Working Classes and Conscription, West.
 Greece: Attica, Bœotia, and Corinth, R. B. Richardson, Chaut.
 Greek Drama, Rise of, W. C. Lawton, SR, April.
 Guns, Curiosities in, H. Maxim, Home.
 Hale, Edward Everett, G. P. Morris, AMRR.
 Hallucinations, A. Wilson, Harp.
 Hamburg, Makers of the Port of, P. de Rousiers, RPar, April 1.
 Harley Papers, Edin, April.
 Harrison, Frederic, in America, AMRR.
 Harte, Bret, The Country of, W. M. Clemens, Bkman.
 Hasting's Bible Dictionary, Vol. III., AJT, April.
 Hauran, Ruins of the, Gertrude L. Bell, MonR.
 Hawaii, J. La Farge, Scrib.
 Haweis, Rev. H. R., E. W. Frid, West.
 Hayti Under Negro Government, Cham.
 Heaven, Dreams and Visions of, Pauline W. Roose, Gent.
 Herron, George D.: The Tragedy of Conscience, W. T. Brown, Arena.
 Hewlett, Maurice, Edith Lyttelton, NatR.
 Hill, James J., Mary C. Blossom, WW.
 Hindu Beliefs About the World and Heavenly Bodies, Martelle Elliott, Chaut.
 Hittites, The, A. H. Sayce, Hom.
 Hofmann, Josef, Amy Fay, Mus, April.
 Holland: A Summer in Sabots, Mary A. Peixotto, Scrib.
 Hooliganism and Working Boys' Clubs, E. Morley, West.
 Horse, About Naming a, P. Hampson, Bad.
 Hospitals and Medical Schools, S. Wilks, NineC.
 House of Commons, Methods and Temptations of the, Mac.
 Housing Problem, S. A. Barnett, NineC; QR, April.
 Howard, Sir Robert, H. M. Sanders, Gent.
 Illness, Imaginary, A. Jaquet, BU.
 Imperialism, True and False, F. A. White, West.
 Imperialist Literature: Disraeli and Rudyard Kipling, E.-M. de Vogtê, RDM, May 1.
 Index, Private, and How to Make It, H. W. Horwill, Chaut.
 India: Deserted Capital of Rajputana, Marion M. Pope, Cent.
 India, Native Press of, J. D. Rees, NineC.
 India, Religious Tendencies in, G. T. Ladd, AJT, April.
 India, State Trial in, G. H. Trevor, Gent.
 Indian, California, A. V. La Motte, Over, April.
 India's Widows, Ramabai's Work for, Minnie F. Abrams, MisR.
 Indo-China: The Defiles of the Irrawaddy, V. C. S. O'Connor, Cent.
 Industrial and Railroad Consolidations: see Trusts.
 Infantry in a New Century, J. H. A. Macdonald, JMSI.
 Infection, Protection Against, P. Baumgarten, Deut.
 Inheritance and Adoption, Oriental View of, J. T. Gracey, Hom.
 Insanity: Is It Incurable? W. F. Robertson, NatR.
 Insect Friends and Enemies, San.
 Insects, Living, Camera Studies of, C. M. Weed, O.
 Insecurity, Uses of, Leonora B. Halsted, Gunt.
 Invertebrates, North-American—XIV., C. W. Hargitt, ANat, April.
 Iowa Farmers, With, W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.
 Iowa's Lack of Sportsmanship, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.
 Irish Boglands, Life on the, C. Johnson, NEng.
 Irish Catholic Clergy, Edin, April.
 Iron and Steel Industry, H. F. J. Porter, IntM.
 Irrigating Indian Reservation, W. M. Stewart, IA, April.
 Islam—I., RPar, May 1.
 Italians in Para, South America, A. Manzi, RasM, April 16.
 Italy: Toulon Festivities and International Politics, RPL, April.
 Japan, Navy of, S. E. Moffett, AMRR.
 Japan, The New, Anna N. Benjamin, Ains.
 Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century, M. Gasler, NAR.
 Josaphat, The Holy Saint, of India, A. D. White, OC.
 Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Clara Morris, McCl.
 Kentucky's Capital, L. G. Giltner, Int.
 Kindergarten and the School, W. N. Hailmann, Kind, KindR.
 Kindergarten Garden, Story of a, Bertha H. Hegner, Kind.
 Kindergarten Holiday, May-Day as a, Nine C. Vandewalker, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Misconceptions of the, Laura Fisher, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Summer, in Pueblo, Louise W. Hodge, KindR.
 Kindergarten Union, International, Convention of the, Kind, KindR.
 Kipling Notes, L. R. Cautley, Cons, March.
 Kite-Flying, Wonders of, M. Tindal, Pear.
 Korea from the Japanese Standpoint, H. N. G. Bushby, NineC.
 Ku Klux Movement, W. G. Brown, Atlant.
 Kumassi, Relief of, QR, April.
 Labor, New Class of, in the South, Leonora B. Ellis, Forum.
 Labor Trusts, P. A. Robinson, Cons, March.
 Lane, Harriet, Brilliant Social Reign of, W. Perrine, LHJ.
 Latin-American Constitutions and Revolutions, J. W. Foster, NatGM.
 Law: Is It for the People or the Lawyers? A. Emden, NineC.
 Lawn-Tennis in England, N. L. Jackson, O.
 Leo XIII., Intellectual Activity of, J. Murphy, Cath.
 Lesser Antilles—"The Broken Necklace," R. T. Hill, Cent.
 Library Development, Latest Stage of, E. I. Antrim, Forum.
 Library, Public, and the Public School, G. Iles, WW.
 Library System, Public, Evils of the, E. Ridley, AngA.
 Life Insurance, Workingmen and, T. Scanlon, Cath.
 Lincoln's Assassination, Recollections of, A. R. Abbott, AngA.
 Literary Movement in France, R. Doumic, Fort.
 Literature; American Prose Style, J. D. Logan, Atlant.
 Literature, Art as the Handmaid of, W. H. Hobbs, Forum.
 Literature, Cheap, Mrs. B. Bosanquet, Contem.
 Liturgical Languages, Merwin-Marie Snell, Cons, March.
 London County Council Election, J. Martin, Forum.
 London: Literary Chelsea, W. S. Harwood, Crit.
 Loubet, President Émile, P. de Coubertin, Cent.
 Louis XIV., Court of, Dr. Funck-Brentano, Deut.
 Love-Letters, Unimaginary, Edin, April.
 Lumbering and Mining Camps, Life in, A. Fitzpatrick, Can.
 Lumbering in the Northwest, E. K. Bishop, WWM.
 Lyman, Secretary Lyman J., WW.
 Machine Tools, Mechanical Engineering of, C. L. Griffin, Eng.
 Machinery, American, Copying of, J. Horner, Casm.
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, Moralist and Artist, Edin, April.
 Mail Service in England, R. H. Cocks, LeisH.
 Malmesbury, Baron, Georgiana Hill, Gent.
 Man, Rights of—V., Law and Liberty, L. Abbott, Out.
 Man, Study of, A. MacDonald, AJS.
 Maoris, in the Country of the, G. de Ségur, RPar, April 15.
 Marble Lore, J. L. Steele, O.
 Mark XIV., Notes on, May Kendall, LQ, April.
 Marshall, John—II., GBag.
 Marshall, John, Southern Federalist, B. J. Ramage, SR, April.
 Marsupialia, Australian, B. A. Bensley, ANat, April.
 Martians? Are There Possible, G. S. Jones, PopA.
 Matanzas, the City of Cuban Homes, Leonora B. Ellis, Mod.
 Mechanical Engineering, R. H. Thurston, PopS.
 Medicine, Modern, and Microbes, L. Franceschi, RasN, April 16.
 Medicine, Preventive, E. Wilson, San.
 Melbourne, Golden, Cham.
 Melchisedech, Priest and King, W. H. Johnson, Cath.
 Mexican Hotels, Int.
 Mexicans, Our Neighbors, the, Clara S. Ellis, NatM.
 Mexico of To-day, J. N. Navarro, NatGM.
 Mexico's Greatest Festival, Clara S. Brown, Over.
 Milk Contamination and How Best to Prevent It, D. S. Hanson, San.
 Ministerial Contract, Old-Time, R. R. Kendall, NEng.
 Ministers and Directorships, Edin, April.
 Minister's Care of His Spiritual Life, D. M. Pratt, Hart.
 Missions:
 China, Notable Conference in, Mrs. J. T. Gracey, MisR.
 Confucian Propaganda, Minister Wu's, R. E. Speer, MisR.
 Forward Movement Council at Plymouth, L. D. Wishard, MisH.
 Laos Christians, Among, W. C. Dodd, MisR.
 Mohammedans, Preaching the Gospel to the, G. H. Rouse, MisR.
 Native Ministry, Training of a, C. S. Sanders, Hart.
 Oman, Arabia, Open Doors in, S. M. Zwemer, MisR.
 Riggs, Dr. Elias, Armenian Estimate of, H. M. Allen, MisH.
 Satara—Its Fort and Its Famine, H. J. Bruce, MisH.
 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, E. P. Sketchley, MisR.
 Telegus, India, American Missions Among, J. Craig, MisR.
 Molière and Comedy, G. Lanson, RPar, May 1.
 Moosilauke Mountain, New Hampshire, B. Torrey, Atlant.
 Moral Heresies of the Present Day, C. C. Dove, LQ, April.
 Mormonism, Indictment Against, G. E. Ackerman, MRNY.
 Morocco, Treachery in, A. de Pourville, Nou, April 15.
 Morrill, Justin S., and Popular Education, H. Babson, Out.
 Morris, William, and Some of His Books, Elizabeth L. Cary, BB.
 Motor Truck, Steam, J. G. Dudley, Eng.
 Müller, Max, K. Blind, West.
 Municipal Government in the United States, J. Ford, NAR.
 Murderers, Conscience of, Corn.
 Music, Ten Years of, in Chicago, Dial, May 1.
 Music? What Is the Greatest Achievement in, F. Dolman, Str.

- Musk-Ox Hunting Among the Iwilies, A. H. Verrill, O.
 Mutiny, Great, Tale of the—V., W. H. Fitchett, Corn.
 Naples, Breakfast in, Mary Scott-Uda, Cent.
 Nation, Blood of the—L., In Peace, D. S. Jordan, PopS.
 Nations, Rivalry of—XXIX.—XXXII., E. A. Start, Chaut.
 Natural Selection in Ethics, D. Irons, Phil.
 Naval Cadets of the Powers, C. D. Sigsbee, Mun.
 Negro and Our New Possessions, W. S. Scarborough, Forum.
 Negro, Criminal—V., Frances A. Kellor, Arena.
 Nethercole, Olga, Lavinia Hart, Cos.
 Nevins, Ethelbert, L. Campbell-Tipton, Mus, April.
 Newman and Sabatier, W. Ward, Fort.
 New Testament, Lower Criticism of the, T. Nicol, LQ, April.
 New York City: Iconography of the Battery and Castle Garden—II., W. L. Andrews, BB.
 New York, Underground Railway of, J. B. McDonald, Mun.
 Niagara Falls Power Applications, H. W. Buck, CasM.
 Niagara, Passing of, Mary B. Hartt, Out.
 Niagara, The New, R. L. Hartt, McCl.
 Nile, Winter on the, F. M. Edselas, Cath.
 Parent, The Spoiled, W. Larremore, Forum.
 Paris as a Center of Literary Reputations, P. Stapfer, RRP, May 1.
 Paris, Bonaparte's Conquest of, A. Vandal, RDM, April 15 and May 1.
 Paris Quays, Along the, S. Dewey, Cent.
 Paris Types, E. C. Peixotto, Cos.
 Parliament, Humors of, J. F. Fraser, YM.
 Partridge, Virginia, Shooting the, A. J. Boger, Bad.
 Passion Play in New Mexico, G. Cramer, Home.
 Passion Play, Mexican Indian, L. M. Terry, Over, April.
 Pasteur and His Discoveries, QR, April.
 Perfectionism, W. T. Hall, PQ, April.
 Perseus, New Star in, E. C. Pickering, and H. C. Wilson, PopA, April.
 Personality, Double, Remarkable Cases of, R. O. Mason, LHJ.
 Philippines:
 Aguinaldo's Capture and the Philippine Commission, M. Wilcox, Forum.
 Formation of the Filipino People, B. J. Clinch, Yale.
 Justice in the Philippine Islands, P. Ralli, Out.
 Mineral Deposits of the Philippines, F. L. Strong, Eng.
 Philippines: Will They Pay? F. Foster, Arena.
 Railroading in the Philippines, W. G. Irwin, Mod.
 Photography:
 Birds, Photographing, A. J. Meyer, APB.
 Child Portraiture, D. Vanderveer, PhoT.
 Density, On Judging, WPM.
 Developers, Modern, Some of the, F. C. Lambert, APB.
 Dogs, Photographing, W. J. Croall, WPM.
 Enlarged Negatives, E. W. Robertson, WPM.
 Flowers, Wild, Photographing, E. H. Baynes, JunM.
 Insects, Living, Camera Studies of, C. M. Weed, O.
 Kallotype Method, Photographing Postcards by the, WPM.
 Miniature Portraiture, W. F. Schreiber, PhoT.
 Negatives, Spotting, WPM.
 Ozone, Gum, T. Manly, WPM.
 Retoucher, How to Help the, D. Butt, WPM.
 Tele-Photography, A. C. Lamoutte, PhoT.
 Tones Obtained by Simple Development, N. W. Emmens, PhoT.
 Trimming of Prints, W. M. Hollinger, APB.
 Physiology, Recent, G. N. Stewart, PopS.
 Platt, Thomas C., and Richard Croker, Ains.
 Playgrounds in Seward Park, New York, C. B. Stover, Char.
 Pluralism in Greek Philosophy, A. H. Lloyd, Phil.
 Poetry, Distinction of Our, Josephine D. Daskam, Atlant.
 Preacher, Twentieth Century, A. H. Tuttle, MRNY.
 Prisoners, Military, E. J. Hardy, Cham.
 Prose Style, American, J. D. Logan, Atlant.
 Protestant Blunders, Miscellaneous, C. C. Starbuck, MRNY.
 Protestant Worship, Beginnings of, J. W. Richard, AJT, April.
 Psalter, Age and Authorship of the, J. A. Howlett, Dub, April.
 Punch, British Lion in: 1841-1900, J. H. Schooling, Cass.
 Railroads, Men That Control the, E. D. Berry, Ains.
 Railway Cars, Lighting of, G. D. Shephardson, Forum.
 Reformation, Counter-, J. F. Hurst, MRNY.
 Religion, Science of, F. B. Jevons, IntM.
 Riis, Jacob A., Autobiography of—V., Out.
 Rio de Janeiro, Loss of the Steamship, A. Woolf, Over, April.
 Roman Catholicism and Americanism, F. Roz, Nou, April 15.
 Roman Catholic Literature, Century of, W. H. Kent, Dub, April.
 Roman Catholic Progress in the Reign of Victoria, Miss E. M. Clerke, Dub, April.
 Romance and Science, L. Stephen, PMM.
 Roque, New Game of, C. Jacobus, LHJ.
 Rossetti, Dante Gabriel—II., Wern.
 Rubber Industry, H. E. Armstrong, Ains.
 Rubinstein, Anton, Recollections of, H. Ritter, Mus, April.
 Rural Independence, Actual, W. E. Andrews, WW.
 Russia, Present Crisis in, P. Kropotkin, NAR.
 Russian Orthodoxy, Sidelights on, NatR.
 Russian Patriotism, G. Savitch, RRP, May 1.
 Russia's Blow at American Commerce, R. Wheelock, Gunt.
 Russia's Conquest of Asia, J. K. Mumford, WW.
 Russia's Hoarded Gold, M. J. Talbot, Arena.
 Russia's Readiness for War, C. Johnston, AMRR.
 St. Pierre-Miquelon, Newfoundland, J. C. Hyde, Scrib.
 Saloons, R. A. Stevenson, Scrib.
 Sardou, Drama of, A. Galdemar, Nou, April 1.
 Scholarship, Productive, in America, H. Münsterberg, Atlant.
 Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, Grace N. Dolson, Phil.
 Science: How It Serves the People, E. Renan, NAR.
 Seal-Hunting in Scotland, C. V. A. Peel, WWM.
 Sermonic Characteristics, C. Walker, Hom.
 Serum, Therapeutics of, R. Romme, RRP, May 1.
 Shakespeare and Patriotism, S. Lee, Corn.
 Shakespeare: The Key to the Sonnets Enigma, Black.
 Shakespeare's Sonnets, A. Filon, RDM, April 15.
 Sheep and the Forests, E. V. Wilcox, Forum.
 "Ships That Pass in the Night," Concerning, Beatrice Har-raden, Bkman.
 Ship-Yard, Mechanical Equipment of the, J. M. Biles, Eng.
 Siberian, Trans-, Railway, J. Trochia, RasN, April 1.
 Signalling Under the Sea, C. S. S. Miller, Pear.
 Singing, Rhythm in, B. Young, Mus, April.
 Smith, George M., L. Stephen, Corn.
 Social Apostolate, New, G. D. Herron, Arena.
 Social Assimilation, Sarah E. Simons, AJS.
 Social Progress, R. T. Ely, Cos.
 Social Psychology, Theory of Imitation in, C. A. Ellwood, AJS.
 Socrates, Inner Life of, H. N. Fowler, Chaut.
 Solar Motor, New, G. Roux, RRP, May 1.
 South Carolina, Story of, E. Mayo, Pear.
 Southerners as Peacemakers, L. L. Knight, Cons, March.
 Space and Time, Doctrine of—II., G. S. Fullerton, Phil.
 Spain, Proposed Military Reforms in, EM, April.
 Spiders, H. Sutherland, Ains.
 Spinoza, Religious Doctrine of, P. L. Couchoud, RDM, May 1.
 Southern Mountaineer—II., J. Fox, Jr., Scrib.
 Stables, Private, of Manhattan, R. W. Woolley, O.
 Star, New, in Perseus, A. E. Douglass, and G. B. Hale, PopA.
 Stars, New, Origin and History of, S. A. Ramsvig, Krin, April 25.
 State History, Functions of a, F. W. Moore, SR, April.
 Steamship Disasters, Prevention of, H. H. Lewis, WW.
 Steel Trust and Its Makers, C. S. Glead, Cos.
 Steel Trust on the Great Lakes, W. F. McClure, AMRR.
 Strang, James Jesse, an American King, A. N. Somers, NatM.
 Street Nuisances and Noises, Mrs. E. T. Cook, PMM.
 Sturgeon Fishing in the Ural River, J. Wight, Str.
 Submarine Boats, PMM.
 Sultan's Treasure and His Public Devotions, J. R. Melida, EM, April.
 Superstitions and Folk-Lore of the South, C. W. Chesnutt, Mod.
 Superstitions, Every-Day, C. M. Skinner, Lipp.
 Swinburne, Algernon Charles, Joanna E. Wood, Can.
 Taxation, Revolution in the Incidence of, J. Ackland, Contem.
 Taxation, Utilitarian Principles of, R. S. Guernsey, San.
 Taxes, Direct, and the Federal Constitution—III., Yale.
 Tax Reform Movement, M. M. Miller, Arena.
 Texas, Greater, J. Miller, NatM.
 Thackeray Memorial in Westminster Abbey, Carolyn Ship-man, BB.
 Theater, National, H. H. Fyfe, Fort; F. R. Benson, NineC.
 Theology in Preaching, Place of, C. L. Herald, Hom.
 Theosophy and Theosophists, H. S. Olcott, Over.
 Tobacco Fields of Central America, R. W. Cater, Cham.
 Tolstoy, Count, in Thought and Action, R. E. C. Long, RRL.
 Tolstoy, Count, Religion of, I. Strannik, RPar, May 1.
 Tradition, Philosophy of, J. F. Simpson, West.
 Transvaal: see also Great Britain.
 Agricultural Settlements in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, W. B. Worsfold, Corn.
 Boer, Free State, Mac.
 Boer Prisoners at St. Helena, Alice S. Green, NineC.
 De Wet, Gen. Christian, A. Sangree, Cos.; T. F. Millard, Scrib.
 Financial Settlement of the War, Mrs. Goldmann, Contem.
 Horse, The, in the War, H. C. Oldnall, USM.
 Medico-Military Lessons of the War, D. F. Franklin, USM.
 Settlement of South Africa, QR, April.
 Trollope, Anthony, Novels of, W. F. Lord, NineC.
 Trust Builders, E. Mayo, FRL.
 Trusts: Industrial and Railroad Consolidations—I., A Grave Danger to the Community, R. Sage; II., Their Advan-tages to the Community, J. J. Hill; III., What May be Expected in the Steel and Iron Industry, C. M. Schwab; IV., What They Have Accomplished for Capital and La-bor, C. R. Flint; V., The Influence of "Trusts" Upon Prices, F. B. Thurber; VI., Unintelligent Competition a Large Factor in Making Industrial Consolidation a Ne-cessity, J. Logan, NAR.

Tuberculosis and Popular Sanatoriums, H. Barth, RDM, April 15.
 Tuberculosis and the Tenement-House Problem, H. M. Biggs, Char.
 Turbine Building in Switzerland, F. Prásil, Eng.
 United States: Colonies and Nation V., W. Wilson, Harp.
 Utilitarianism, Professor Sidgwick's Proof of, E. Albee, Phil.
 Utilitarians, English, Edin, April.
 Vegetable, Versatile, C. E. Holland, Pear.
 Ventilation Arrangements of the Houses of Parliament, F. Foulsham and A. C. Banfield, Str.
 Victoria, Queen—II., W. H. Fitchett, RRM, March.
 Victoria, Queen, Character of, QR, April.
 Victoria, Queen, Some Personal Characteristics of, Str.
 Vigilantes of the West, C. Michelson, Mun.
 Virginia, Arnold's Invasion of—II., F. R. Lassiter, SR, April.
 Wallace, Gen. Lew, at Home, G. T. B. Davis, Leish.
 War, Problems of, J. Chester, JMSI.
 Warfare, Guerilla or Partisan, T. M. Maguire, USM.
 Water-Falls and the Work of the World, T. Waters, WW.

Wealth-Creators, Army of, vs. an Army of Destruction: A Symposium, by B. O. Flower, F. Parsons, H. Vrooman, T. E. Will, C. F. Taylor, R. E. Bisbee, and S. M. Jones, Arena.
 Wealth, Ethics of, T. F. Moran, AJS.
 Wealth, Great, Best Use of, W. T. Stead, RRL, April.
 Wesley, John, Christian Socialist, W. H. Meredith, MRNY.
 Westminster Cathedral, History of, A. Oates, Ros.
 Wheats, Breeding New, W. S. Harwood, WW.
 Whist in America, Growth of, N. O. Messenger, O.
 Wilhelmina, Queen, Wedding of, C. Brown, FrL.
 Windmills of the West, W. Fawcett, Pear.
 Women Who Have Passed as Men, Marian West, Mun.
 Working People, American and English, Edin, April.
 World Beyond the Grave, Evolution of the Belief in the, A. Metcalf, Bib.
 Wyclif, John, H. B. Workman, LQ, April.
 Yachting: How a Cup Defender is Designed and Built, T. F. Day, Home.
 Yonge, Charlotte Mary, Mary K. Seeger, Bkman; E. H. Cooper, Fort.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunton's Magazine, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	Phot.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly Boston.
AD.	Art and Decoration, N. Y.	Int.	International, Chicago.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Art.	Artist, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JunM.	Junior Munsey, N. Y.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Krin.	Kringsjaa, Christiania.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	Leish.	Leisure Hour, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	Mae.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mod.	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.		

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